"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers, followed by fair this afternoon; fair, cooler tomorrow; fresh south, shifting to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,108. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

LONDON SEES NO CRISIS OVER NOTE

Press Expects Settlement to be Deferred Until War Ends and Sea Law Is Revised.

REAL BLOCKADE IS URGED

Sentiment Revived in Favor of New Declaration Based on Precedent.

ALTERS EXPORT SITUATION

Washington Will Now Regard All Non-Contraband as Free from Seizure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—There are no signs of excitment over the American note and fewer indications of resentment than on the publication of its predecessor. No official statement of any kind is expected for some time to come, and the Foreign Office will take ample time to prepare a reply.

Diplomatic discussion of the questions raised, it is predicted, may continue until after the war is over, when there may be an opportunity of building upon firm foundations a new edifice of international law in place of the much-damaged structure which is now tottering under the shock of war.

The general English view is that the American note contains so many contentions and points that the possibilities of judicial argument are unlimited. There are also points of fact upon which opinion can only be settled by expert investigation on behalf of both parties, with probably neutral referees making the final decision.

The Manchester Guardian sums up the situation as follows:

"The questions raised by the American note would seem to be these—Does the United States question any right of interference with the German trade imported through neutral ports? If the answer be "Yes," then our answer must be one of resistance to a view of law which would work out very unjustly to us as an island country and which America herself did not recognize when she was at war. The only concession we could make on this principle would be to agree to discuss the whole question with the United States at the end of the war when the time came to rewrite the whole law of naval capture. If on the other hand the United States does not assert this principle, the matter between us is one rather of detail than of principle. In either case, however, it seems to us as vital now as it did in March that we should put ourselves right in legal form by declaring a blockade of Germany and announcing our intention to interpret that blockade on the principle of ultimate destination of cargo, for which there is very good authority in international practice."

The Guardian's view is one shared by a considerable body of informed opinion, which throughout the war has maintained that the sentimental considerations, which to a certain extent guided the action of the Foreign Office, were a mistake of policy and that the declaration of a blockade would have been less open to objections than the measures determined on by the Orders in Council.

Press Generally Surprised.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Notwithstanding the forecasts of the American note to Great Britain which had been sent from Washington by correspondents of the British press, surprise is the predominant tone of the majority of the British newspapers in their comment on the document. The country has been too deeply wrapped up in the consideration of pressing European problems during the past few weeks to give much attention to American opinion, and apparently it was not aware that the treatment of American shipping might furnish ground for a serious controversy between the two Governments.

"The American note upon our interference with neutral trade," says The Pall Mall Gazette, "will be read with some surprise in this country. While the duty of every power to keep vigilant guard over the interests of its own commerce will be freely recognized, it must be felt that the United States scarcely grapples with the realities of the situation created in the first place by the fact of war and in the second by the criminality of German practices. In some passages the note seems to invoke the authority of international law as if its problems could be finally settled for one belligerent without reference to the doings of the other. That is a view utterly inapplicable in the world of things as they are. It is impossible to deal with questions arising between the Allies and the United States while ignoring the practices of Admiral von Tirpitz and the changes in policy which they enforced upon ourselves and our friends."

The Gazette says the British Government has shown a desire to reduce inconvenience to neutral trade to a minimum, but that it is notorious that the methods of concealment which it declares have been adopted by American shippers exhibit a variety and ingenuity demanding the most thorough counter check.

"If we have been driven to introduce new precedents into international law we are only following in the footsteps of the American Government in far less drastic fashion than the records of the civil war display."

It contends that the spirit of international law is superior to the letter. "To that spirit," it asserts, "we have adhered with the closest fidelity and with a generosity to which some fuller recognition from leading neutral powers would not have been inappropriate. To resign any portion of our ability to strangle the commerce of a pirate enemy out of deference to merely technical argument would be treasonable alike to our Allies and to the blood and sacrifice of our own citizens."

A Problem for Experts.

The Westminster Gazette says:

"The American note is a fitter subject for argument between experts than for controversy between newspapers, but we may ask politely of the American Government what it would permit us to do if we may not proclaim a blockade; or bring suspected ships into port for search; or bring them before a prize court; or question the imports of one neutral with another neutral on suspicion that they were destined for an enemy country; or take exceptional measures of any kind against an enemy who has invented a form of warfare

Continued on Page 3.

GERMAN CRUISER SUNK OFF SWEDISH COAST

The Undine Torpedoed While Escorting a Ferryboat—Twenty-Six Members of Crew Lost.

BERLIN, Nov. 8, (via London.)—The small German cruiser Undine has been torpedoed and sunk by a submarine off the Swedish coast, it was officially announced today.

"The small cruiser Undine," says the official announcement, "was sunk by two torpedoes from a submarine on the afternoon of Nov. 7 while patrolling the south Swedish coast. Nearly the entire crew was saved."

MALMO, Sweden, Nov. 8, (via London.)—The cruiser Undine was sunk on Sunday while she was escorting the German ferryboat Preussen from Trelleborg, Sweden, to Sassnitz, Prussia. The cruiser sank in three minutes, but, with the exception of nineteen men who went down with her, the crew was saved. The second officer and six men died later from wounds.

A torpedo boat which accompanied the Undine and the ferryboat was not attacked.

The Undine was a protected cruiser of 2,672 tons displacement, 328 feet long and 15.8 feet depth. Her armament consisted of ten 4.1-inch guns and two 18-inch torpedo tubes. She was built in 1901 at Howaldt.

GERMAN SUBMARINES ARE ACTIVE AGAIN

Destroy Four British Ships—Also a Neutral Steamer in the Baltic.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—German submarines are again active. Five ships, four of them British, have been sunk, according to announcements made today, but only in one case, that of the armed steamer Tara, is the scene of the sinking revealed. In that case two of the German submarines which recently passed through Gibraltar and into the Mediterranean Sea destroyed the vessel, and thirty-four members of the crew are reported missing. The British Press Bureau today gave out the following report of the sinking:

On the 5th inst. his Majesty's armed boarding steamer Tara, Captain Rupert Gwatkin Williams, was attacked by two enemy submarines in the Eastern Mediterranean and sunk. Thirty-four of the crew are reported missing.

Other ships sunk were the steamer Woolwich of London, 2,936 tons gross; the Buresh, 2,278 tons gross, and the steamer Glenmore, of 1,056 tons. The crews of these three vessels were saved.

The steamship Tara, prior to receiving a commission in the British Navy, was in the service of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, of Glasgow. The vessel was of 6,322 tons gross and was built in 1902. She was 446 feet long, 53 feet beam, and was 29 feet deep.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 8, (via London.)—The steamer Birgit has been sunk by a German submarine, which landed her crew near Gefle, Sweden. The Captain of the Birgit says the submarine carried a crew of thirty-two men.

Shipping records give three steamers of the name of Birgit, all of them small vessels. One of them is Norwegian and the others Swedish.

SAYS GERMAN MINES SANK 12 SHIPS IN DAY

Wholesale Disaster to Merchant Shipping at Mouth of Thames Reported by Arriving Skipper.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—Twelve big merchant steamships, running into a German mine field at the mouth of the River Thames, were blown up in a single day, probably with serious loss of life, three weeks ago, according to information brought here today by the master of the Scandinavian-American Line steamship Tomsk, arriving after a month's voyage from Swedish ports, via Newcastle, England. The commander of the Tomsk, Captain Wiberg, said he received his information from channel pilots.

Captain Wiberg also confirmed earlier reports of the capture of German submarines on a large scale.

As to the destruction of the twelve vessels, no word had reached this country until today. So far as Captain Wiberg could ascertain, the disaster occurred either Oct. 12 or 13. German war vessels the night before, he said, had scattered floating mines throughout the length of the Edinburgh North Channel, one of the ship lanes leading to the Thames, and then had returned undiscovered to their base.

The destroyed steamships represented different nationalities, all southbound for the English Channel in charge of British pilots, and following the Edinburgh North Channel, in accordance with the Admiralty instructions. While other channels leading to the Thames had been mined by the English, this waterway had been kept open.

TELL OF CAIRO PLOT AND 25 EXECUTIONS

Reports Sent to Berlin Say the Sultan Was to Be Removed and Egypt Liberated.

BERLIN, Nov. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency gives out the following dispatch from Constantinople:

"Reports received from Cairo state that a great conspiracy has been discovered there, headed by persons in the entourage of the new Sultan, the conspirators planning to remove the ruler and his Ministers and liberate Egypt from the British yoke.

"Forty persons from the Court were arrested, and twenty-five have already been executed."

GENUINE DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE.
Their savory, smack-your-lips flavor just make you long for breakfast. Order some today.—Advt.

ROCHAMBEAU AFIRE RUNS FOR HALIFAX

Blaze Starts in Coal Bunker of French Liner, Which Left Saturday with War Cargo.

BOMB MAY BE THE CAUSE

Vessel Is in No Danger, Capt. Juham Reports, but She Is Expected at Nova Scotia Port.

651 PERSONS ARE ON BOARD

Second Ship from New York in 4 Days to Catch Fire at Sea, and Latest of Many Cases.

The French liner Rochambeau, which left New York at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon with 421 passengers and mails for Bordeaux, is on fire in her coal bunkers, and unless the crew can put out the flames she will put into Halifax, toward which she was speeding when a wireless message was sent to the agents of the line here by Captain Juham yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Officials of the line expected further word from the vessel last night, and even looked for a message telling of her arrival at the Nova Scotia port, but up to an early hour this morning nothing had been received.

The message from the Rochambeau's Captain, the only one received by the French line's agents here during the day, read:

We are fighting fire in reserve coal bunker. If we do not succeed, will put in to Halifax. Everything all right and no danger. JUHAM.

The position of the Rochambeau when the message was sent was not given, but it was estimated that she was then about 150 miles south of Halifax. This would be under ordinary circumstances an eight-hour run for the steamer at her maximum speed of 19 knots.

Although the cause for the fire was not stated by Captain Juham, it was generally believed in shipping and marine insurance circles that it was the work of an incendiary, such as have been putting bombs in vessels leaving this port. It was pointed out that spontaneous combustion did not occur among new coal recently placed in a bunker. Fires from this cause start during a voyage when the coal, put on board damp, becomes heated after having been kept a long time in the hold.

The Rochambeau took on board here 3,500 tons of coal, which was supplied by the Berwind-White Coal Mines Company of 1 Broadway, which supplies steamship companies from its mines in West Virginia. Although the miners are mostly Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians, the shipping agents do not believe that fire bombs were placed among the coal at the mines where it is loaded into trucks, because its destination in New York is unknown until it leaves Communipaw in a lighter for the steamer designated by the Superintendent.

After the barge left the company's pier and went alongside the steamer to which the coal is ordered it would be an easy matter to place a fire bomb or chemically treated material among the fuel as it was being transferred to the ship's bunkers.

Ten days ago a fire started under suspicious circumstances in the starboard bunker of the British freighter Harrovian, which had been chartered by the French Line to carry war munitions to Bordeaux. She was lying at the company's pier at the foot of West Forty-fourth Street, and was nearly ready to sail when the fire was discovered. To reach the seat of the blaze the crew, aided by longshoremen, had to take out 400 tons of coal from the bunker, which delayed the steamer five days. Her engineers said that they found a foreign substance among the smoldering coal, but could not assert positively that the fire had been started by a bomb. They were certain, however, that it was not caused by spontaneous combustion.

Nothing Inflammable in Cargo.

Agents of the line said that there was nothing of an inflammable nature among the 9,000 tons of supplies for the Allies, shipped on the Rochambeau. The only ammunition consisted of 2,541 cases of cartridges for small arms, which are not classified as explosives by the Collector of the Port. Other items in her cargo were: Twenty cases of machine guns, 1,000 cases of empty shells, 7,200 rolls of barbed wire, 254 flasks of quicksilver, 100 bales of cotton waste, 300 bales of cotton linters, and a large quantity of machinery for use in factories and in the trenches. The rest of the cargo consisted of provisions, flour, canned meats, vegetables and fruits. There was no sugar on board.

Paul Faguet, general agent of the line, said he was not alarmed about the fire. He went on:

"Bunker fires are not uncommon, nor are they generally very serious, as they are away from the cargo space. There is every reason to believe that the fire is not serious. If it were, Captain Juham would undoubtedly have given his position and instructed his wireless operator to send out 'S O S' calls for assistance. The French Government does not allow the commanders of merchant vessels to give out their position during war time, except under special circumstances, when it is a case of saving life."

Mr. Faguet said that it was not certain that Captain Juham would make for Halifax, but if he did the Rochambeau would have been able to make that port about 10 o'clock last night. Attempts to get word from the line's agents there had failed, partly because of the prevailing storm, which had prostrated many of the land wires.

The agents said that there were lifeboats and rafts and life preservers on the Rochambeau for 1,500 persons, which was more than double the total number of persons (651) on board when she sailed from New York. According to the record at the Maritime Exchange, there are at least four steamers near the Rochambeau, including the New York of the American Line, which left New York at noon on Saturday for Liverpool.

Of the 651 persons on the Rochambeau, 421 are passengers, 171 being cabin and 250 steerage. The crew number 230, all being members of the Naval Reserve.

There are about sixty American citizens on the steamer. The rest of the passengers are chiefly French, with a few Italians in the steerage. Among the cabin passengers is Henri Lefranc, the French aviator who was severely

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GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. the case of six glass stoppered bottles.—Advt.

United States Protests to Germany Over Seizure of a Transferred Ship

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Ambassador Gerard at Berlin has been instructed to protest to the German Government against detention of the American sailing ship Pass of Balmaha, which, after being seized by a British warship, was captured with the prize crew aboard by a German submarine. Germany recently ordered the vessel held for prize court proceedings at Hamburg on the ground that her transfer from Canadian to American registry after the war began was illegal.

The Pass of Balmaha carried a cargo of cotton for Archangel, Russia. But for the question of registry, Germany, under the Prussian-American treaty of 1828, would be obliged to release the vessel, even though she had been carrying contraband when taken from the British prize crew. The German Government, however, does not recognize transfers of flag by belligerent merchantmen during hostilities, and holds that the ship still is Canadian. It is understood that Ambassador Gerard in asking for the release of this ship is directed to impress upon the Berlin Foreign Office the fact that she virtually was owned in the United States even before the change of registry, and is wholly owned in this country now.

The Pass of Balmaha belongs to the Harby Ship Company of New York. Early in the war, after taking the American flag, she carried a cotton cargo from the United States to Cuxhaven, Germany, and was permitted to proceed from that port after the cargo had been discharged. Returning to the United States, she loaded another cargo of cotton. Meanwhile, however, the British Order in Council and the German "war zone" blockade had been proclaimed. The owners decided to send the cargo to Russia, and the ship was cleared for Archangel.

In the North Sea she was overhauled by a British cruiser and a prize crew was placed aboard. While the prize crew was taking her toward Falmouth a German submarine appeared, made the British sailors prisoners, and put aboard a German prize crew to take the ship to Cuxhaven. Then the charge was made that the registry had been illegal.

SIX INDICTED IN PLOT TO BLOW UP LINERS

"Lieut." Fay and Others May Be Fined $10,000 Each and Imprisoned Ten Years.

SEVENTH MAN REMANDED

Held in New Jersey for Extradition —Breitung and Dr. Kienzle Still Out on Bail.

Indictments charging offenses punishable by long prison terms, heavy fines, or both, were found yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury against the six Germans who, the Government alleges, conspired under the leadership of "Lieutenant" Robert Fay to destroy at sea vessels carrying munitions to the Allies from this country. The men will be arraigned this morning before Judge Harland B. Howe in the United States District Court.

Chief William Flynn of the United States Secret Service and United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall realize that the six men already arrested do not constitute all the members of the band which, had it been undiscovered, would have caused the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars of war materials and probably many lives. However, the six, four of whom are now in cells and two at liberty under heavy bail, are believed by Chief Flynn and Mr. Marshall to be the important figures in the conspiracy, and they are satisfied that the purposes of the band will have been defeated even though the other members may never be caught.

The men who now face the possibility of spending ten years each in the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta, Ga., paying fines of $10,000, or possibly both, are "Lieutenant" Robert Fay, Max Breitung, Walter Scholz, Paul Daeche, Dr. Herbert Kienzle, and Engelbert Bronkhorst. Breitung and Kienzle are at liberty under bonds of $25,000 each. In default of bail in similar amounts the others are locked up.

Seventh Man Held.

A seventh man whom Chief Flynn hopes to connect with the conspiracy was remanded last night to the Hudson County Jail in Jersey City after an arraignment before Recorder Eggers of West New York. His further examination was set for Friday, so that Captain Tunney and Detective Barnitz of the police bomb squad here, might get extradition papers for him. He is Gysbertus Verdayk, alias George Van Horn, who was arrested recently charged with the theft of automobile tires and magnetoes from freight cars of the West Shore Railroad. Detectives who captured him recognized him as a man who, before the arrest of the others, had been seen frequently in the company of Fay and Scholz and who lately had been sought by Secret Service men and police.

The indictments found yesterday contain two counts each, charging conspiracy to blow up vessels to the detriment of owners of vessels and cargoes, and, secondly, to the detriment of the underwriter of insurance on the vessels and cargoes.

Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox drew up the indictments, which contain practically a history of the case from the beginning of the conspiracy on last Aug. 1. Max Breitung, who is a nephew of Edward N. Breitung, the banker, and who hurried here from Chicago to surrender to the police when he learned he was wanted, is charged with having sought on Aug. 20 to get some potassium chlorate from Paul Siebe. Siebe, the indictment continues, was introduced to Fay in this city on Oct. 10 by Dr. Kienzle. Three days later Fay, it is alleged, paid $40 to Siebe, who is now a witness for the Government, and on the same day, it is charged, Fay and Kienzle had an appointment in the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, "to effect the object of said conspiracy."

Scholz is charged with having obtained potassium chlorate from the Powers, Weightman, Roesengarten Company on Sept. 10. The indictment makes no mention of other dates or appointments, Mr. Knox having reserved the greater part of his information for use at the trials.

Charges in Indictment.

In legal phraseology, the indictment charges that the defendants conspired "among themselves and with each other to maliciously attack, set upon said vessels by surprise and by open force with intent to despoil the owners of the cargoes and the vessels" by the following means:

"That they did devise a metal box to be fitted and equipped with springs, coils, cogs, and various other mechanisms which would be filled and loaded with dynamite or nitrate of toluol and other explosives and would be equipped and furnished with cartridges and mechanism set in a manner to the Grand Jury unknown, and would be secretly and clandestinely attached and fastened to and about the sterns and other parts of vessels which were expected to sail from the Port of New York.

"And that the defendants expected and intended that thereafter when the vessels were upon the high seas the explosives contained in these boxes should be, by means of the mechanism contained in those boxes, exploded with violence and force, whereby the ves-

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ARRESTED FOR FIRE THAT COST 12 LIVES

Relative of Factory Owner Ran Away as Blaze Started, Woman Asserts.

TWO INSPECTORS LAID OFF

Girl Says Street Door of Diamond Building Was Locked—Officials in Altercation.

The arrest of a relative of the owner of the factory building at 281 to 287 North Sixth Street, Williamsburg, which burned on Saturday with a loss of twelve lives, besides two persons missing, and the suspension of two employes of the State Industrial Commission who are held responsible for the delay in enforcing compliance with fire regulations in the building marked the second day of the investigations into the fire.

The State Industrial Commission yesterday evening suspended Inspector George Rosquist, in whose district the fire occurred. The commission also suspended Supervising Inspector Charles P. Ash, in charge of Long Island and Staten Island, and the two men will be dismissed if the circumstances on which they were suspended are established as facts.

With these suspensions the commission seemed to be content, as Commissioner James M. Lynch said it did not contemplate any radical change in the methods of inspecting factory buildings or following up violations of the building code. He said the negligence of the two subordinates seemed to be responsible for the fact that the improvements ordered on the building last January had not been made at the time of the fire.

Alfred Raff of 564 Metropolitan Avenue, a nephew of Mrs. Celia Diamond, owner of the building, was arrested by Detective Reiss of the Seventh Branch and was questioned all evening by District Attorney James C. Cropsey of Kings County, his chief assistant, Louis Goldstein, and Fire Marshal Brophy. The charge against Raff, on which the police have been looking for him since last Tuesday, is assault.

Charged with Auto Accident.

It is charged that when driving Mrs. Diamond's automobile, in which she was not a passenger, Raff ran down Agnes Noland, 16 years old, at Broadway and Hughes Street, and fractured her skull. But District Attorney Cropsey made him admit that, though he had gone to Boston to get away from the police, he returned the night before the fire, was in the building just before the fire was discovered, and ran away immediately afterward.

Mrs. Hartensteiner, who keeps a bakery near the Diamond building, told the District Attorney that just as the fire was starting she saw Raff running away and asked him where he was going. He told her that there was a fire in the building, and she asked him why he did not turn in an alarm. Thereupon, she said, he cried, "To hell with the factory!" and went on his way.

When confronted by Mrs. Hartensteiner in the Beaford Avenue Police Station, Raff denied that he ever had seen her, whereupon she grasped him by the coat lapels and shook him, calling him a liar. Later, according to the District Attorney, he admitted that he had seen her when and where she said she had.

Raff was questioned until an early hour this morning, and may appear at the inquest this morning in the office of Coroner Ernest Wagner, at which District Attorney Cropsey will also be present. Commissioner Lynch, Chief Joseph O. Hammitt of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, the firemen who were first at the blaze, and various employes about the building are among those who have been subpoenaed.

The Industrial Commission, the Fire Department, and the Kings County District Attorney's office all got to work yesterday to find out who was responsible. Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, with Marshal Brophy, examined more than forty witnesses in the Commissioner's office in the Municipal Building. Twelve of those who testified were girls employed in the Diamond Candy Factory. The Commissioner had elicited the evidence on Sunday that the locked trap door in the wooden emergency stairway between the fourth and third floors had cut off the retreat of most of the employes on the fourth and fifth floors, and this was held responsible for most of the loss of life.

Says Street Door Was Locked.

One of yesterday's witnesses, Fanny Sole of 234 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, an employe of the Essex Shirt Company on the third floor, said that the street door leading out of the Diamond Candy Factory was locked when she reached it and that it was broken open by the efforts of Samuel Barkin, Treasurer of the Essex Shirt Company.

Barkin and Samuel Simon, President of the Essex Shirt Company, who were held as material witnesses on Sunday night, were released yesterday in $2,000 bail each. Edward L. Diamond, head of the Diamond Candy Company, and his wife, the owner of the building, were released in $10,000 bail each. They were arrested when the fire was still going on by order of Coroner Wagner. Their attorney, Aaron William Levy of 60 Broadway, said yesterday that the Diamonds were broken hearted over the disaster, and had nothing to do with the bolted door on the stairway. When asked if he did not think the period

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GERMANS NOW SEEK TO WIN OVER GREECE; ANOTHER SERBIAN STRONGHOLD TAKEN; PEERS ASSAIL BRITISH WAR POLICY

Serb Premier Says Army and People Are Undismayed; Troops Retiring in Perfect Order to Join Allies

PARIS, Nov. 8.—In a statement yesterday to a correspondent of the Temps at the small Serbian town of Rachka, in which the Serbian Government is lodged temporarily, Premier Pachitch said:

"The hopes and moral forces of the entire Serbian people and army remain undisturbed, notwithstanding the present aspect as a result of the Austro-German and Bulgarian invasions. Our troops, fighting against forces greatly superior numerically, are retiring in perfect order.

"Although they have been fighting for a month, our enemies have not attained the purpose they are seeking. German success has not yet been marked. The junction with the Bulgarians is not really effective, and the contact established has no practical utility, since the Germans thus far can send neither cannon nor munitions to the Bulgarians or the Turks. This is why they are making such desperate efforts at this time to capture all of the railroad from Belgrade to Nish and Sofia.

"Army Headquarters, the Government, and the people are persuaded that as soon as allied troops arrive in sufficient numbers and begin action success will be rapid and constant. Moreover, we are convinced that this success will mark the beginning of the end of the general war."

RUSSIANS HARASS TEUTONS' LINES

Strong Attacks, Made at Many Points North and South, Keep Invaders Busy.

ALL REPULSED, BERLIN SAYS

But Petrograd Reports Several Assaults Successful, Men and Guns Being Taken.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Russian troops continue their attacks in Courland, Volhynia, and Galicia, but while some successes are reported, they are apparently not making any attempt to advance.

According to some Petrograd correspondents, there is no intention to attempt a general advance at this time, the object of the attacks being to harass the Austro-Germans and prevent them from preparing positions for the Winter.

The official bulletin of the German Headquarters Staff tells of a determined offensive movement by the Russians near Riga and down along the line of the Dvina River to Dvinsk. It is stated, however, that the attacks of the Russians were repulsed, with heavy losses to the attacking forces in some sectors.

The Berlin statement says:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: South and southeast of Riga and also west of Jacobstadt and before Dvinsk the Russians, after extensive artillery preparation, attacked with strong forces. The attacks were repulsed and in places the enemy suffered severe losses.

Army Group of Prince Leopold: There is nothing to report.

Army Group of General von Linsingen: Russian attacks, northwest of Czartorysk, were unsuccessful. Three officers and 371 men fell into our hands.

This bulletin was issued by the Austrian War Office:

Russian War Theatre: Near Sapanow, on the Ikwa, on the Kolmin Rivulet and west of Czartorysk Russian attacks have been repulsed. Otherwise there is nothing new.

This communication was issued by the Russian War Office:

On the left bank of the River Aa in Courland our forces succeeded, assisted by artillery fire, in occupying the region of Frankendorf and Pavassern, and made a slight advance to the south of Lake Babite.

In the region of Mitau our troops, advancing toward the south, occupied the Zalay-Olai line, while to the west of Likskul they carried the village of Dabe.

Near the western shore of Lake Sventen new engagements are going on. In some sectors our troops broke into the first line of the enemy trenches.

In the sector of Mikulischki and Ianoulichki, west of Lake Demmen, there was a violent artillery fire. By a furious attack of our detachments we succeeded in occupying several lines of the enemy position near the village of Gutatilshovlkaje, capturing 400 men and some machine guns, the number of which had not yet been ascertained.

North of the Okonko River, in the region of Kliki, we broke through the enemy's front and occupied a line of fortified positions, capturing 400 men and five machine guns. Stubborn fighting continues.

In the region of Komarow and Kurikovitchi, south of the Lokaa River, heavy fighting is going on.

An attempt made by the enemy to take the offensive southeast of Uslemchko and northwest of Zaleszczyky was repulsed by our fire.

RUMANIA AWAITS CHANCE TO AID ALLIES

All Parties Agree That Entry Into the War at This Stage Would Be Premature.

MILAN, Nov. 8.—There is no longer any probability of a ministerial crisis in Rumania, says the Bucharest correspondent of the Corriere della Sera. Even the interventionist opposition, he asserts, agrees with the Government that military action must depend upon the strategical situation in the Balkans.

A majority of the people of the nation seem to believe that inasmuch as Rumania now is virtually surrounded by fighting forces her entry into the war would mean the useless sacrifice of a reserve of men upon which the Entente might count when the sea route, the only sure road for military supplies, again is opened.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Premier Bratianno of Rumania, desirous of obtaining the views of members of Parliament upon the international situation before the opening of the coming session, is holding individual conferences with them, says a Havas dispatch from Bucharest. All the members seen thus far by the Prime Minister, it is reported, have agreed with him that the Government is following the wisest course in maintaining neutrality, for the present at least.

LOREBURN FEARS ANARCHY IN EUROPE

Tells the House of Lords That Exhaustion by War May Lead to It.

MILNER A SEVERE CRITIC

Condemns Delay in Aiding Serbia—Courtney Suggests Peace Terms That Should Be Heard.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The debate on the conduct of the war and the censorship was resumed in the House of Lords this afternoon. Lord Loreburn, former Lord High Chancellor, brought up the subject, saying that he took this action owing to his belief that the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Minister without portfolio, had not made adequate reply to the arguments of Viscount Morley.

Lord Loreburn spoke of what he termed "the misadventures" of the Antwerp expedition, the loss of Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock's squadron, the Dardanelles operations, and the Balkan expedition. The speaker said he had been told two months ago that 15,000,000 men had been killed or disabled for life, and that multitudes had been added to this number since, and that if the conflict continued indefinitely, "revolution or anarchy" might follow in Europe.

War News Doctored, Milner Says.

Viscount Milner, who recently suggested the withdrawal of the troops from Gallipoli and denounced the British "policy of secrecy," asserted that "the war news published in this country from first to last has been most seriously misleading. It has been 'doctored' in an optimistic sense."

He complained that not only was news suppressed, but of the news published he had been told by officers who had returned from the front that, on the whole, the German reports of the operations had been more trustworthy.

He insisted that if the Government had made preparations to meet the contingency which for months had appeared a likelihood, Serbia might have received sufficient assistance six weeks ago to enable her to resist the combined attack of the Central Powers and Bulgaria. When the Greek crisis came it would have been possible, had the Government acted with the greatest alacrity and determination, for at least a portion of the Serbian army to fall back upon its allies and maintain itself for an indefinite period. Instead of that, when the Greek crisis came, Great Britain, he said, seemed to be absolutely paralyzed.

Lord Milner begged the Government to come to a prompt decision with regard to the Dardanelles. If there were military reasons for hanging on, nothing more could be said; but if there were military reasons against the enterprise, it should not be persisted in. Delay and indecision had been the besetting sin of the Government all along.

Courtney Suggests Peace Terms.

Lord Courtney of Penwith, well known as a peace advocate, followed Lord Milner. He said the Government should show itself ready to accept any suggestions which would end the war, concluding, however, that the Germans must agree to evacuate Belgium and France, and that no indemnity should be demanded of Great Britain.

Lord Loreburn, in addition to his other utterances, asked whether the landing at Saloniki had been made with the approval of the naval and military authorities of the Entente Allies; whether they were satisfied with the supplies of men and money, and if the communications had been properly safeguarded. He asked these questions, he said, because there was an uneasy feeling that there had not been sufficient expert supervision. The Government, he said, should resolve not to hold out expectations to a nation which was confronted with extreme peril unless it was sure it would be able to make good with a timely and sufficient force.

Opposes an Inner Cabinet.

In saying that he had been informed that 15,000,000 men already had been killed or disabled in the war, Lord Loreburn added that this was what was meant by a war of attrition, and that while the war continued the Government should do its best to prevent irreparable mistakes. No scheme should be attempted, he said, without the approval of the

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TAMPER WITH GREEK ARMY

Court Influence Aids German Propaganda Against Allies.

OFFICERS BEING SOUNDED

Majority of Papers Already Working in Interests of the Central Empires.

SERBS LOSE KRUSEVAC

Montenegrins Win Again and Austrians Mass 120,000 Men to Crush Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 8, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I have received from a well-informed friend at Athens the following letter, dated Oct. 21:

"Since the fall of Venizelos the German propaganda in Greece has assumed alarming proportions, thanks to Baron von Schenck's money bags and the powerful political influence radiating from the Queen's entourage. Already eleven out of sixteen of the Athenian dailies have been won over by German interests, and publish with keen gusto any news of Serbian or allied reverses and German successes, along with leading articles on the invincibility of the German arms and the failure of the diplomacy of the Entente in the Balkans. Of the provincial press at least half has been captured by the German propaganda, which thus has succeeded in poisoning a large section of public opinion in favor of Germany or against the Entente, but primarily against the idea of Greece going to war.

"But the sum total of the results achieved by this propaganda are still far from satisfactory to the German party. The bulk of the people still stand firm to their faith in Venizelos and the rank and file of the army hate the Bulgarian and Turk whole-heartedly and sympathize with the Entente. Therefore a new and sinister chapter has now been opened in the activity of the pro-German party. A special propaganda has been inaugurated in the army in favor of Germany and her allies, including Bulgaria and Turkey, with the unmistakable aim of preparing a way for the sudden co-operation of a great army at a given moment with the victorious invaders of Serbia.

"From Army Headquarters, where the royal influence is paramount, a strong pro-German influence is radiating out to the army as a whole. Divisional and regimental commanders are being sounded, younger officers who look to the Crown favor for future advancement are being selected to influence their comrades, and all officers who are found to lend a sympathetic ear to such advances are being instructed to endeavor to impress upon their noncoms the great cardinal principle that the army must at any given moment blindly obey orders and act in any direction the King as supreme war lord may choose to command.

"I have received this information from a dozen independent army sources during the last few days, so there can be no doubt that a plot is on foot for Greece to abandon suddenly neutrality and co-operate with the Bulgarians, Turks, and Germans.

"In this connection I may mention that to counteract the new proposals which the British and Russian Ministers here are credited with having made to the Greek Government the German Minister has made a definite offer to Zaimis of Southern Albania and the district of Monastir, Gevgheli, and Deiran, which Greek troops are to be allowed to occupy immediately.

"That this offer is a mere clumsy trap to embitter Greece with Italy, Serbia, and the Entente generally is evident on the face of it. Bulgaria would sooner relinquish Sofia than Monastir to Greece, and even if she should acquiesce in this sacrifice for a moment it would only be to secure Greek co-operation during the present crisis in order to fall upon her later at leisure. Therefore it behooves England and France immediately to face with resolution this treacherous plan of the German party at Athens."

CAPTURE KRUSEVAC AND 3,500 SERBS

German Troops Also Cross the Western Morava in Pursuit of the Main Army.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 9.—Beyond the fact that Lord Kitchener has departed for his destination there is little news from the Allied side respecting Balkan affairs.

The Austro-Germans have succeeded in crossing the Western Morava River, in Serbia, and General von Gallwitz has occupied Krusevac, one of Serbia's largest towns, about thirty miles due northwest of Nish. The fall of Krusevac means that the branch railway line to Uzice, near the Bosnian frontier, has been broken by the invaders close to the point where it leaves the main Bel-

grade-Nish-Saloniki line. A large number of prisoners, ten guns, and a lot of war material fell into German hands.

The Bulgarians also are advancing from the east, but in the west the Montenegrins claim to have inflicted another defeat on the Austrians. The Austrians are said to be concentrating a force of 120,000 men in Herzegovina for an invasion of Montenegro.

A dispatch to the Paris Matin from Monastir announces that the French troops operating in Southern Serbia occupied Kosjak and Babuna Heights, which command the Pletvar Pass, through which runs the Prilep-Kavadar road, and are expected to effect a junction soon with the Serbian army occupying the northwestern slope of the Babuna range.

Dispatches from Saloniki say that the French offensive is proceeding surely but slowly because of the difficulties of the terrain. In the sector northeast of Strumitza, Kachaly and Meimisly were occupied on the 5th and Dolombo was stormed on Saturday, it is reported here. The French advance toward the north was to be continued uninterruptedly Sunday, with a British contingent on the right wing.

The Serbs are reported to have repulsed heavy Bulgarian attacks in the Krivolak sector, where the French also have materially extended their line, which reaches northwest beyond Gradsko and west beyond the Thema River to the Kavadar region.

Details of the progress of the invasion, as furnished by the German Army Headquarters staff yesterday, are contained in the following bulletin:

Austro-Hungarian troops reached Ivanjica, (twenty-seven miles southeast of Kraljevo,) and Ijonac, (seven kilometers northeast of Ivanjica.) German troops are attacking on the heights south of Kraljevo. Between Kraljevo and Krusevac the western Morava has been crossed at several points.

Krusevac was occupied during the night of Nov. 6-7. More than 2,000 unwounded Serbians were made prisoners. More than 1,500 wounded were found in the hospitals. The booty so far as ascertained consists of ten cannon, large quantities of munitions and war material, and important medical supplies.

In the valley of the southern Morava we have passed through Praskovce.

Following is the Austrian version of the operations issued by the War Office at Vienna:

The Austro-Hungarian forces, advancing on both sides of the Morava Valley, ejected the enemy from positions on the heights to the north of Ivanjica.

German troops—army of General von Koevess—are fighting on the heights south of Kraljevo. Down the river, near Trtenik, our forces crossed the Morava.

Krusevac and the heights to the east of that place are in the hands of General von Gallwitz. The Bulgarian Army is successfully advancing and is gaining outlets into the valley of the Lescovac.

The Montenegrin Consul General in Paris issued the following official statement, received yesterday:

"Fighting around Grahovo (in Western Montenegro, near the Herzegovinian border) continued furiously throughout the day and night of Saturday. The Montenegrins repulsed the enemy with great losses and dispersed assembling troops.

"A violent artillery engagement is proceeding over the rest of the front.

APPROVE GREEK PREMIER.

Berlin Papers Hope He Will Pursue a Purely National Policy.

BERLIN, Nov. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Berlin newspaper comment upon the solution of the Greek Cabinet problem applauds the choice of M. Skouloudis as Prime Minister. The press points out that the Minister of War in the Zaimis Cabinet retains this post in the new Cabinet, and that the only change is the entrance of a Minister of Public Instruction, M. Michelidikis, who formerly was at the head of the Cretan Government and is known as an opponent of former Premier Venizelos.

"The newspapers," says the Overseas News Agency in its summary of the editorial opinions, "quote the words of King Constantine that what Greece needs is a national Greek policy, not a British, a French, or a German policy. Thus, they declare, Premier Skouloudis is a man of the King's choice, a man of eminence who had rendered notable services to his country on various occasions, and stands apart from party dissension, representing the whole nation and a purely national policy for Greece."

ATHENS, Nov. 8.—The third anniversary of the fall of Saloniki was celebrated today by a Te Deum on the manoeuvre grounds in the presence of King Constantine and the members of the royal family. The ceremony was followed by a review at which the King was acclaimed.

M. Michelidikis, the Cretan opponent of M. Venizelos, who at first refused the portfolios of Education and Public Works, previously held by M. Theotokis, finally accepted. The first meeting of the Cabinet was held today. No change in policy is expected.

SUPPLIES FOR TURKS REACH BULGAR POST

Austrian Monitors Escort Barges to Rustchuk, Whence Mutions Go by Rail.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 9.—A dispatch to The Times from Bucharest, dated Saturday, says:

"Today there arrived at the Port of Rustchuk three tows of barges, escorted by Austrian monitors. This convoy was received with great enthusiasm by the local authorities and by the population.

"Troops and a large quantity of munitions and motor cars for the army of Feld Marshal von der Goltz were landed.

"According to telegrams from Turnu Severin, other convoys, escorted by ships, flying German and Austrian flags, are passing down the Danube, bound for Bulgarian ports.

The Times, commenting on this message, says:

"The Austro-Germans have not waited for the complete capture of the trunk railway in order to send help to Constantinople. Now that the Danube has been reopened, they have sent barges, containing troops and ammunition, down the river to Rustchuk. Thence the new railway across Bulgaria, which traverses the main range of the Balkans, east of Shipka Pass, will give them access to the Turkish capital. We must expect results of the succor, sent to the Turks and especially the supplies of war material to be quickly felt at the Dardanelles. The first and perhaps the principal object of the invasion of Serbia and the bargain with the Bulgarians was undoubtedly to stimulate Turkish militar activity ad the object is now being accomplished."

Russian War Craft Up the Danube.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Lighters and river steamers, loaded with ammunition, are arriving at the Danube port of Vidin from Orsova, escorted by Austrian torpedo boats.

The Germans are meanwhile fortifying the Serbian banks of the Danube, fearing an attack against the Austrian river fleet by the Russian torpedo boats, now moored in the Danubian islets off Kalafat.

Kalafat or Kulafat is on the Rumanian shore of the Danube, and directly opposite Vidin.

BULGARS IN NISH "FOREVER."

Jecoff and Radoslavoff Tell Each Other So in Congratulatory Notes.

BERLIN, Nov. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—An exchange of telegrams between General Jecoff, Bulgarian Commander in Chief, and Premier Radoslavoff of Bulgaria upon the capture of Nish by the Bulgarians is recorded by the Overseas News Agency in a dispatch from Sofia which quotes General Jecoff as telegraphing:

"After fierce and sanguinary fighting the fortress of Nish has been conquered by our brave, victorious troops, and the Bulgarian flag has been hoisted to remain forever."

Premier Radoslavoff replied:

"The capture of Nish, where the national flag will wave forever in honor of the Emperor and the dynasty and to the glory of our brave Bulgarian soldiers, has afforded great joy to me and my colleagues. The Council of Ministers sends salutations for the victorious flag which so completely upholds the policy of national union."

King Ferdinand's reply to General Jecoff's telegram announcing the capture of Nish is also quoted in the dispatch. It read:

"I congratulate you most sincerely upon the taking of Nish—that chief stronghold of treachery and untruth. God save our troops."

WAR STORES GOING TO TURKEY

Soldiers Also Shipped via the Danube and Bulgar Railroad.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 9.—"Germany and Austria already have begun to utilise the Danube River to pass supplies into Bulgaria," says The Times Bucharest correspondent.

"Last Saturday there arrived at Rustchuk three tows of barges escorted by Austrian monitors. Troops and a large quantity of munitions and motor cars were landed for the army of Field Marshall Baron von der Goltz, commander of the first Turkish Army.

"Telegrams from Turnu Severin say that other convoys, escorted by ships flying Austrian and German flags, are passing down the Danube for Bulgarian ports."

TELL OF BRITISH ERRORS AT LOOS

Letters Received Here and Elsewhere Say Fatal Blunders Were Made.

BLACK WATCH SACRIFICED

The Camerons Also Practically Annihilated—Letter from a Black Watch Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—A letter received here seems to indicate that the famous Black Watch regiment was practically annihilated in the battle of Loos on Sept. 25, owing to an error of the British Generals. This was the engagement in which "Johnny" Poe, Princeton football star, Baltimore clubman, and soldier of fortune, fell. He was in the front line in a desperate charge.

S. Johnson Poe, a lawyer of Baltimore and brother of John Poe, received the letter from a captain of the Black Watch. The letter, the name of the writer of which is withheld by request, reads in part:

"For four days previous to Sept. 25, Loos and the neighborhood had been heavily shelled by our guns, morning, noon, and night, and there were forty-one enemy batteries located in and around the village. The enemy were given no rest during this time, and it must have been a terrible time from their point of view.

"The battalion went up from the trenches from the billets at Mazin-Barge on Friday afternoon, Sept. 24. It was a long, tedious job, and the last company did not report as being in position in the trenches until nearly 2:30 A. M. on the morning of the attack. The commanding officer and I started, above ground, shortly after the first company had moved, and reached a small cuguot in a communicating trench somewhere about 7 o'clock. He and I divided the night into watches.

"At 5:05 A. M. Sept. 25 a message came to the dugout that the 'zero' hour, that is, the time the gas was to be started, would be at 5:50 A. M. So I woke the commanding officer. It was cold and raining heavily, with a soft wind from the west, but not nearly strong enough to blow the gas into the down trenches.

"The intense bombardment and the gas started at 5:50 A. M. punctually. I never heard such an infernal noise in my life. Every gun within miles seemed hammering above our heads, but the curious part of it was that very little reply came from the German batteries. We knew the reason of this afterward.

"Just before the attack was launched the Germans sent some gas shells over. One dropped in the neighborhood of our dugout, which made things rather unpleasant, but we managed to put on our smoke helmets and get up in time.

"At 6:30 o'clock our first line left the parapet. I had left the commanding officer in the dugout, and had gone up to see that all was started correctly. I must say the men went marvelously well. They were cheering, laughing, and joking as they went up and got over our wire entanglements. Our casualties started directly we showed ourselves.

"The enemy's machine guns got to work, and our men began to drop right and left, but they never wavered for one single second. On they went, line after line, just as if they were on parade. There was no sensational charging; they kept touch in distance and marched solidly across the 'hayfield,' men and officers dropping right and left. Seven officers were killed within fifty yards of us. Scott Pearse and Stirling were wounded quite close to me as I was sitting on the parapet talking to the men as they went over. I went to Stirling and did what I could for him and got him down into the trench.

"Just at this time the Colonel came up. He looked worried and told me that Harvey, the Adjutant, had been shot by his side about five minutes before. I went out in front of the wire and got hold of Scott Pearse, dressed him as well as I could, and brought him back, with the help of a man, and then the commanding officer and I started out with, I think, the fourth line. By that time our first and second lines were well over the German trenches, and we had very little machine gun fire to cope with, but the German guns then began to work. They had evidently been keeping their men well under cover during the intense bombardment, because as we crossed the historic hayfield literally a rain of shells of all sizes fell around us.

"Just after we had crossed the first German trench we met Colonel Wallace of the Gordon Highlanders, full of praise for the way the Black Watch had made the charge.

"As we were advancing toward Loos village from this point we saw in the distance a huge crowd of men in fours coming along on the left. This turned out to be 500 or 600 German prisoners who had given themselves up to the Seaforths in the trenches to the north of Loos, and just as we were watching them, I heard the scream of some high explosive shells coming along, so I dragged the commanding officer into the small German trench close by to take cover should they alight near.

Got "Good Dose of Gas."

"Sure enough, they did. Within fifty yards of us five of them went off, and I was just going to take a deep breath of relief when I got a good dose of gas, which was lying in the trench, and very unceremoniously I dragged the commanding officer out of the trench just in time to prevent him from getting what I had—a most unpleasant experience.

"We reached the boundary of the village about 7:50 and waited there in the hope of receiving some message back from the battalion, as this was the point which we had arranged that messages should be sent to. We waited here some little time, I think about a quarter of an hour, wondering why messages were not coming back.

"We knew afterward that the reason why messages did not come back was that all officers by this time were either killed or wounded; and it should be made a point in future that all ranks should know where the commanding officer is to be found.

"Eventually we determined to push on, and went up what is known as South Street. The village was in a terrible state. Scarcely a house was left standing. Communication trenches ran up every street connecting with cellars, and these had been filled with Germans. They were filled with Germans as we passed, but they were all either dead or wounded. Our men had done the work exceedingly well, methodically working from house to house with bombs, never giving the enemy any rest, and throwing anything from two to six bombs into every house or room. We found a few men working up and down some houses in the village, but no Black Watch men were to be seen. They had all gone on.

"Just as we got to the end of South Street we met a wounded man of the Black Watch, who told us that the remains of the regiment were then on the slopes of Hill 70, so we pushed on through the village, picking up a few men of the Black Watch as we went. Five of them we found methodically throwing bombs into a small house near the church. They believed that there were about a dozen Germans in it when they arrived, but I do not think there could have been one left alive in it when we got there.

"We called these and a few others and went past the celebrated Tower Bridge till we arrived at the very east limit of the village, just below Hill 70, and there we saw the remnant of the Forty-fourth Brigade digging themselves in just below the crest of the hill. A message then reached us to the effect that the line had to swing slightly southeast in order to escape very heavy firing, and that our front line had actually penetrated into the German third line trench at one place, but that it had to leave owing to terrific machine gun fire, and that it was then digging itself in about the crest.

"I sent what available men we had, with the exception of the runners and signal men, to reinforce our weak right, and there was nothing more to be done except to wait for news. Time after time our left advanced against the half-finished German work, and time after time they were driven back by the machine guns in the Hohenzollern, August and St. Elie. I am quite certain in my own mind that the half-finished work on the hill was nothing more than a trap. It was not fortified in any way on the St. August side, but facing us it had a front and very strong wire entanglement. The result was that, although our men were able to penetrate into it time after time, it was open to an attack from the German side, and our men had in each case to fall back through the German wire.

Reinforcements Delayed.

"Matters remained like this, remnants of the Forty-fourth Brigade holding the slopes of the hill practically all day. Everything was at a standstill. No reinforcements came up, as we had been led to expect, and we did not know at what moment a German counterattack would drive us off Hill 70.

"As far as I personally was concerned my attention was mainly directed to our right. We were in a curious position. We could not see what was going on on the other side of this high slag heap. It seems now a perfect marvel that the Germans did not make some attempt to outflank us from the crassier, as the result of a counterattack with one company and four machine guns would have forced us off the hill at any minute of the day.

"About noon the commanding officer, who was then senior officer of the brigade, sent back an urgent note asking for reinforcements, and at 1:25 P. M. a message came to say that our guns were then in their new forward position and that reinforcements were coming up. This cheered us up a little, but they were a very long time coming, and it was 4 o'clock before they appeared. Meanwhile the Germans repulsed all our attacks on our left and brought up a machine gun on our right with a view to enfilading our whole line, but, as I have said before, we foiled this and hung on by the skin of our teeth.

"About 3 P. M. two motor machine guns came up, and I was never more glad to see anything in my life. We sent one to our right near the crassier and one to the centre, and at 4 P. M. we saw the promised reinforcements coming up on our left, but none at all came to help us on the right, so our anxiety was doubled, as, of course, that was our weak point. If the enemy had only known that the right of the position was only held by, at the most, thirty men we should have been in a bad way.

"About half an hour after this a company of the supporting battalion had come up and we sent it to support the right. It was at 4 P. M. that the commanding officer decided to send a message asking that the Forty-fourth Brigade should be relieved.

"The whole brigade was then at the most, I should think, 500 strong, this out of a force that left the trenches over 4,000 strong at 6:30 that morning. At 5 P. M. we got a reply to the effect that we would be relieved by the Sixty-second Brigade during the night. By this time things had assumed a slightly better aspect, for about this hour—that is, 5 P. M.—I saw a number of men dribbling across the crassier and joining the men on our right. These proved to be men of the London Division who had been held upon the other side the whole day. A fair number came up, and I then began to think that things were much better, but I still dreaded a strong counterattack during the night, and as time went on that dread grew worse and worse, for surely the enemy were not going to sit quiet after the hammering they had had.

"Their marvelous railway system would help them to bring up supports and reserves, and we, a few poor hundred, could hardly be expected to stand a really resolute counterattack. That time of waiting was, I think, the most trying I have ever experienced in my life. But, thank goodness, the enemy did not attack, and at about 1:30 A. M., after a certain amount of hesitation on the part of the commander of the Sixty-second Brigade, we, the remnants of the Ninth Black Watch, were relieved by half a company of the Northumberland Fusiliers. Just think—the remnants of a battalion who went into action over a thousand strong were, relieved by half a company!

"We got our men together and marched back through Loos, too tired and exhausted even to sleep, on Sunday, Sept. 26, at about 3:30 A. M.

"All the way through Loos and over the battlefield we were exposed to the fire of the enemy's heavy guns. They were shelling Tower Bridge and seemed to be wild at losing the village, and just shelled it out of pure cussedness.

"On Sunday the commanding officer sent me where the Forty-fourth Brigade headquarters were to see what news of a move there was and where we were to go. When I got there the tale of grim disaster was poured into my ears. Of course, the bulk of it was untrue, but there was just that amount of truth in it, not only in the report I got, but in what I saw myself, to make it pretty serious. The less said of this the better. Still, the main cheering fact was that we still held Hill 70 and Loos, and the enemy, despite heavy counterattacks during the night and all that morning, had failed to drive out those who held the village and the hill."

Two Regiments Wiped Out.

From letters received in New York in the last few days it seems that both the Black Watch and Camerons were practically wiped out in the "great drive." The regiments were brigaded together and suffered the same fate, less than 10 per cent. of their number reporting for duty after the battle. It is said that the remnants of the regiments are now encamped about thirty miles back from the fighting trenches, resting and being recruited to their full strength. Owing to the strict censorship details do not reach this country. It has been indirectly stated, however, that there were several fatal blunders on the part of the English leaders during the great offensive.

The extracts from the diary of an Englishman printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday contained the following:

"What valid reason can exist for not telling the story of the pipers of the Black Watch? There may be good reason for throwing the cloak of secrecy over the episode of the Twenty-third Division, which resulted in the Camerons being left without supports and the following incident: The Camerons, on advancing to the German trenches on their front, captured 300 Germans, whom they left under a small guard. The Camerons went on, meeting no opposition for over a mile. Then the Germans who had surrendered, observing that no supports were following up the Camerons advance, turned on their guard, turned their machine guns on the Camerons from the rear, and, after shooting down the majority of them, compelled the surrender of the rest."

AUSTRIANS RECAPTURE PEAK FROM ITALIANS

Drive Invaders from Summit of Col di Lana After Fierce Fighting.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 9.—After fighting for it for many months the Italians on the Doberdo Plateau captured the Col di Lana by a charge through the snow and hoisted their flag on its summit.

The Austrian War Office admits that the mountain was taken, but declares that counterattacks resulted in its recapture. The Vienna official bulletin follows:

On the southwest front quiet generally continues. In the northern district of the Plateau of Doberdo our troops again repulsed several enemy attacks. Severe fighting for the Col di Lana is in progress. The summit of this mountain fell into the hands of the enemy during the course of the afternoon, but was recaptured in the evening by the counterattacks of our troops. The enemy artillery opened fire against the south Riva front.

The following official statement was issued at the headquarters of the Italian General Staff:

In the Daone Valley one of our reconnoitring parties attacked and put to flight enemy detachments concealed in the vicinity of Muranoin Bridge between Val Daone and the river.

In the upper Cordevole our offensive against the formidable rampart of Col di Lana was crowned with success. Exceptional difficulties of Terrain to which must be added numerous powerful defensive works, the determined resistance of the enemy and the severity of the early Winter have not succeeded in arresting the forward march of our brave troops.

After an effective artillery preparation our infantry by a fast and furious attack took enemy positions by assault yesterday afternoon, hoisting our colors on the steep summit which rises among the snows to a height of 8,000 feet. We have made up to the present 100 prisoners, 4 of whom are officers belonging to the Emperor's own light infantry, (Kaiserjaeger.) We also took a machine gun with a great quantity of munitions and other war material.

Along the Isonzo front the activity of our artillery continues. Thanks to its support, our infantry made a bold attack on the enemy defenses. We thus made several prisoners, took two small guns, one machine gun, one trench mortar and a quantity of munitions.

BERLIN, Nov 8, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The official communication from the Austro-Hungarian headquarters, dated Nov. 8, says:

The Italian advances against the Doberdo Plateau failed. The Italians conquered the top of the Col di Lana during the afternoon, but it was reconquered by the Austro-Hungarians at night.

SURE TO WIN, SAYS ASQUITH.

He and Briand Felicitate Each Other on "Confraternity of Arms."

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 9.—Telegrams congratulating each other upon the "confraternity of arms" in the different theatres of war and the intention of both countries to act in greater union have been exchanged between Premiers Asquith of Great Britain and Briand of France. In closing his message Mr. Asquith said:

"Whatever changes time and circumstances may bring, I know that in France, as in England, the will to defend our common cause until a decisive victory is won remains unshakable, and we are sure of winning."

FEATS OF TURKISH GUNNERS

Constantinople Reports an Allied Transport and Aeroplane Hit.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 8, (via London.)—The following statement is issued by the Turkish War Office:

Near Anafarta we bombarded a torpedo boat and a transport of the enemy. Several hits were observed. The transport fired enveloped in smoke.

On Saturday one of the enemy's aeroplanes, damaged by our fire, fell into the sea near Kutschuk Temikli.

Near Ari Burnu there were artillery combats and vigorous bomb-throwing.

Near Sedd-el-Bahr the enemy, after artillery preparation, vainly attempted to advance against our centre.

On the left wing the enemy fired 1,300 shells unsuccessfully.

A supplementary bulletin says:

Near Anafarta our artillery rendered unworkable a gun of an enemy battery and blew up near Burnu Tepeh an enemy ammunition store.

Otherwise there was the usual artillery and rifle firing in this district and near Sedd-el-Bahr.

CO-OPERATION THE NEED OF ALLIES, RUSSIANS SAY

Leaders Regard the Balkans as the Most Important Theatre of War Now.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 9.—The Times Petrograd correspondent, who is visiting the Russian Headquarters and has had talks with General Alexieff, Chief of Staff, and other military personages, gathers from them that there is no tendency on the part of the Russians to underestimate the task before the Allies.

"They realise," says the correspondent, "that the Germans have the advantage in the central position and in unity of command, but that the Allies have eventual advantages in numbers. Nevertheless they think that the struggle will be unnecessarily prolonged, if numbers alone are relied on, for the Germans meanwhile continue to wield the initiative and the Allies have to remain expectantly on the watch to detect, and, if possible, defeat their moves.

"They estimate that there are 110 German infantry divisions in the west, fifty German and forty Austrian infantry divisions, with twenty-three Austro-German cavalry divisions on the Russian front, and twenty Austro-German divisions invading Serbia.

"The Germans continue sending troops from the Russian front to the west, whither they are transferring also some of their heavy artillery, which seems to indicate that for the present they have renounced the hope of obtaining a decision on the Russian front.

"The Russian Headquarters regards the Balkans as the most important theatre for the moment, and they hold that greater co-ordination of strategy by the allied armies is the chief need of the future."

EXPECTS WAR TILL 1917.

Russian Estimates Are Based on Assumption of Conflict All Next Year.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 9.—A dispatch to The Times from Petrograd says:

"An explanatory memorandum on the budget, which is now ready, has been framed on the assumption that the war will last during the whole of 1916.

"The estimated revenue in 1916 is £292,300,000 and the expenditure £325,-100,000. The receipts in 1915, including the estimated figures for the final four months of the financial year, total £278,-500,000 or £34,700,000 less than the estimates.

"The memorandum points out the loss to the Exchequer entailed by the fact that the Teutons had seized the richest industrial provinces, consisting of an area of over 300,000 square versts and a population of 25,000,000, with 8,000 versts of railway and numerous mills and factories, which were partly destroyed and partly evacuated."

WORK PRISONERS IN POLAND

Germans Are Building Roads and Tilling Devastated Fields.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 8, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Information, which comes from the German rear indicates that efforts have been made by Germany to extract all possible profit from occupied Poland. Apart from the network of railways, special attention has been given to roads and agriculture, Lodz has been repaved and roads of the excellent German quality multiplied as far as Warsaw. The work is largely, if not entirely, done by prisoners of war, who are worked in day and night shifts until they drop.

Similarly the devastated fields have been ploughed and sown with clover and grain. In many localities houses have been rebuilt with bricks brought from Germany by water, and such of the local residents as remain have been promised possession of these houses when the war is over, provided they serve the Germans now.

It is stated that Poland has already been delimited into German and Austrian spheres. It is in the German portion that work is being most energetically pushed at the expense of prisoners of war. The treatment of these involuntary workers recalls the stories of the slave trade and plantation brutalities combined.

The official communication of the French War Office reads:

Violent artillery actions continued during the day in several regions along the front, notably in Artois, in the sectors of Loos and the Givenchy Wood, to the north of Avre, in the neighborhood of Andrechy, and in Champagne, to the east of Tahure, as well as to the north of Massiges.

Our batteries destroyed a German anti-aircraft gun to the north of St. Mihiel.

In the Vosges the struggle at close quarters with petards and bombs was again very spirited in the neighborhood of Chapelotte.

LORD KESTEVEN KILLED.

The Sixth Peer to Lose His Life in the War.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 9.—Lord Kesteven has been killed in the Balkans, where he was attached to a cavalry regiment.

Lord Kesteven, who was 24 years of age, was the sixth peer to fall in the present war.

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But No Steps Have Been Taken to Prosecute the Editor.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Globe, seized by the police on Saturday, was still in control of the authorities today.

When asked as to the probable period of suspension, Charles Palmer, editor of The Globe, said:

"We are under military law, calmly awaiting developments."

No steps have been taken by the Government to prosecute Mr. Palmer.

No Muzzle on Berlin Correspondents

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The report, published in The Daily Mail last week, that American correspondents in Berlin had been forced to sign a pledge not to send any news unfavorable to Germany and otherwise limit their journalistic activities is contradicted by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent in Berlin, who telegraphs, by way of The Hague: "Nothing is known here about Berlin correspondents being muzzled."

GERMANS MAKE GAINS AFTER VOSGES FIGHT

Occupy a French Shell Crater and Also Capture Part of a Trench There.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—After a hard fight German troops have occupied a French shell crater in the Vosges region, according to the official report issued in Berlin today. They also won part of a trench on the Hilgenfirst. Paris reports tonight that violent duels of artillery have been proceeding at many points along the front.

The German bulletin says:

In the Vosges, northeast of Celles, occupation by our troops of an enemy shell crater was coupled with a lively fight at close quarters with hand grenades and mines. On the Hilgenfirst a portion of a trench was wrested from the enemy.

Lieutenant Ingelmann yesterday shot down his sixth enemy aeroplane west of Douai. The machine was an English Bristol biplane, armed with three machine guns.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

The appreciation of what is good is a mark of distinction.

The host watches his guests with interest as they sip the 1820 Brandy that came out of the cob-webbed bottle.

There will perhaps be only one man in the gathering whose eyes will give back to his the answering gleam of appreciation.

And it will be that man, too, as one connoisseur to another, who will offer his case of Rameses Cigarettes. He has always smoked them. There is no other cigarette for him. He and his kind will never change.

They say, "Nobody ever changes from Rameses."

That same capacity for appreciation which makes you select the best of everything for your personal use will lead you naturally to "The Aristocrat of Cigarettes."

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ROCHAMBEAU AFIRE RUNS FOR HALIFAX

Continued from Page 1.

wounded in the Argonne and came to New York six weeks ago to buy supplies for aeroplanes for the French Government.

Second Fire Within Four Days.

The Rochambeau is the second outward bound steamer within four days to catch fire and head for Halifax. The British steamer Rio Lages, from New York to Queenstown, with sugar for the British commission, caught fire 300 miles south of Halifax last Thursday, and put into Halifax the next day with flames pouring from one hold. Captain Bell stated that the fire on his ship was undoubtedly caused by an incendiary bomb, placed in a sugar bag. The Rio Lages was loaded at Yonkers.

The cases of the Rochambeau and Rio Lages are but two of many incidents of this character, where fires, apparently started by bombs or incendiary material, have started on vessels bound out of New York with supplies for the Allies. Fortunately, most of these fires have shown themselves when the vessels were within reach of Halifax.

The Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha put in at Halifax on July 9 with her No. 3 hold on fire after an explosion which shook the ship and burst open her 'tween deck bulkheads.

The Ashinai of the Greek Line, with 450 persons on board, caught fire on Sept. 7 on her way to Piraeus. She was making for Halifax when the fire got beyond control, and passengers and crew had to take to the boats. She belonged to a neutral nation, but the line has been accused by Germans of carrying supplies to the Allies at the Dardanelles.

In September also the Sant' Anna of the Fabre Line, bound from New York to Marseilles with 1,700 Italian reservists, caught fire at sea. After a three days' fight with the flames the liner reached the Azores under the escort of the Italian liner Ancona, which took off 600 of her passengers. When the hold was examined at Marseilles Captain Pavy said there were over a dozen bombs among the cargo.

Other steamers on which bombs have been discovered since March 1 concealed in sugar bags and automobile tires are: Touraine, March 6; Devon City, April 27; Lord Erne, April 29; Crossington Court, April 29; Samland, May 1; Lord Downshire, May 1; Kirkoswald, May 2; Strathtay, May 8; Bankdale, May 8, and Craigside, July 24.

The Rochambeau is a quadruple turbine steamer of 18,391 gross tonnage built at Ste. Nazaire, France, in 1911. She is 538 feet long, has a beam of 64 feet, and a depth of hold of 39 feet. Being a modern vessel, she is equipped with steam pipes, running through the holds for smothering fires.

HALIFAX OFFERS TO SEND AID.

But No Message from the Rochambeau Has Reached There.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 8.—No word from the steamer Rochambeau of the French Line, reported on fire at sea, had been received here at a late hour tonight, though messages from New York said that she would probably put in here.

The Government Marine Department has sent a wireless message to the Captain of the Rochambeau asking if he desires assistance, and is awaiting a reply.

NEW ITALIAN PRECAUTIONS.

Captains of Vessels Instructed to Use Special Care.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 8.—The newspapers are now taking up the question of the mysterious fires on vessels leaving American ports.

Public opinion was at first skeptical of the charges that they were started by Germans, but the frequency of the fires have convinced people that a new weapon is being used by an unscrupulous foe.

Instructions have been issued to the Captains of steamers bringing passengers and goods to Italy to use extra vigilance while in port, allowing no stranger to approach the vessel, and also to make sure that no suspicious passengers, seamen, or stowaways are aboard.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING

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LOREBURN FEARS ANARCHY IN EUROPE

Continued from Page 1.

highest naval and military authorities. The idea of a small Cabinet reporting to a full Cabinet on such matters he characterised as highly unsatisfactory.

While discussing the censorship, Lord Milner said he could not see that it did any good to censor the German wireless in London. If the German reports were false, it would be better to deny them than to let them go unanswered, for in the latter case neutral countries naturally came to the conclusion that they were true. He referred to the report published in the United States alleging that British sailors had murdered the crew of a German submarine as a case in point.

Lord Courtney, again entering the debate, after referring to the fact that no move has been made on the western front or in the Dardanelles for some time and asserting that the situation at sea was unchanged, asked if "there is no alternative to this unparalleled and unceasing strife." He said he was sure there was, although he would not ask the Government now to define it. He thought "we should show ourselves ready to accept any suggestion which might be offered for ending it."

After pointing out that the liberation of Belgium and Northern France and the requirement that no indemnity should be levied on Great Britain were two obvious conditions of possibility of a settlement of the war, Lord Courtney said he thought the freedom of the seas would probably be discussed when peace was being established, and not afterward.

Curzon Defends the Government.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Lord Privy Seal, who replied for the Government, defended both the coalition Cabinet and its Liberal predecessor. He reminded the critics of the Government that experts did not always agree.

Lord Curzon pointed out that all the matters of which Lord Loreburn had complained with regard to the suppression of news had occurred before the formation of the coalition Cabinet; but, having read the papers connected with the incidents, he asserted that if any one thought the object of concealment was to spare the political reputation of any man, that was a most unjust impression. The more one looked into the papers the more clearly did it appear that individual political reputations had been most unfairly assailed and that those who were most directly attacked had nothing to fear.

Lord Curzon said he agreed generally with the principles laid down by Lord Milner with regard to the publication of news, but he thought it would be unwise to be unduly frank about diplomatic and political situations which might assume new forms from day to day. The Government, he added, was unanimous in a desire to give the public as much information as possible.

After having praised the press as a whole for its discretion and loyalty Lord Curzon expressed the view that more news should be provided through the Press Bureau. He added that the Government was endeavoring to see whether arrangements could not be made for creating closer contact between the press and the fighting forces.

Defending the censorship of the German wireless, Lord Curzon said he did not see why England should become "the advertising agent for German calumnies and lies."

In defense of his Ministerial colleagues Lord Curzon said the attacks on Premier Asquith were "cruel slanders," and that those on Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, filled him with "indignation and shame."

Why The Globe Was Suppressed.

Publication of The Globe had been stopped, Lord Curzon declared, because it made an untrue statement "and assigned that statement to a false and malicious reason." The publishing by The Globe of the statement that Lord Kitchener had tendered his resignation, Lord Curzon went on, was made at a moment of an international crisis—when the Greek Government had resigned and when the action of ex-Premier Venizelos was in doubt, "and at a moment when Serbia in her agony was appealing for help and we were doing our best to help her." After having been warned, Lord Curzon said, The Globe repeated its act, and as a result the Government authorised its suspension under the Defense of the Realm act.

The Marquis of Lansdowne announced that a small committee of the Cabinet—which some of the papers say will consist of Premier Asquith, Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, and David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions—had been arranged, and that its personnel would be made known almost immediately.

The Government, Lord Lansdowne continued, had proceeded on the assumption that a small committee could take action by it

J. B. King & Co., Staten Island. Plaster and Cement.

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The plant of this Company, originally of brick and wood, has been entirely reconstructed by us in reinforced concrete—26 contracts in 11 years—without interrupting manufacturing or any more inconvenience than shifting of departments ordinarily entails.

TURNER Construction Co

DENIES FRAUD IN PASSPORTS

Germany Denounces Spies' Story of Berlin Conspiracy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The German Government has delivered to the United States Government a note flatly denying accusations attributed to Robert Rosenthal, who was shot in England as a spy, and others, to the effect that fraudulent American passports have been issued by the German authorities. The note was handed to Ambassador Gerard in Berlin a few days ago, and was forwarded by him to the State Department, which made it public today. It is signed by Herr Zimmermann, Imperial Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and is intended as a full response to the letter delivered by Ambassador Gerard to the German Government on July 31 calling attention to the accusations of Rosenthal and others.

In denying that German officials have issued false American passports the Berlin Government asserts that the allegations that it had been guilty of such conduct—if made at all by Rosenthal and others—were induced by threats, promises, or other pressure while they were prisoners in the hands of the British, and that, if these statements were made, those who accused the German Government may have hoped to obtain mitigation of punishment by placing the responsibility for the false passports on the authorities and not on themselves.

The German Government asserts that it has strong doubts that any such testimony was given, but in any case the assumption that German officials, with the knowledge and consent of German Government authorities, had prepared false American passports and handed them to agents "must be energetically refuted."

PURPORT OF NOTE PUZZLES LAWYERS

Some Regard It as an Ultimatum to England, Others as Groundwork for Damages.

O'GORMAN INDORSES IT

Many Exporters and Manufacturers Commend It as Right Stand for Us to Take.

There appears to be considerable difference of opinion among lawyers and other authorities on international law and diplomatic practice with reference to the precise purport of the American note to Great Britain.

Some insisted that the emphatic directness of the language used in the note rendered it nothing less than an ultimatum from the leading neutral power in the world on behalf of all the neutral countries. In other quarters the opinion was expressed that the note was intended only to lay the foundation for damage claims after the war ended.

A reporter for THE TIMES, who went about seeking the opinions of lawyers and others whose opinions would be of value, found a great deal of reticence among men who in ordinary circumstances speak readily and with authority on questions involving international law. Such men said yesterday that they were not prepared to comment on the note until they had given much closer study to its phraseology than they had been in a position to do.

The firm tone adopted by Secretary Lansing in his note found favor in many quarters. Senator James A. O'Gorman was one of those who expressed his hearty approval and voiced the opinion that it would commit the United States to drastic measures unless Great Britain mended her ways.

"The protest of Secretary Lansing has the support of principles of international law which were generally accepted by all nations previous to the commencement of the present war," said the Senator. "The patience of the American people is about exhausted and further violation of these principles should not be tolerated by our Government. No belligerent should be permitted to substitute force for law in its relations with neutral nations.

"Great Britain's arbitrary conduct has been destructive of American commerce and unless she respects our rights she must take the consequences of deliberate defiance of the United States. We are not without means of effective resistance and if we are compelled to resort to retaliatory measures the responsibility will not be with the United States."

Blockade Won't Be Lifted.

A lawyer who is well versed in questions of international law, who asked that his name be not used, expressed the opinion that there was small likelihood of Great Britain abrogating its Orders in Council which had given trouble to American commerce and were complained of in the Lansing note. Nor, said this authority, was there any likelihood that the blockade would be lifted.

"Some steps may be taken by the Allies to render the blockade more effective than it is now," he said. "Something may even be done with a view to lightening the hardship for some favored neutral nation, but the blockade will be maintained in all its rigor, in my opinion, because it is the most effective weapon of the allied powers against Germany. That country is just beginning to feel the real pinch of the allied policy of attrition."

Maurice Leon, a lawyer, of 60 Wall Street, who is regarded as an authority on international law, said:

"What strikes one in particular in reading the note is that while the British relied mainly on American precedents upholding the Allied blockade, the State Department relied chiefly on British decisions in arguing against the legality of the blockade. It is also strikingly apparent that Great Britain appears to have been somewhat misled as to the effect of some American precedents; also that manifestly there is a great deal of avoidable red tape in the enforcement of the undoubted right to search for contraband. Which all smacks very much of a lawsuit, even down to the matter of who should pay the cost.

"It is to be supposed that in the future the blockade will be enforced by more expeditious means and the entire process improved so as to lighten the burden on non-contraband commerce carried on in good faith with neutral countries for their own consumption. As to the legality of the blockade, that is entirely dependent on its effectiveness—a question of fact as to which the issue is now joined. It is noteworthy that the State Department says nothing about the British operations in the Baltic which have had the effect of tying up all the merchandise traffic between Scandinavian countries and Germany. No doubt, this is a development which was not fully realized when the note was prepared.

"Meanwhile, aside from all technical questions, it remains true that the only thing that stands between the United States and a pronounced business depression during a war of uncertain duration is the enormous buying of the Allies in this country, a good deal of it at rather high prices."

Our Standing Impaired?

Dr. Ellery C. Stowell, Assistant Professor of International Law at Columbia University, expressed the opinion that the note was conclusive in that it committed this country to whatever further steps were found necessary to defend its right to carry on commerce with neutral nations without interference. Professor Stowell expressed the opinion that the failure of this country to intervene on behalf of Belgium may have somewhat impaired its standing as a champion of the neutral powers in the situation which has arisen out of Great Britain's method of dealing with neutral shipping within the zone where she has proclaimed a blockade.

"We failed to do the task at hand then, but now that our Government representing our people has pledged us to neutrality it is due to our honor as well as to our interests to maintain our neutral rights.

"A protest, hardly less emphatic than that which has just been sent, should have been delivered to the British Government months ago. Now that it has been done, I hope the British Government and the American people may have no just cause to believe that our long delay in action signifies any intention to permit the sacrifice of American rights of neutral commerce. There will be no room for any such belief if the subsequent action of our Government squares with its words.

"The note is very full and emphatic. It bristles with expressions, which should impress Great Britain with their grave importance, and it is to be hoped that if Great Britain fails to be so impressed this Government will proceed to make them good by appropriate measures. The whole country will stand back of such action.

Thinks Peace is Near.

"I personally believe that peace is approaching, and that if this note is vigorously sustained, it will conserve neutral rights, now so seriously menaced by the indiscriminate retaliatory acts on the part of the belligerents."

George S. Viereck, editor of The Fatherland, said:

"The note is not very impressive. The language is vigorous enough, but it is not convincing. One feels that it is primarily a lawyer's brief, laying foundation for damage claims after the war is over. Words, after all, mean nothing unless we know what is behind them."

Dr. Heinrich Albert, German Imperial Privy Councillor, who figured in the episode which resulted in the recall of Dr. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador, was asked if he had any comment to make on the note.

"Certainly not," was the answer.

Shippers Commend It.

The note was highly commended yesterday in local shipping, exporting, and importing circles. Indorsement of the Administration's stand was coupled with the assurance that the entire country would be back of the Government in its effort to free foreign trade from the obstacles put in its way by the British Orders in Council. Some importers with German affiliations said they thought the note would have come nearer to accomplishing the desired result if it had threatened an embargo on exports of war munitions, but even these merchants thought the note was an unanswerable document and a complete presentation of the American position.

Edward V. Douglas, Secretary of the American Manufacturers Export Association, gave out a statement which it was understood reflected the opinions of many manufacturers and exporters.

"There is little doubt," said the statement, "that had not the United States been desirous of maintaining its friendly relations toward Great Britain, which have become a bond of mutual value, the numberless infractions of our rights by Great Britain, with the incessant protests which it has been necessary for our Government to make in consequence thereof, would long since have been sufficient to seriously impair these relations. It is recognized that the prosperity of the United States now depends and will depend more and more in a considerable degree upon the export of our manufactured articles and other products, and, as a neutral nation, we are entitled to certain rights which cannot be infringed by Great Britain or any other power without serious consequence to our national welfare.

"No doubt the country will stand behind the positive representations which the State Department has now made to Great Britain, and which are of particular importance to the exporting interests of the country. British disregard of our perfectly proper rights should cease, and this declaration should be backed up by all the weight we can bring to bear on it."

The officers of the association include: President—E. M. Herr, President of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; First Vice President—W. W. Nichols of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company; Second Vice President—A. N. Hargrove of the J. G. Brill Company; Third Vice President—L. Moen of the C. W. Hunt Company, and Treasurer—E. H. Huxley of the United States Rubber Export Company, Limited. James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, and other men prominent in industrial and commercial life are Directors.

F. J. Cunningham of the linen importing firm of Deseli & Helwig, 58 White Street, who as Chairman of the so-called Hotel Biltmore group of importers, which has been working for months to obtain a modification of the Orders in Council, characterized the note as highly satisfactory. "I think it will lead Great Britain to take favorable action," he added.

Carl W. Stern, Chairman of the Customs Procedure Committee of the American Importers' Association, commended the note as "a step in the right direction." Representatives of shipping interests expressed themselves similarly.

PRESIDENT FORMING A BELGIAN COMMITTEE

Asks Well Known Americans to Co-operate in the Work of the Commission Abroad.

At the request of Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, President Wilson has asked a number of prominent Americans to co-operate in the work of the commission in the United States. Those to whom the President has written are Otto T. Bannard, S. R. Bertron, Herbert S. Eldridge, A. J. Hemphill, Melville E. Stone, Oscar S. Straus, and John Beavor White.

In his letters of invitation the President says:

Mr. Hoover, the Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, has approached me with regard to difficulties which have arisen in the conduct of that great humanitarian work, in which he feels he needs the support of an enlarged committee of gentlemen of large experience to cooperate with him in settling and conducting the administration of the branch of the commission in the United States.

I am so much impressed with the importance of this institution, on which the lives of so many people are dependent, that I venture to say to you that I would personally be very much gratified if you could see your way to join such a committee.

The commission has been informed that the reserves of clothing among the poorer classes in Belgium will be exhausted by Christmas. It will shortly make an appeal to the people of the United States for clothing for the destitute in Belgium and Northern France, who now number between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000.

TO RETURN TO BELGIUM. BRAND WHITLOCK SAYS

Minister, Who Will Sail for Home Tomorrow, Declares His Holiday Will End Next Month.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 8.—Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, who will sail for New York on Wednesday morning on the Holland-America steamer Ryndam, slipped quietly into The Hague yesterday from Brussels. Since then he has been putting in most of his time resting at the Hotel Des Indes.

Speaking to a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today, Mr. Whitlock said his trip to America had no political purpose whatever. Its sole object was to give him a short rest and an opportunity to get back his health, which had been undermined by fifteen months of uninterrupted work at high pressure.

The Minister looks like a man completely fagged out from nervous strain, but he said he confidently expected to be back at his post at Brussels soon after the New Year. He has already arranged for his return passage on the steamer Rotterdam, sailing from New York on Dec. 28.

Mr. Whitlock declined to discuss the diplomatic situation or any phase of the questions growing out of his action in the case of Miss Cavell. It is understood that what he has to say on the latter subject has already been fully communicated to the Washington authorities. To half a dozen American and English correspondents who laid in wait for him at the American Legation Mr. Whitlock gave out the following statement:

"I was advised by my physician two months ago that rest was imperative. I am now taking a portion of the leave of absence to which I am entitled under the regulations after fifteen months' unbroken labor. I expect to spend a few weeks at my home in America and to return by the Rotterdam to Brussels at the end of December. My journey has no political significance whatever."

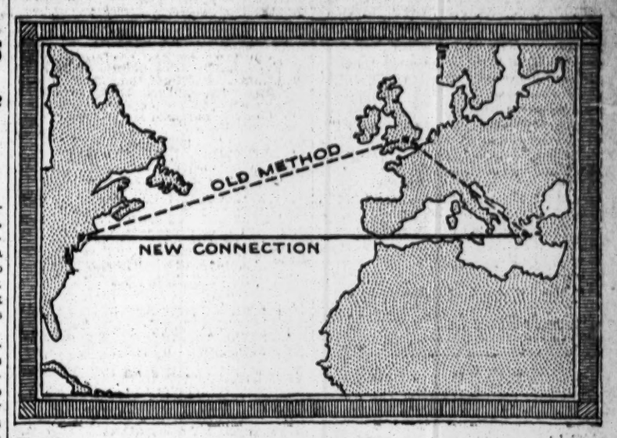
Mr. Whitlock made no diplomatic calls at either the Belgian or German Legation here, but he called at the American Legation, and tonight he and his wife are dining with Minister Van Dyke, together with the Dutch Foreign Minister and Mme. Loudon and Mr. and Mrs. Tiffany of New York.

This afternoon Mr. Whitlock took a ride in his automobile, which he brought from Brussels. It flies a large American flag, and still bears the inscription in big white letters, "American Legation at Brussels."

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The Paris newspapers pay considerable attention to the departure from Brussels of Mr. Whitlock.

"The Germans did not forgive him for having on many occasions proclaimed painful truths," says the Midi. "His report on the execution of Miss Cavell, which resulted in passionate but futile denials from the Wilhelmstrasse, has not been forgotten."

Other newspapers express regret at Mr. Whitlock's departure. Some of them predict that he will not return.



New means of international exchange

Direct exchange between this country and Greece has been established through the efforts of the Foreign Department of the Irving National Bank.

Heretofore all transactions with Greece have been settled through London or Paris; to remit to Greece it was necessary to purchase a sterling draft or a draft in francs which, in turn, would be converted into drachmas.

It is now possible for Greek merchants in the United States to pay for goods bought in their native land with exchange drawn in their own national currency, the drachma (value 19.03 cents).

The Foreign Exchange Department of the Irving National Bank has exceptional facilities for handling foreign transactions.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK

Strictly a Commercial Bank — Capital and Surplus $7,000,000

WOOLWORTH BUILDING NEW YORK

LONDON SEES NO CRISIS OVER NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

which is unknown to international law and repugnant to humanity."

The newspaper contends that behind the uncertain law of former times lie broad considerations of equity. It is confident, it says, that the United States will consider the contrast between the German and the British practice and whether Great Britain has made excessive use of her sea power.

"President Wilson," adds The Gazette, "has expressed himself with great cogency about the action of German submarines. He is still demanding reparation for American citizens done to death in the Lusitania and other ships. That is all to the good, but the ultimate remedy lies in the proof we alone can give that these practices are disastrous."

The note, The Gazette concludes, should remind home critics of the pitfalls between which the Foreign Office and the Admiralty must pick their way to assert the rights of the country without offending neutrals, and of the danger of presuming an unqualified friendship in any quarter.

The Evening Standard says the United States has been at variance with both sets of belligerents and accepted from Germany a sort of apology which bore "far less similarity to the real article than our blockade bears to a blockade which would satisfy even American diplomatists.

"When she disagrees with us in purely technical matters," adds The Standard, "are we likely to be confronted with the mailed fist? American is making her fortune out of the Allies. Remembering this and America's treatment of Germany, we have no fear of an acute crisis, or of retaliatory measures in the form of an embargo on American exports."

America appears to think the law of nations is a fixed code, The Standard continues, whereas it contrasts a number of precedents contributed during wars, to which every naval war adds its quota. Each belligerent is entitled to strangle the overseas trade of its opponent. The enormous increase in the size of merchant ships and the complexity of the documents covering modern cargoes, The Standard contends, frequently render search at sea wholly impracticable.

MARINE LAW EXPERT ASSAILS LANSING NOTE

"Uncandid, Ungenerous, and Unfair," Says Thomas Gibson Bowles, London Writer.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Thomas Gibson Bowles, one of England's leading writers on maritime law, speaking today with reference to the American note, said that in many respects he regarded it as "uncandid, ungenerous, and unfair."

He was equally severe in his strictures on the British Foreign Office, which, he declared, had "invited and propounded new rules of sea warfare resting on new principles, without warrant either from the recognized law of nations or from any international instruments."

The contention of the United States that Great Britain had not established an effective blockade he regarded as just, and this contention alone he found worthy of consideration in the note, with the exception of the complaint respecting detained ships subsequently released. This Mr. Bowles said, was unjust, though he thought the matter a small one as compared with the greater issues involved.

"I do hold," he said, "that in the Order in Council, especially in the suggestion that it establishes an effective blockade, Sir Edward Grey has gone wrong; that he has undertaken to harass neutrals by methods in a way not sanctioned by the law of nations. So far I agree with the note. Nevertheless, the note itself is in many respects ungenerous, unfair, and uncandid, and the United States must remember that we are fighting for our lives and the liberty of the world, and that this is not a time for quibbling."

Search at Sea Impossible.

Relative to the protest against ships being seized and taken into port merely on suspicion, Mr. Bowles argues that it is ridiculous to think that they can be effectively examined at sea, adding:

"The suggestion that vessels should not be stopped on bare suspicion is nonsensical. There can be only bare suspicion when the vessel is met, and only bare suspicion even after she has been visited and her papers, her officers, and her crew examined. On no other ground save bare suspicion is a murderer ever arrested; nor is he held guilty until the court has so pronounced.

"To say, as the note does, that during the American civil war there were no instances where vessels were taken into port prior to prize court proceedings is to state what is at once untrue and actually impossible. What else was it but upon conjectural suspicion that during the civil war the Springbrook was brought in and the case submitted to a prize court? It is the court, and the court alone, that hangs a murderer, or confiscates a cargo, or condemns a ship.

"Another argument, suggested rather than used, in the American note is that British prize courts, forgetful of their duty, which is to administer the law of nations and no other law whatever, municipal or otherwise, have nevertheless decided cases as the British Government wishes, not as that law prescribes. The reproach is as unmerited by any English as it would be by any American prize court.

Defends Prize Courts.

"Our courts have repeatedly declared, and more than once acted on the principle, that when the will of the Government conflicts with the law it is the law, and not the will, that they enforce."

Mr. Bowles referred to various prize court rulings, which are regarded as landmarks, pointing out how American decisions are cited here, and English precedents are cited in America.

"Let it be remembered," he went on, "that it is in these decisions alone that the law of nations can be found; not in any contentious, and often inconsiderate, utterances of either Sir Edward Grey or Mr. Lansing."

Referring to the Order in Council, Mr. Bowles said:

"It inflicts injuries because of the unwarrantable exercise of unwarranted powers. Yet it abandons belligerent rights which the law of nations authorizes. If it had been drafted with the double object of assisting the enemy and creating a quarrel between us and neutrals it could hardly have been better drawn."

TO IGNORE BLOCKADE IS WASHINGTON'S PLAN

All Non-Contraband Cargoes Will Now be Regarded as Immune from Detention.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—President Wilson and Secretary Lansing today read American and British press comment on the note to Great Britain, and awaited the effect of the document upon British treatment of neutral overseas trade.

Ambassador Page has not reported the impression made upon the British Foreign Office. So far as American shippers are concerned, however, the dispatch of the note marks a turning point of vast importance, for henceforth the United States is to consider the British blockade as ineffective and inoperative, and all cargoes of non-contraband goods destined for Germany or through neutral countries to the enemies of Great Britain will be viewed by this Government as immune from detention. Claims presented by Americans for detentions or seizures of such goods will be supported by the diplomatic machinery of the United States to the fullest extent.

Speculation in official quarters today as to what Great Britain's course would be was varied. Some officials pointed out that if Great Britain abandoned all pretense of blockade and applied the laws of contraband, the forthcoming American note on the propriety of including various articles in the contraband list would be especially pertinent to the controversy. On the other hand, if the blockade be made legal so far as Germany's coasts are concerned, the American Government will continue to insist that legitimate trade with neutral countries must not be interfered with.

What American officials express particular concern about is the large trade they say Great Britain herself is carrying on with neutral ports where American exporters are forbidden to trade. It is this feature of the situation which officials regard as most serious and indefensible. They say if Great Britain held her own shippers to a normal trade with neutral countries, the application of rigid measures to American traders might be less offensive, though the aspects of law would not be affected.

In allied diplomatic quarters here the note was not commented upon officially, but uniformity of view was noticeable. British opinion as reflected in official quarters was that the United States was arguing on technical grounds and failed to take into consideration the altered circumstances of the present war and the enlarged facilities for rapid communication by rail between Dutch and Danish ports, for example, and German cities. French and Russian officials pointed out that their Governments were in sympathy with the attitude of their ally, Great Britain, and that while the British Foreign Office was conducting the negotiations this did not mean their Governments were any the less interested.

Among all of the allied diplomats the view prevailed that the controversy would not become acute, because even in the event of a deadlock in the negotiations, the Bryan peace treaties would be available for a year's investigation of the points in dispute. These treaties have been ratified between the United Stats and all of the Allies.

In German quarters, the arguments in the American note were commended as sound and justified by international law. German officials, however, said they were much more interested in what measures the United States would take to obtain acquiescence to its expressed views.

In view of the length of the note, an answer from Great Britain is not expected for at least a month.

BERLIN GETS NEWS OF NOTE.

Afternoon Papers Publish Summary Without Comment.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Nov. 9, (via London.)—A short summary of the American note to Great Britain published here contains the leading features of the note as transmitted by Reuter's telegram Company. Some of the afternoon newspapers displayed the note as the feature of the day's news under such headlines as "America for the Right of Neutrals."

There was no comment on the subject, however, the dispatch having arrived too late for this purpose.

GERMANS FIND FAULT WITH DELAY OF NOTE

Editors Express Little Hope That Great Britain Will Change Her Course.

The German newspapers in this country are not inclined to believe that the American note to Great Britain will have much effect on the interference with trade. Most of them criticise the Government's delay in sending the protest, but they nearly all agree that it is an able and logical document.

The Germania Herold of Milwaukee says:

"We wish to do Secretary Lansing full justice. We recognize that his note is a masterpiece of clever deduction. The logic with which he attacks the weak attempts of the English Government to justify its high-handedness is simply unassailable. But the comments of the English press received up to today are so worded as hardly to justify the hope held out by Secretary Lansing in his conclusion, that England will respect the rights of the United States in future and instruct her naval commanders to that effect. While the note was on its way to London the English Admiralty crowned its shameless proceedings by seizing the steamship Hocking, belonging to an American company, having American registry, and sailing under the American flag from one American harbor to another. This unprecedented outrage forces one to the conclusion, in our opinion, that England does not intend to meet even a single one of the demands of the United States. And, in that case, what will the Administration, which 'without hesitation' has taken upon itself the championship of the whole neutral world, do about it?"

This is the comment of the Abendpost of Detroit: "After having waited more than eight months the Administration has at last lodged a vigorous protest with the Government of Britain against arbitrary interference with our legitimate trade with neutral nations. This protest at as late a time as this will probably have no effect whatever on Downing Street. The belated action of the Administration forms a sharp contrast with that in the case of the question of warfare by the German submarines, the continuance of which would have been considered as an unfriendly act by our authorities. Nothing of this kind is found in the present note, and the incident will pass without being followed by a change of the British policies. The Americans who lost their lives by the activity of the submarines were fully aware of what might happen to them, while in the arbitrary dealing with the question of contraband by Britain the countless victims in the United States were completely taken by surprise and therefore unprepared."

The Waechter and Anzeiger of Cleveland says:

"The task of championing the integrity of neutral rights, which the Administration assumes 'without hesitation,' after having hesitated a year, will be performed with that same impartiality which from the outbreak of the war has been exercised toward the warring nations. Of this England is assured by the President's note. That impartiality was very partial in favor of Great Britain and her allies. Probably England has never doubted that it would continue this way. The British Government now has the official assurance that America's championing of neutral rights will remain just what it was—something that has never existed and will not exist as long as this war lasts."

TOO MILD, IS DUTCH VIEW.

Nieuwe Courant's Comment on the Note to Great Britain.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 8.—Commenting on the American note to Great Britain, the Nieuwe Courant, the leading newspaper of The Hague, says:

"If the extracts of the American note reaching Holland give a correct rendering of the Washington Government's intentions, America has taken up in a very mild way the task of acting as the champion of the rights of neutral nations."

GERMAN BUYERS IN HOLLAND.

Heavy Purchases Start Rumors of Peace or an Armistice.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The presence in Holland of larger numbers of Germans than have been seen in a long time past is causing much speculation. The Germans are buying very large quantities of goods, both eatables and other merchandise, but mostly such commodities as are not allowed by the Dutch Government to be exported. German buyers seem to show no inclination as hitherto to try to get their purchases over the frontier. Instead they are making arrangements for the foods to remain in Dutch warehouses for the time being.

Many Netherlanders regard these proceedings as indicating the approach of some sort of armistice, during which the export problems might temporarily be removed. Others even suggest that the enterprise may mean peace, and that preparations are already being made to cope with the tremendous rush to buy foodstuffs which would arrive in such an event. In any case the circumstances are unusual, and the Dutch are convinced that something is in "the wind." Other and more sinister deductions are possible.

Temps Upholds Blockade.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Comment of the British press on the American note to Great Britain is reproduced at unusual length in French newspapers. The Temps concludes its summary of the note by declaring that Germany, through "her constant violation of international law and her contempt for neutrals and merchantmen," has made necessary a blockade in force against her.

Clothes That Carry You Through a Crisis

"THE Man in the Tower" witnesses many a crisis in clothes, when a suit clashes sharply with its surroundings.

* * *

Weber and Heilbroner suits, though you purchase them ready-to-wear, are made to fit the spirit of the hour in New York.

* * *

In the company of most expensive custom-made suits, they merge harmoniously with their surroundings.

* * *

Suits in soft browns and brown plaids, greens, blues and checks—exclusive custom patterns—refined in their tailoring and following this season's graceful shoulder, waist and lapel lines.

Suits, $20 to $40; overcoats, $25 to $60.

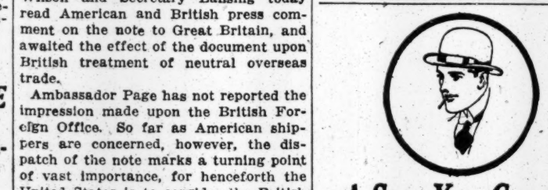
"The Drizzler"—the all-weather rainproof slip-on, $20 to $30

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 757 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 27 New, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Clothes at 27 New, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and 5th Ave



A Sum You Can Do On One Thumb

YOU can count on *one thumb* the ready-for-duty clothes which come within a biscuit-toss of those of the Custom Tailor to the Moneyed Few. You can count on the *hairs of your head* the clothes which look "manufactured."

Stein-Bloch started as a *merchant tailor*, and the practices and standards of *merchant tailoring* are reflected in Stein-Bloch Clothes.

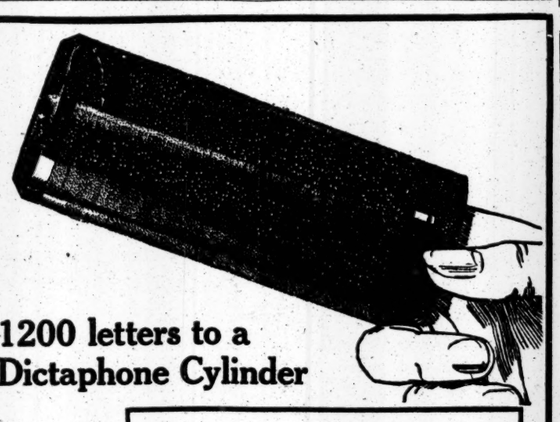
$20, $25, $30, $35 for Suits and Topcoats which are *doubles* of those on Tailors' Row.

Ask for my *"Oxweave" Shirt* of soft white Oxford with French Cuffs. $1.50.

JOHN DAVID

STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES

Broadway at 32nd Street



1200 letters to a Dictaphone Cylinder

YOU start dictating on a fresh Dictaphone cylinder and you dictate anywhere up to a dozen or fifteen letters—according to length. Or it can be letters, reports, memos, tabulations—anything at all.

Then your typist transcribes it on her typewriter. After it's transcribed, the office boy shaves off the recorded surface and it's all ready for a fresh batch of dictation. And you repeat this operation a hundred times on every cylinder, which makes the cost of cylinders less than the cost of stenographers' note-books and pencils. Call Worth 3043.

THE DICTAPHONE

REGISTERED

(This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone)

A Kindly Help for Failing Strength

TOMORROW and tomorrow . . . the tide of years sets in and the autumn of life has come. Energy has become enfeebled, the blood thins, resistance is shaken and the digestive processes weaken—weary days give way to sleepless nights.

Then will Sanatogen help! Not to replace the common articles of diet but to make them give maximum nutriment, Not as a substitute for medicinal treatment, or to give temporary stimulation, but to aid the nervous system in its direct control over the digestive processes, to enrich the blood, and to promote restful slumber.

For Sanatogen is the natural way. It is a chemical union of purest albumen of milk and an organic phosphorus preparation, thus supplying in most easily digestive form the best upbuilding elements and giving the starved cells organic phosphorus, that most vital food, "in such a form," as Dr. Saleeby says, "that the nervous system can actually take hold of it."

John Burroughs, venerable naturalist and author—78 years young—has written:

"I think Sanatogen did me much good—it gave me strength, steadied my nerves and greatly improved my sleep. It comes the nearest to being a remedy for old age that I have yet struck."

And as over 21,000 physicians have themselves written in praise of what they have seen Sanatogen do in daily practice, you may indeed be sure that the reputation of Sanatogen is founded on truth and tangible results.

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists everywhere, in sizes from $1.00 up.

Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913

SANATOGEN

ENDORSED BY OVER 21,000 PHYSICIANS

Send for *"The Art of Living,"* a charming little book by Richard Le Gallienne, the popular poet-author, touching on Sanatogen's kindly help and giving other interesting aids in the quest for contentment and better health. This book is free. Tear this off as a reminder to write THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO., 26 Irving Place, New York

THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

CLYSMIC

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Who Wouldn't Be an Iceman!

The town has been captured by the Alpine regiments of skaters—the snowball grenadiers of St. Moritz.

They have added another hue to the rainbow of sport.

The tango has "cold feet"—the dance floors are being flooded and frozen.

Which means that the greatest sporting goods store in the world comes sliding in with new skating clothes and new skating shoes, new skates and new skate news.

Skating Coats and Suits of Glace Kid

Since the days when Kitty Bellairs wore buskins and breeches there has been no more picturesque conquest than that of these kid-leather sporting coats and suits for women.

In all the bright, fashionable colors—from midnight blue to starlight gray and white — with contrasting cuffs and collars and skirts.

Skirts to go with the leather coats also made of the A. & F. exclusive Engadine in the brightest of Swiss colorings.

The smartest models, practical for motoring and tramping and all outdoor Winter wear, as well as for skating—things originated by this house.

English styles in knickerbocker skating suits for men, in the correct materials.

Sweaters, scarfs and caps for men or women.

A. & F. Skates and Skating Shoes

For rink skating, figure skating, hockey and all ice games—the exactly correct skates and skating shoes, fitted to your individual requirements.

Security hockey skates, $2 and $3 a pair.

Arena skates, $12 e pair.

International skates, parallel-edge blades, $5 a pair.

Ladies' American club skates, $2 and $3 a pair.

Interstate hockey skates, $3 a pair.

Canvas skate bags, $1.

A. & F. skating shoes, specially designed, $5 to $10 a pair.

Horse Show Visitors

You are all invited to visit this sporting goods headquarters—the only store of its kind on the continent.

The show at the Garden opens the arena of a busy social and sporting season.

It is only a canter to the final Thanksgiving football games—and then a gallop to Christmas.

Time now to lay plans for the unusual sporting gifts supplied by this house alone.

Hosts of new country-house things—new after-dinner games—new hunting paraphernalia—new sporting clothes and shoes.

Here is the atmosphere of the woods and the fields and the den and the country club—the store of the outdoor man and woman.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

PRESIDENT QUOTES BIBLE FOR DEFENSE

Words of Ezekiel on Watchman's Responsibility Much in His Mind, He Writes Low.

MUST WARN THE PEOPLE

If He Fail, Their Blood Is on His Head—Construed as Reply to Bryan—Kitchin Unconvinced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—What is construed in some quarters as an intentional response to William J. Bryan's contentions as to the wickedness of military preparedness is contained in Scriptural quotations included by President Wilson in a letter to Seth Low of New York, the text of which was made public at the White House today. The letter follows:

The White House,
Washington, Nov. 8, 1915.

My Dear Mr. Low: I thank you very warmly for your generous letter of the 5th of November and for your courtesy in letting me see a copy of your remarks on the merchant marine question.

I am particularly gratified that you should so fully concur in the position I took in my speech to the Manhattan Club. There is a quotation from Ezekiel which I have had very much in my mind recently in connection with these important matters. It is the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth verses of Chapter 33:

"2. Son of man, speak to the children of thy people, and say unto them, When I bring the sword upon a land, if the people of the land take a man of their coasts, and set him for their watchman;

"3. If when he seeth the sword come on the land, he blow the trumpet, and warn the people;

"4. Then whosoever heareth the sound of the trumpet, and taketh not warning; if the sword come, and take him away, his blood shall be upon his own head.

"5. He heard the sound of the trumpet, and took not warning; his blood shall be upon him. But he that taketh warning shall deliver his soul.

"6. But if the watchman see the sword come, and blow not the trumpet, and the people be not warned; if the sword come, and take any person from among them, he is taken away in his iniquity; but his blood will I require at the watchman's hand."

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

The Hon. Seth Low, New York.

These same verses and one more from Ezekiel were quoted by ex-President Roosevelt in an article in the August Metropolitan Magazine entitled "Peace Insurance by Preparedness Against War." Colonel Roosevelt cited the first six verses of the chapter; President Wilson quoted all except the first. The first verse reads:

"Again the word of the Lord came unto me, saying,"

Here is what Colonel Roosevelt had to say after quoting the six verses from Ezekiel:

"I very heartily commend these verses to the prayerful consideration of all those in high political office, whether Presidents, Secretaries of State or leaders of the Senate and House at Washington, and to all male and female college Presidents, clergymen, editors and publicists of pacific tendency, and above all to the sometime well-meaning souls who have fallen victims to the habit of prolonged and excessive indulgence in attending universal peace meetings and giving and listening to lectures on immediate universal peace and disarmament."

It is expected here that ex-Secretary Bryan will make a response to the President's letter to Mr. Low. Washington's guess is that Mr. Bryan will contend that no injunction to prepare for war can be found in the New Testament. Mr. Bryan is in North Carolina.

Resolutions signed by 104,000 citizens of Philadelphia, endorsing the Administration's preparedness program, were presented to President Wilson today. The signatures were obtained through the efforts of the Stonemen's Fellowship of that city, which was active in the recent political campaign there. The resolutions were presented by H. C. Stone, President of the organization, who was accompanied by several members of the Executive Committee. President Wilson expressed pleasure that so many citizens of Philadelphia who had no selfish interest had endorsed his defense policy.

FAILS TO WIN KITCHIN.

Floor Leader Still Against Defense Program After Leaving President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Claude Kitchin of North Carolina, who will succeed Oscar W. Underwood as the Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, told President Wilson today that, much to his regret, he would be unable to support the President's program for national defense, including a large increase of the navy. Mr. Kitchin explained, however, that he would not voice his opinion in the capacity of majority leader, but would express his views on the floor merely as an individual member. He told the President he realized that the opposition to the Administration's defense policy would be composed of a very small minority, but that for conscientious reasons he would be obliged to align himself with the losing side.

Mr. Kitchin spent more than an hour with the President. The interview was amicable throughout. Mr. Wilson outlined to Mr. Kitchin the army and navy plans for the next session of Congress and for the next five years, and sought to influence the majority leader to be in harmony with them. Mr. Kitchin stated his views frankly to the President, directing his opposition chiefly to the naval program.

After leaving the White House Mr. Kitchin said:

"I have had a most pleasant talk with the President, but I regret to say that I will not be able to support his national defense program. The plans do not meet with my convictions, particularly with reference to the navy."

In his interview with the President Mr. Kitchin did not go into details of his reasons for opposition to a large increase in the fleet. He said he wanted to make his position known on the floor of the House when the preparedness program was under discussion. It is known, however, that he takes the view that the navy is much stronger than is generally supposed and is adequate for any duty which it would be called upon to perform, and he believes also that the apprehension felt over the military situation of the United States is not justified.

It was made plain by Mr. Kitchin that his opposition to the naval program would be entirely personal, and that he was of the belief that the Democratic Representatives very generally were in accord with the President's ideas in regard to defense. The position of Mr. Kitchin is similar to that taken by Senator Underwood in the last Congress, when the latter was the Democratic floor leader in the House, at the time of the discussion of President Wilson's urgent recommendation for the repeal of the law exempting American coastwise vessels from the payment of Panama Canal tolls. Mr. Underwood made a speech in opposition to repeal, but merely as an individual Democrat and not as floor leader.

Before seeing the President, Mr. Kitchin said he approached the national defense subject with an open mind, and was willing to be convinced of the wisdom of the Administration's program if the President could give him what he would consider a satisfactory justification for the proposed large increases in army and navy appropriations. Later he said the President had said nothing which had caused him to change his mind.

Representative Kitchin's definite announcement of his position will make it impossible, of course, for him to lead the fight for the Administration's program in the House. The burden of the leadership will devolve probably upon Chairman Hay of the Military Committee, Chairman Padgett of the Naval Committee, Chairman Sherley of the Fortifications Committee, and Chairman Fitzgerald of the Appropriations Committee.

WILSON DEFENSE PLAN CALLED INADEQUATE

Provides for Too Few Men, Says Reuterdahl—Fears Attack by European Victor.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 8.—Henry Reuterdahl, the naval expert, here on a tour of the West, issued a statement today in which he said:

"The American Army costs as much as the German Army, but we have a mobile force only twice as large as the New York police force. An American soldier costs $1,000 a year, a Swiss soldier $16 a year. The army has forty-eight posts; it needs eight. Each one of the forty-eight is the support of some Congressman.

"Germany has three navy yards; we have eleven—where no dreadnought can reach them. At Guantanamo, where the next fight will be, we have nothing. The nearest navy yard to the West Indies is Norfolk. Think of taking a crippled ship past Hatteras!

"Unless we do something and do it at once, we will be whipped by the victor in the present war. Every thinking man in the army and navy knows this, but can't say so. I can and do."

Mr. Reuterdahl condemned the defense program of President Wilson. The naval plan, he said, is defective, in that it makes little provision for men, despite the fact that the question of personnel is the most important.

"We haven't enough men to man the ships we have now," he said. "Every time we build a ship we have to retire one to get enough men."

Pork barrel politics, he holds, works against the United States defense, also a lack of willingness to spend money and a lack of understanding of the true meaning of an army and a navy by the general public. His idea of a proper defensive force is a standing army of 300,000 trained men. He would raise these by the Swiss method of enforcing service. Switzerland, he holds, is one of the most democratic countries in the world, yet every ablebodied man must serve a certain period.

Forty-eight dreadnoughts, thirty scout ships, four destroyers for each dreadnought, with proper auxiliaries, such as repair ships, tank ships, &c., and from 75 to 100 submarines—this is his idea of a navy. Mr. Reuterdahl was frank to say he had no idea of the cost.

"Of our submarines only three functioned with any degree of regularity in the recent manoeuvres," said he. "We have eleven, and America is the home of the submarine, as it is of the aeroplane, yet we lag behind in both. The inefficiency of our submarine is not due to the personnel. It is due to poor design. The submarine manufacturers are protected by politics. One company has built eight-ninths of our submarines.

"Unless something is done the United States will be another Belgium. An invading army of 400,000 could be landed on our shores without difficulty. Draw a line from Lake Erie to Chesapeake Bay and you have all our principal ports. Every thinking man in the army and navy knows that if there was a war tomorrow we would be whipped."

CHANDLER SEES NO DANGER.

Declines to be Honorary Vice President of Defense League.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 8.—William E. Chandler, ex-Senator and ex-Secretary of the Navy, announced today that he would decline to be Honorary Vice President of the New Hampshire League for National Defense, saying that while he was in favor of all reasonable and necessary preparation for future emergencies, he believed that there was "no need at this time" of any of the organizations for "preparation," or for "national defense."

"There is no danger whatever," said Mr. Chandler, "that the United States will have a war with any of the great nations shortly or within the next five years; nor any such a war at any time without our having as an ally at least one of the great powers."

HURRY FOR GREATER NAVY.

London Telegraph Comments on "Spectacle" of Our Haste.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 9.—The fullest details of the new American naval plans yet published on this side of the ocean are given in this morning's Daily Telegraph, which, commenting on them, says that "among the things the British fleet has done is to convince the people of the United States that their country requires a large navy.

"We have," The Daily Telegraph adds, "the spectacle of the greatest democracy in the world, although separated from Europe by more than 3,000 miles, in such a hurry for more men of war that it has decided to not even wait for the lessons on construction and armament which the war may teach. Moreover, this decision has been reached by a party which came into power in opposition to the Rooseveltian policy of the 'big stick' and pledged itself to economy in armaments.

"The hostilities in Europe have tempered the extreme pacifism of Americans. Although already possessing a navy held by many to be second in the world, they are determined to have a still greater one. The new American ships of the line will cost over £3,500,000 ($17,500,000) each. The largest sum Great Britain ever spent on a single ship is about £2,000,000, ($10,000,000.)

"The time is not far distant when the American outlay on sea power will be as high as England's was at the outbreak of the war, but it goes without saying that the Americans can well afford it—in the sense that they are only investing a portion of the profits they are making out of the war."

Palmer Coming to Urge Defense.

In a cable message received by Paul Reynolds, his friend and literary agent, Frederick Palmer, the war correspondent, announces that he is taking a short vacation from the battle front in France and Belgium, and is on his way home to lend his support to President Wilson's program for national preparedness. Mr. Palmer had refused an invitation to come home and tell from the platform the lessons of the war, when the execution of the English nurse, Edith Cavell, in Brussels, determined him to change his mind. He will speak in Carnegie Hall Nov. 23, at a meeting under the auspices of national defense societies.

Think Wreckers Derailed Train.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., Nov. 8.—Sixty carloads of coal were piled up in a wreck of a Philadelphia & Reading Railroad fast freight train there last night, and J. F. Robinson of Philadelphia, the locomotive fireman, was injured. The train was running down a steep grade near Menlo Park when it ran into an open switch and plowed into another train. Engineer J. J. Klein of Newark was pinned under the wreckage, but escaped unhurt. It was said here tonight that train wreckers caused the accident.

VILLARD CONDEMNS WILSON'S PROGRAM

Compares "Surrender to the Militarists" with His Former Pacifist Views.

PREDICTS GERMAN ADVANCE

Publisher Quotes Kaiser as Saying America Has Little to Show for Army's Cost.

Special to The New York Times.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Oswald Garrison Villard, owner of The New York Evening Post, and one of the leading pacifists of the country, who was reported in dispatches from Washington several months ago as likely to displace Colonel House as the President's most intimate adviser, attacked President Wilson's program for preparedness in a speech here tonight before the Home and School Association of Dobbs Ferry.

Mr. Villard quoted William J. Bryan approvingly in his denunciation of the defense policy, and in passing made a fling at Colonel Roosevelt as one of the leaders of the militarists. He made the prediction that Germany would soon be fighting in Asia Minor and in Egypt.

The President's sudden surrender to the militarists, after stating in his message of a year ago that the country had no reason to be alarmed or excited, and that this country must not be turned into an armed camp, presents a clear-cut issue of far-reaching importance for all Americans, particularly those striving for the social, economic, and political betterment of this country," Mr. Villard said.

"It means, as Mr. Bryan has said, the turning over of a new page of history, a breaking with the past. It means an enormous drain on the Treasury of the United States, so that taxation and the cost of living will rise still further—a burden that no man is so rich or so poor as to escape.

Alliance With Militarism.

"It means that we, who have been warned by the Father of his Country against entangling alliances, are now threatening to enter an alliance of the worst sort—an alliance with militarism, with its international ramifications, its armament factories, its polluting, political life, with English factories making torpedoes and guns for the Turks to destroy Englishmen, and German manufacturers making arms and guns for Italians to take German lives.

"We have, until recently, prided ourselves on the fact that no action on the part of our American Congress, helped to fasten the dread burden of militarism on the poor people of any other nation; but now at the very moment when it is more than ever necessary that the United States should keep itself aloof from any action that seems to be a threat toward the rest of the world, in order that it may plead at the coming peace conference for the peace that shall last and the freeing of mankind from this horrible slavery of arms, we are notified that we, too, must enter the ignoble competition of arms. That is the first question, far-reaching and heart-searching, which the President's new position forces upon us."

Mr. Villard said that there was no assurance that the money appropriated for defense would be well spent and that the country would get its money's worth. He said that it now cost the United States from two to five times as much as it cost other countries to support a soldier.

Kaiser's View of Our Army.

The speaker asserted that a close friend of President Wilson, who had talked to Kaiser Wilhelm since the war began, had been told by the Kaiser that Germany did not spend more on its army and navy than the United States spent on its army and navy, including pensions. He continued:

"The German Kaiser added, with brutal and truthful frankness, 'You have little to show for it, so far as your army is concerned.'"

Mr. Villard's prophecy of German success in the Near East was made when he was urging that preparedness for defense was an elastic phrase, and that it should be defined carefully before it could be accepted. He added:

"The Germans are now on the offensive in Serbia, Turkey, and Russia, and soon will be in Egypt and Asia Minor. But I don't propose to go into these details tonight, interesting and thrilling though they are."

Mr. Villard asserted that the agitation for preparedness was being furthered by the owners of typewriter factories, sewing machine factories, and similar works, who wished to continue their present profitable business of making munitions of war after the close of the war in Europe. Expressing his fear that money appropriated for increasing the army would be thrown away in large part on useless army posts, he said:

"Upon this waste Mr. Wilson and Secretary Garrison have deliberately turned their backs."

Dr. Hillis's Complaint Delayed.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, obtained an extension of time yesterday in which to file the complaint in his suit against Frank L. Ferguson, his former business administrator. The time for the serving of the complaint would have expired today. Dr. Hillis asked for twenty days more, as he had to go West to fill engagements to lecture, and counsel for Mr. Ferguson consented to the delay. Dr. Hillis will return to Brooklyn next week.

New Italian Steamship.

According to a cablegram received yesterday from Palermo by McDonnell & Truda, agents of the Transatlantica Italiana Company, the new twin-screw liner Giuseppe Verdi started on her maiden voyage to New York on Nov. 6, and is due here on Nov. 17. She will take part in the passenger trade between this port and Genoa with her sister ship, the Dante Alighieri.

T. L. WATERS FOUND DEAD.

Police Believe Broker Was Accidentally Killed in Fall.

Thomas L. Waters, Vice President of Stewart, Waters & Co., Inc., brokers, of 16 Broad Street, was found dead yesterday morning in the hallway of 9 West Twenty-eighth Street, where he had an apartment on the third floor. He had bled to death from a hemorrhage of the nose, and Dr. Will of New York Hospital said that although he had no external wound, his skull was fractured.

His money and jewelry were untouched, and the police believe that his injury was suffered in a fall. In his hand was his latchkey, and among his papers was an unopened letter from England. A ticket to the entertainment given by the Lambs at the Hudson Theatre on Sunday night was also found in his pocket.

Mr. Waters married May Hopkins, a show girl and model, in 1904, and three years later she divorced him and received $150 monthly alimony, alleging in her suit that he paid more attention to his clubs than to her. She is now said to be playing with a Fashion Revue in the Southwest.

Last May Mr. Waters sent a long cable to President Wilson from Paris, in which he called upon the President to take "emphatic immediate action" to enforce the principles for which the United States stands, and closed with saying, "The United States must play the man and fight."

MAIL FROM ENGLAND LATE.

Demand for Steamers for War Interrupts the Service.

On account of the chartering of the Cunard steamers by the British Government there will be no mail arriving here from England until the American liner St. Louis arrives from Liverpool next Thursday morning. She should have left there on Saturday, Oct. 29, and arrived on Sunday, but had to wait to take the White Star mail for New York on Wednesday, Nov. 3.

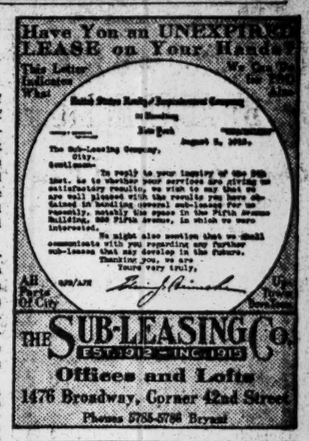
The latter company has no sailing from this port for passengers until the Baltic leaves Dec. 1. The mails of Nov. 6 from England are on the Saxonia, which should arrive in New York next Tuesday.

TO SUBPOENA SCHIEFFELIN.

Sheriff Will Start John Doe Proceedings to Find Bribe Taker.

Albert S. Gilbert, counsel to Sheriff Grifenhagen, will begin John Doe proceedings today before a Magistrate against a Deputy in the Sheriff's office, who has been charged by William J. Schieffelin, Chairman of the Citizens Union, with having accepted $25 as a bribe for not levying on the property of a judgment debtor.

In the recent campaign Mr. Schieffelin made statements reflecting upon the conduct of the Sheriff's office, and when asked for particulars referred to the alleged bribe. Mr. Gilbert will ask that Mr. Schieffelin be subpoenaed and compelled to give the name of the accused Deputy, and to tell everything he may know about the alleged bribe.


Have You an UNEXPIRED LEASE on Your Hands?
THE SUB-LEASING Co.
ESTABLISHED 1912 — INCORPORATED 1913
Offices and Lofts
1476 Broadway, Corner 42nd Street
Phone 5785-5786 Bryant

THE HIGH BOOT

PERHAPS some persons think that because the Dr. Reed Cushion Shoe is built for maximum comfort it does not reflect a suitable degree of "style."

There is such a thing as combining style with comfort in footwear. This happy combination is found in the Dr. Reed high boot for women. Priced at $6 and $7.

Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoes
1372 Broadway, at 37th St.
12 Park Place,
Woolworth Bldg.

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE
Thirty-fourth Street NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

In the Lace Curtain Department
(Fourth Floor)

a Sale for to-day will present Curtains and Window Panels of the season's latest importations in practically unlimited quantities. The styles and values, at the prices offered, are unprecedented:

Hand-made French Lace Curtains
per pair . $3.75, 4.50, 5.85 to 16.00

Hand-made Filet Lace Panel Curtains
each . $12.00, 13.50. 15.00 to 37.50

Linens for the Thanksgiving Table

A Special Offering of Household and Decorative Linens for to-day and to-morrow will afford unusual values in the following assortments:

Linen Damask Table Cloths
at . . $2.40, 3.35, 4.00 to 8.75

Linen Damask Table Napkins
per dozen . $2.90, 3.25, 5.75 to 8.75

Madeira hand-scalloped and hand-embroidered Linen Tea Napkins, per dozen $4.75

Luncheon Sets of Madeira hand-scalloped and hand-embroidered Linen, consisting of 13 pieces (24-inch Center-piece, six 6-inch and six 10-inch Doylies), set $4.25 & 5.25

Toilet Requisites

Particular attention is directed to the greatly enlarged Department for Toilet Requisites. Here may be found complete assortments of Imported and American-made Celluloid, in shell and amber effects, as well as tan, pink, blue and lavender; or ivory finish, with decoration in contrasting colors. Also articles of Real Shell, or plain or hand-carved Ivory.

The Department is also prepared to decorate Toilet Articles in any color or style desired; and is also equipped to engrave monograms or single initials, in colors, or in sterling silver, gold, or hand-carving.

Department for Fancy Needlework
(Fourth Floor)

An interesting Sale for to-day in this Department will afford a splendid opportunity for the selection of gifts or prizes in imported hand-embroidered articles especially designed for the decoration of Boudoirs. The prices are most attractive in the following dainty assortments:

Pillow Slips with hand embroidered edge and design, including pillow filled with down, and covered with French sateen in blue, rose or pink $1.85

Handkerchief or Glove Cases, with silk padded linings, finished with ribbon, $3.75

Waste Paper Baskets of cream enamel, or gilt wicker, with floral decorations, $1.50

Exceptional values will be offered to-day and Wednesday in a Special Sale of

Bed Furnishings

comprising Blankets, Comfortables, Bedspreads, Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases at the following unusually low prices:

White Blankets
per pair . $4.50, 5.50, 6.50 to 11.50

Satin-finish Bedspreads, with scalloped edges:
Single size . . . . each $3.00
Double size . . . . each 3.75
Crochet Bedspreads, each 95c. & 1.10
Comfortables, cotton-filled . each 1.65

Muslin Sheets
Plain hems . . each 62c. to $1.10
Hemstitched . . each $1.05 & 1.20

Muslin Pillow Cases
Plain hem . . . each 17c. to 28c.
Hemstitched . each 25c., 28c., 32c.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

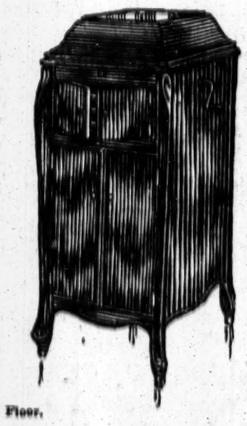
There's melody for every mood in glorious Victor Music!

No concert master who ever wielded a baton possesses your power as a Victrola owner. Over 5000 Victor Records allow you to command the greatest artists to sing and play for you and to render exactly the selections you admire. Victor Changeable Needles permit a regulation of the tonal power to a nicety.

This $100 Victrola and $5 in Records

(*Total price, $105*)

Terms $5 a month



Other Victrolas — priced from $15 to $350—purchasable on most convenient terms, which may include, if you wish, a purchase of selected records.

Do Your Victor Shopping by Mail

The Lord & Taylor Mail Order Service is of decided assistance to those who cannot visit the store in person. Write or telephone for full details of this service and our catalogue.

The Victor Rooms—Seventh Floor.

SEEK $100,000 LEFT BY AUNT IN LILLE

German Occupancy of French City Balks Bronx Nieces of Mme. Rousseau.

WILL REVEALS ROMANCE

First Husband of Havemeyer Governess Won Fortune and Honor in Foreign Legion in Algiers.

Property valued at more than $100,000, which was left by her first husband, Adolphe Gruson, a Frenchman, to Mme. Charlotte Francoise Rousseau, for fifteen years employed in a Cushman bakery at 40 Manhattan Street, is now being sought by Maurice J. Dix, 520 Cortlandt Avenue, the Bronx, as counsel for the estate of Mme. Rousseau, who died on July 10 last.

Mr. Dix believes he has traced the bulk of the property, including securities, to Lille, in the Province of Nord, France. This city is now in possession of the Germans, and Mr. Dix is at a loss how to bring about the transfer of the property to heirs in the United States. Interests in the United States, France, and Germany are involved in the settlement of the estate left by the little woman who worked in the Harlem bakery.

It was in May, 1913, that Mme. Rousseau received a letter from an old friend, Mme. A. Chelenes, 11 Rue Bayard, Lille, informing her that the French courts for four years had been trying to find her, and, after failing, had published a notice that her first husband had left her a fortune of 200,000 francs, together with a Cross of the Legion of Honor.

In 1908 Mme. Rousseau received news that her first husband had been killed while serving in the Foreign Legion in Algiers. She subsequently was married to John Rousseau, who died a few months afterward.

During the years of their separation, as Mme. Rousseau learned, her first husband had acquired valuable vineyards in Algiers following the military campaigns in which he won the Cross of the Legion of Honor. From the vineyards he accumulated the fortune he left her. In his will Gruson inserted a paragraph saying he had always been loyal to his wife.

Mme. Rousseau went to Paris just before the outbreak of the war, according to Mr. Dix, to take possession of her estate. When hostilities began and a moratorium was proclaimed, she was able to bring back only a small part of her funds. When she died she had $450 in a savings bank, left after the expenses of her final sickness and burial had been defrayed. She left no list of her securities or their reposition.

Mr. Dix says he has filed her will, which leaves the bulk of the estate of Mme. Rousseau to her nieces, Adele Bender and Julia Friedgen, 1904 Honeywell Avenue, the Bronx.

Difficulty in tracing the securities left to Mme. Rousseau, according to Mr. Dix, is due to the fact that her attorney in Paris, Clement Charpentier, 9 Rue Ernest Cresson, is at the front.

When in Paris Mme. Rousseau also gave power of attorney to a former daughter-in-law, Mme. Leon Lapine. At the request of Mr. Dix the State Department arranged for Mme. Lapine to appear at the United States Consulate in Paris to give information about the estate, but the former daughter-in-law said she was unable to give the information desired.

NEW LUXEMBURG PREMIER.

Dr. Leutsch Assumes the Conduct of the Government.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8, (via London.)—A telegram from Luxemburg says Dr. Leutsch, a lawyer, who was appointed Minister of State on Saturday by the Grand Duchess Marie, has assumed the Presidency of the new Luxemburg Government. A session of the Chamber has been called for Tuesday.

A Geneva dispatch on Saturday said that the Grand Duchess had accepted the resignation of the Luxemburg Cabinet. Dr. Leutsch will succeed as Minister of State late Premier Eyschen, who was credited for years with being the real ruler of the Grand Duchy, and who bequeathed his entire fortune to the State to promote education.

GERMAN HONOR FOR GAFFNEY

Bavarian King Decorates Him—Premier Thanks Him for His Work.

BERLIN, Nov. 8, (By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—T. St. John Gaffney, who recently resigned as American Consul General at Munich, has been decorated by King Ludwig of Bavaria with the Medal of Honor, which is bestowed on civilians for voluntary services in nursing the sick.

The medal was forwarded to Mr. Gaffney in the name of King Ludwig by Count George von Hertling, the Bavarian Premier. At the same time Count von Hertling sent to Mr. Gaffney a letter thanking him for his work in caring for the wounded.

The letter also expresses appreciation of Mr. Gaffney's activities "in fostering excellent relations between the American and German authorities."

TO COUNT VOTE TODAY.

Aldermen Will Get Budget, Too, and Hearings Will Follow.

The Aldermen will organize at noon today as Boards of County Canvassers to count the vote cast at the election last week. At 1 o'clock the Aldermen will meet to receive the budget for 1916, and at 1:30 o'clock they will convene in regular session.

The budget will be referred to the Finance Committee, and this committee will hold public hearings on it. They may reduce but cannot increase the amounts of the tentative budget as received from the Board of Estimate. Twenty days is allowed for them to go over the budget and return it to the Mayor.

7,000,000 JEWS STARVING.

Will Be Worse Off Than Belgians After the War, Says Brandeis.

Louis D. Brandeis addressed the members of the Crotona Lodge of the Independent Order of B'rith Abraham last night in the McKinley Square Casino, 775 East 169th Street, on Zionism and the condition of the Jews today in the warring countries. He said that 7,000,000 Jews in Europe were homeless and starving, and that after the war the Jews would be even worse off than the Belgians, for they would have no country except America, to which to turn for protection.

Mr. Brandeis also told of the success of the Jewish colony at Palestine, which he said was becoming stronger and stronger every day. The schools there are so good, he said, that Germans and Rumanians send their children to them.

Appoints Kennedy to Bench.

Mayor Mitchel appointed J. I. Kennedy a Municipal Court Justice in Queens yesterday to take the place of J. F. McLaughlin, who died recently. The new Justice was the successful candidate at the election a week ago, and his appointive term is to Dec. 31.

SIX INDICTED IN PLOT TO BLOW UP LINERS

Continued from Page 1.

sels would be destroyed and so disabled as to be rendered powerless and helpless and unable to proceed to their destination.

Mr. Knox said that he could not give any information not contained in the indictment, and he declined to say whether the Government expected to arrest any of the divers other persons" charged with connection with the conspiracy.

CAUGHT AS PLOTTERS AT AEROPLANE PLANT

Warren S. Eaton, Held With Another, Is Accused of Offering Bribe for Secrets.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 8.—Warren S. Eaton, who says he is supervising constructor of the Wright Aeroplane Company, with offices at 5 Nassau Street, in New York, where he lives at the Hotel Netherland, is under arrest here, charged with attempted conspiracy to obtain copies of patents of the Sloane Manufacturing Company of Bound Brook, which is building aeroplanes. Held on the same charge is Leopold Blankenberg, an employe of the company.

"It's all tommyrot," declared Eaton from the county jail here today. "They haven't got the goods on me. I went to the Sloane plant to look for work. The charge that I was after plans or patents is nonsense."

The charges against Eaton and Blankenberg are made by John Eyre Sloane, a son-in-law of Thomas A. Edison and head of the aeroplane company. Mr. Sloane got warrants for the arrests late yesterday. He told Justice of the Peace Arthur S. Moore of Plainfield, before whom the men were arraigned, that Charles H. Day, his superintendent and chief engineer, telephoned him at Mr. Edison's home in West Orange on Sunday that Eaton, who had been seen about the plant for several days, had offered a bribe to Mr. Day in return for the coveted patents.

Mr. Sloane said he hurried to Bound Brook and learned that Eaton had approached also Albert Hoffer, an employe of his plant, so he arranged that Hoffer was to pretend to accept Eaton's offer and fix an appointment for 6 o'clock last evening, when Eaton was to thrust his hand through an open window and receive the patents and blue prints from Hoffer.

According to Mr. Sloane, Eaton appeared by arrangement. Unexpectedly he went nowhere near the window, but instead joined Blankenberg, with whom he entered the plant. Mr. Sloane said that Eaton made notes from some blue prints which had purposely been left visible, but did not see the papers he was after. He and Blankenberg were arrested as they left the plant.

On Mr. Sloane's charge of conspiracy Justice Moore held each man in $1,000 bail and held Eaton in $250 more on a second charge of breaking and entering the plant. Eaton was indignant. He said Blankenberg had invited him into the factory to look at some of his work and he had gone with no other purpose. He said he would employ counsel and fight the case to a finish.

Eaton was once manager of Lincoln Beachey when that aviator was making sensational flights.

C. H. READ, ONCE RICH, EXPIRES IN POVERTY

Owner of Hoffman House Befriended Stokes, Who Later Got Control of Property.

LEFT HIM ONLY A PITTANCE

Aged Man, Well Known to Celebrities of His Day, Dies in Old Friend's Home.

Cassius H. Read, prominent among the older generation of hotel men as the proprietor for many years of the Hoffman House and at one time the possessor of a fortune amounting to $700,000, died yesterday at the home of a friend in a furnished room house at 110 Lexington Avenue. Mr. Read was 88 years old and practically without resources. With him when he died was an old friend, Mrs. Eveline Daly. For the last two years he had lived in a furnished room house at 970 Lexington Avenue, where his identity was unknown to the rest of the tenants.

He came to Mrs. Daly's home yesterday afternoon and complained of dizziness. Mrs. Daly was about to serve him dinner, when he said he felt very ill. He collapsed into a rocking chair, and Mrs. Daly sent a boy out to summon Dr. S. G. Eghian of 140 East Twenty-seventh Street. The old man was dead, however, when the doctor arrived.

Cassius H. Read was born in 1839 at Shelbourne, Vt., where his father had a large farm. He served an apprenticeship with his uncle, Mr. Spears, a druggist at Burlington, and when 19 years old came to New York as a clerk for his relative, Daniel Howard, who kept the Irving House, in Broadway, between Chambers and Reade Streets. Here he met P. T. Barnum, Jenny Lind, and other celebrities who were guests at the hotel.

Once Albemarle Steward.

Mr. Read afterward became steward of the Albemarle, and when Mr. Howard opened the Hoffman House he took Mr. Read and a young man of the name of Wall with him and gave them an interest in the business. Subsequently Mr. Read bought out both Mr. Wall and Mr. Howard and took into partnership Mr. Mitchell, who afterward assumed charge of the Hotel Brunswick. About 1887 Mr. Mitchell retired, Mr. Read thereupon became sole proprietor of the Hoffman House.

Edward S. Stokes was a guest at the Hoffman House and when he was arrested and locked up in the Tombs, after shooting and killing James Fisk, Jr., in the Grand Central Hotel, he sent for Mr. Read and asked him to take charge of his affairs. Mr. Read looked after his effects and also after his interests in Wall Street. He also assisted Stokes with a loan of $1,500. After serving his term in State's prison, Stokes went straight to Read, who supplied him with all the money he needed.

From that time on Read and Stokes became interested in various business ventures together. Read finally made Stokes a partner in the proprietorship of the Hoffman House. Then Stokes took a trip to Chicago to look after some mining interests, and while there he became acquainted with John W. Mackay. On his return to New York he proposed to Read that they build an extension to the hotel and that they add the cafe which in later years became the famous rendezvous for politicians. Stokes said he would induce Mackay to advance the necessary money for the extension.

Stokes Got His Hotel.

Mr. Read was worth about $700,000 at that time, and had given Stokes a one-third interest in his business. But his troubles began soon after. The Hoffman House became a stock company, and gradually Mr. Stokes managed to get control of the majority of the stock and elevate himself to the position of President. The entanglement of Mr. Read with Clara Potter, who sued him for breach of promise, caused him to make over the title deeds of his property at Rockaway to Stokes in order that the latter might go on Mr. Read's bond in appealing the case, which had been decided against him. This property was mortgaged for $10,000, and Mr. Read asserted at the time that the mortgaging of his property had taken place without his knowledge.

A series of unsuccessful business ventures followed and Mr. Read's fortune kept dwindling. In 1888 he was forced out of the hotel business and he had lived a life of seclusion ever since. His wife, by whom he had two children, a son and daughter, died during the height of his fortune. His son died several years ago and his daughter survives him. A sister, who lives in Shelbourne, Vt., also survives him. She will take charge of the burial.

Mr. Read's death, according to the physician who attended him, was due to general debility incident to old age.

AUTOS HIT FOUR BOYS AND TWO ARE DEAD

Police Seek Car With Women Passengers, Who Fled After One Accident.

Two boys were killed and two others were seriously and possibly fatally injured yesterday by automobiles in the city streets.

Charles Belts, 4 years old, was killed in Second Avenue, near Fifty-fourth Street, by an automobile driven by Clifford D. Vanta of 18 Oxford Avenue, Richmond Hill. The little fellow broke from his mother's hold as she was walking with him on the sidewalk and was run down by the side of the automobile. Mrs. Belts ran after him and made a desperate effort to clutch his clothing as the automobile struck him. The front wheel of the car passed over the boy's chest, killing him instantly. The mother fainted, and she was carried to the sidewalk by witnesses of the accident.

John Hill, 7 years old, of 10 West Forty-fourth Street, died last evening in the Polyclinic Hospital as a result of injuries received in the afternoon when an automobile driven by Joseph Toulouse of 94 Macdougal Street struck him at Forty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue. Toulouse placed the boy in the automobile after the accident and rushed him to the hospital.

Two men and two women fled in an automobile with a chauffeur, at 5 o'clock last evening after the car had struck Herbert Harper, 8 years old, of 1,167 Washington Avenue, the Bronx. Who were operating in Park Avenue, near 169th Street. Some one picked up the child and carried him into a store, from which he was taken to Lebanon Hospital by Dr. Scheer, who said the boy would probably die of a fractured skull.

Witnesses to the accident gave different numbers to the police which they thought they had seen on the license plate of the automobile. The Bronx detectives began a search for the owner of the car.

Alice Strausberg, 12 years old, of 1,000 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx, was struck last evening in Twenty-eighth Street, near Fourth Avenue, by the automobile of Dr. Frank B. Edgerton of 47 West Fifty-eighth Street. Dr. Edgerton picked up the boy and drove him to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said he was suffering from internal injuries and contusions of the hip.

Spanish Budget Shows Big Deficit.

MADRID, Nov. 8, (via Paris.)—The Spanish budget for 1916, which was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies today, shows a deficit of 84,871,122 pesetas (about $12,674,224.)

FIGHT ON BUSES BY INTERBOROUGH

Lawyer Guthrie Complains They Will Get the Cream of Traffic, the Short Hauls.

SEES MENACE TO SUBWAYS

Asserts That Proposed Competition Threatens Bankruptcy for Surface Street Car Lines.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company made its formal protest yesterday to the Board of Estimate against the principle of extending the motor bus system of the city. William D. Guthrie argued for an hour and a half that it was fraught with serious danger to the financial stability of the railways and the street car companies, and later he was to be interested. William B. Wilcox and Bainbridge Colby, counsel for the New York Motor Bus Company, the concern which is seeking the franchise for the new lines, will have a chance to reply tomorrow morning.

Controller Prendergast showed his appreciation of the importance of the issues raised by suggesting that both sides receive as much time as they desired for their arguments, but President McAneny, as Mr. Guthrie spoke of the plight in which the street car companies might find themselves through the competition, pointed out that the city would be a participant in the controversy, but that its status was different from that of the railways, in which the city had a direct interest.

Mr. Guthrie began by pointing out the importance of the interest to represent- ed. "The city has the largest taxpayer in the city, as it has represented an investment of $167,000,000, while the New York Railways has an investment of $60,000,000. The city will invest in subways $171,000,000.

"It is pledged to honest dealing with its partner. There can be no question that fair play demands that the city should not force its surface lines into bankruptcy. Yet that is certain to be the result of more than a few more of the operated districts of Manhattan is taken by the motor buses.

One of the arguments against the attack by the Interborough is that it is the result of spite. The Fifth Avenue Coach Company, of the stock of which the Interborough controls 40 per cent., was an unsuccessful competitor for the very franchises which Mr. Guthrie was pleading. To me the less amusing of the franchises for the bus routes, which it is proposed to give to the New York Motor Bus Company, had been offered to the Fifth Avenue Coach Company it would not have accepted it, he said.

Analyzing the proposed new routes Mr. Guthrie showed that they were divided into 10-cent and 5-cent rides. The subway would have to meet the competition of 5.8 miles of 5-cent buses and 3.20 miles of 10-cent buses. The elevated lines would be in competition for a tenth of a mile with 5-cent buses and a third of a mile with 10-cent buses. Then the street car lines would run along for 6.35 miles with 5-cent buses on the same thoroughfares and for 6.05 miles with 10-cent buses.

"This means," argued Mr. Guthrie, "that you will take from the subway and the surface cars the short hauls which were so important a feature in the discussions about the new dual subway system, and you will run the risk of forcing the street car companies again into bankruptcy. In fact, the entire rapid transit system above Fourteenth Street is threatened, and Brooklyn will soon be clamoring for the same service."

As an illustration of what he feared, Mr. Guthrie quoted the traffic figures of London and Paris. In 1913, he said, the motor bus receipts in London increased by 33 per cent. and the subway receipts fell off by 59 per cent., and the same results were found in regard to tramways. Moreover, he pointed to the traffic returns of the lines included in the new dual system, and stated that the Interborough in May, 1913, estimated there would be an annual increase of 6½ per cent. This expectation was realized in 1913, but in 1914 there was an increase of only 2.4 per cent., and in 1915 there was a small decrease. Consequently it was a mistake to argue as if New York's traffic was inexhaustible.

The discussion was adjourned until tomorrow and John M. Bowers will probably speak for the Third Avenue Railway system.

The West End Association has sent a protest to the Board of Estimate against the inclusion of a part of West End Avenue in the routes for the new motor buses. It contends that in 1886 the avenue was exempted by law from the construction of any street railroad in order to encourage its development, and that there is no difference in principle between a motor bus and a trolley line.

BRITISH RAISE BARS TO STOP EMIGRATION

White Star Follows Cunard in Refusing Passage to Men Available as Soldiers.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Following the example of the Cunard Steamship Company, the White Star Line announced today that no further bookings on its steamships of emigrants of military age would be permitted.

At Liverpool today a mass meeting was held to protest against continuance of scandalous attempts to escape enlistment. The meeting adopted a resolution calling upon the Government to issue orders, under the Defence of the Realm Act, that British subjects of military age would not be permitted to leave the United Kingdom during the present crisis without the special permission of the Home Office.

Referring to the refusal of the Cunard Company to permit the Irishmen of military age to sail from Liverpool on Saturday, The Manchester Guardian says:

"For a country whose population has been halved by misgovernment, while England has doubled, the response of Ireland to the call to the colors has been creditable. Many men who on Saturday were taunted at Liverpool must have had relatives at the front.

"Of 200,000 men of military age said to be left in Ireland, 50,000 are engaged in agriculture, from which enlistment has been discouraged; and when allowance is made for munitions workers and the unfit, the recruitable margin is not great.

"The Guardian says that "for a sadly long time" the Irish have had to seek a livelihood in America, and adds that it cannot be expected that in this time of depression the movement will be stopped fully.

"The indications are that there will be a greater bar in the near future to the wholesale emigration of Britishers to the United States. Heretofore those who desired to sail had only to satisfy the emigration officers that they had plausible reasons for leaving the country, but it is anticipated that shortly they will have to produce passports, which will not be issued with too much freedom.

John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, interviewed on the subject of the attempt of Irishmen of military age to emigrate to America, said today:

"It is a purely West Ireland affair. I think the numbers have been grossly exaggerated, but I have no personal knowledge. I fancy it will stop now."

$960,000,000 FOR AUSTRIA.

Vienna Announces That Amount Subscribed for Her Internal Loan.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The Vienna Foreign Office today cabled the Austro-Hungarian Embassy here that subscriptions to the third war loan up to yesterday amounted to 5,300,000,000 kronen in Austria and about 1,500,000,000 kronen in Hungary, the total equaling approximately $960,000,000.

Discussing the result of this loan, which surpasses all expectations," says the message, "the newspapers set forth that the monarchy has again presented evidence of her unbroken economic strength, manifested even in days when competent English critics admit the seriousness of the financial situation in Great Britain."

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At $25

YEARS of untiring effort—all the resources that stand back of our three great stores—every iota of our prestige for five years have been directed toward securing the BEST MEN'S CLOTHING VALUES IN NEW YORK.

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He points to *this* evidence of superiority in fabric, to *that* touch of extra finish under the collar, or in the buttonholes, or along the edges.

"There," says he, *"is the show-down—the answer to the claims of the many stores that sell 'the best.'"*

AS WE have done, so we ask YOU to do. COMPARE! We are willing to abide by your decision, for comparison will instantly show, even to the layman, exactly wherein GIMBEL Clothing Supremacy exists.

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"Built like a Skyscraper"

JUMP! Yes—jump square-footed into the drawer of a Shaw-Walker Steel Letter File. You can't hurt it. Drawer will run just as smoothly and silently for a hundred years afterwards.

This strength and rigidity come from skyscraper construction—uprights, cross-pieces and sills of real channel steel. And all parts are made into solid *one-piece* steel by electric spot-welding.

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7½% to 25% greater filing capacity than other steel files.

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STEEL LETTER FILES

An "eternal triangle" where one is murdered, one dies, and the third is ready to die in silence—but is cleared because Garth from headquarters had happened to buy a rose for his buttonhole the night before—you will find "The Doctor's Wife" an absorbing detective story, in this week's

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Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
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KLAW RAPS BRADY, ANSWERING CHARGES

Silly to Talk of Expelling Erlanger from an Organization That Does Not Exist, He Says.

'OTHERS BROKE AGREEMENT'

Managers, After Stormy Meeting Over Alleged Violation of Cut Rate Contract, Near a Break.

The theatre managers met yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Astor to consider the charge preferred by William A. Brady against A. L. Erlanger, in a letter sent to Mr. Erlanger Saturday, of violating an agreement entered into by the managers early in September regulating the sale of seats. The charge was that large blocks of seats for "Around the Map" had been sold in advance to the agencies. While no definite action was taken, as a result of the alleged violation a return to the conditions that prevailed last season seems probable. Another meeting will be held this afternoon to decide what policy shall be pursued.

The meeting was held behind closed doors, but that did not prevent the reporters waiting outside from hearing the tumult of many voices speaking at once and the use of both short and long words spoken with feeling. All of the managers who attended the other meetings, with the exception of Mr. Klaw and Mr. Erlanger, were present. At the meeting were Charles B. Dillingham, John Cort, Edgar Selwyn, E. E. Lyons, Lawrence Anhalt, Alf Hayman, Sam Harris, Lee Shubert, William Harris, Morris Gest, Ben Roeder, A. H. Woods, A. H. Pincus, and W. A. Brady.

While Mr. Klaw was not present, he sent a letter to Sam Harris, one of the managers who instituted the ticket-reform movement. Mr. Klaw's letter said, in part:

In reference to the meeting this afternoon, arrangements previously made will keep me from being there; but inasmuch as Mr. Brady has seen fit this time to try the affairs of the theatre managers in the newspapers instead of by their own committee, I really see no use for any more meetings. His letter addressed to Mr. Erlanger and given to the press before it reached Mr. Erlanger makes his motives questionable, to say the least; and his silly talk about expelling anybody from an organization which never was organized and does not exist compels me to the conclusion that all he wanted was to have something printed and the easiest way to get that printed was to take an issue with Klaw & Erlanger.

Now let's get right down to the facts in this question of violation of an agreement. Mr. Brady wrote me a letter ten days ago in which he told me that he had found out that everybody was violating the agreement and that it had indeed become a mere scrap of paper and that the meeting that his committee was then calling would probably be the last. I went to that meeting, and when I called for the evidence of violations, after much evasion Mr. Brady produced two tickets which he said were purchased for him from Louis Cohen at $5 apiece. I asked him what he had done to Louis Cohen for this or how he had disciplined him, and his answer was, "Well, I couldn't do that. I didn't want to put the man out of business, and years ago I had done the same thing myself in California."

Shortly after that I was empowered to employ a detective to find out where the violations were made, and the first thing I discovered was that the first row of seats were delivered to this Louis Cohen Agency direct and not through the Tyson Company, which had the contracts to distribute for us; in other words, there was a square violation of the contract. It simply got down to the old question of trying to tie up Klaw & Erlanger, knowing that they would live up to a contract, while everybody else violated it. You will recall that I never wanted to join in this matter, because Klaw & Erlanger had never indulged in the cut rate tickets, consequently they were not interested; but in order to eliminate that, the other faction seemed to want to compel us to make arrangements with the hotels, and the only thing that we were interested in was that the public should not be overcharged.

The letter then said that Klaw & Erlanger has spent thousands of dollars in trying to regulate the sale of tickets for the benefit of the public, that they had helped drive the ticket speculators out of business, and had evolved a bill that would keep the tickets in the box office. This, he said, Mr. Brady had helped kill when it was introduced at Albany.

"The remedy for this whole ticket situation," the letter continued, "is in the hands of the public. If they will call upon their representatives to vote for the bill that was introduced by us two years ago in the Legislature, they can break up the whole thing. It is absolutely in their hands, and unfortunately no one else can do anything for them, much as we would like to."

Explaining his reference to the statement that there is no organization Mr. Klaw said:

"This assembly of New York managers met informally and transacted their business informally to try to better the sale of tickets in New York. It never was organized, has no constitution, no by-laws, and was run by a committee. Mr. Brady is trying to confuse the public that this is part of the United Managers' Protective Association, of which I happen to be President. These managers happen to be members of that organization, but that is all. Mr. Brady is not a member."

The newspaper men were admitted toward the close of the meeting. In answer to Mr. Klaw's assertion that there was no association, Mr. Brady said: "Mr. Klaw asserts that there is no such association. I hold in my hand now a bonded agreement signed by all the managers, including Klaw & Erlanger, which I consider to be as valid as a contract."

Mr. Brady said that at today's meeting Tyson & Co., general distributors to the other agencies for the managers under the agreement, would probably be asked to refuse to accept the tickets of Klaw & Erlanger's theatres on the ground that they had violated the terms of the agreement. If the ticket agency refused to do this Mr. Brady said the other managers would probably withdraw their tickets, in which case conditions would revert to those that prevailed last season when tickets for the successful plays were sold by agencies at a high premium and those for less successful attractions at cut rates.

The agreement signed by the managers carried a $5,000 penalty for every infraction of its terms. Tyson & Co. were placed under $25,000 bond to the organization when they were made distributing agents.

TILDEN HEIR SEEKS REMOVAL OF TRUSTEES

Mrs. Susan T. Sabin Charges They Are Too Old to Properly Manage the Estate.

Mrs. Susan T. Sabin, a niece of the late Samuel J. Tilden and a beneficiary under his will of two trust funds aggregating $300,000, asked the Supreme Court yesterday in a complaint to remove the present trustees of the will, compel them to render an accounting, and to appoint a trust company to act in their place. The trustees, named as defendants, are George W. Smith, Lewis V. F. Randolph, and ex-Justice Charles F. MacLean.

Mr. Tilden died on Aug. 4, 1886. His will named Mr. Smith, John Bigelow, and Andrew H. Green as trustees. The two latter are dead, and their places are filled by Mr. Randolph and ex-Justice MacLean. The plaintiff complains that the trustees have refused to cooperate, and that Messrs. Smith and MacLean have often displayed an incompatibility that has worked to her disadvantage.

She also complains that the trustees are too old to properly attend to the trust. She says Mr. Smith is about 75 years old, Mr. Randolph 77, and Mr. MacLean 79. In the Fall of 1913 Mrs. Sabin joined with others in a legal effort to have Mr. Smith removed, but failed. He was then the only surviving trustee, and the reasons given for the action were that his management of the trust was wasteful, and that he had refused to consent to the erection of the Tilden monument that was authorized under the will.

In his reply to the suit Mr. Smith said that under an agreement entered into in 1892 the plaintiffs got $454,000 each as a result of their contest to break the will, and said that he thought they wanted to profit still further by the additional litigation.

WILL SOON ATTACK VILLA AND ZAPATA

Carranza Perfecting Plans to Rid Mexico of Factions Opposing His Regime.

VILLA'S BACK TO THE WALL

May Be Forced Over American Border and Interned—Thousands of Zapatistas Surrendering.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The carranza Government in Mexico is perfecting its plans for pressing the military campaigns against Villa's forces in Sonora and Zapata's guerrillas in Morelos. General Alvaro Obregon, now at Agua Prieta, will personally conduct the campaign against Villa in Sonora. General Pablo Gonzales will move against the Zapatistas.

General Villa is believed by officials here to have been jockeyed into a position where he will have his back to the wall at Naco. While Obregon's forces move westward from Agua Prieta toward Naco, another Carranzista force, commanded by General Diguez, is making Hermosillo a base of operations against Villa farther south. The Carranza plan is to drive the Villistas into Naco. It is expected here that Villa, if pushed, will move across the American border to be interned.

The Carranza agency tonight issued this statement:

"The present rate at which the Zapatistas are surrending and seeking amnesty indicates that the organization is rapidly disintegrating and that shortly no followers of the Zapatista brothers will remain to oppose the advance of the Constitutionalist forces through Morelos. Three thousand members of Zapata's following surrendered yesterday and were given amnesty; for many days groups of soldiers lately in arms have been bringing in their rifles."

Following the promulgation of new regulations governing oil concessions in Mexico, the Carranza agency issued a statement that numerous applications had been filed with the Secretary of Public Lands to sink new wells and lay additional pipe lines. Two new lines are proposed for the Tampico region. The applicants, the Carranzistas say, have pledged equality for all producers.

State Department advices today said relations between General Obregon and George C. Carothers, special agent of the department at Douglas, Ariz., were very friendly. It was reported recently from the border that Obregon had protested to General Funston against the presence in Mexico of Carothers, who for a long time was the American representative with General Villa, but no word of such a protest has reached either the State or War Department.

CARRANZA BULLION FREED.

Stipulations Entered in Injunction Suits Involving $218,000.

Judge Hough dissolved yesterday in the Federal District Court the injunctions which had been placed upon the removal of gold and silver bullion of the value of $218,000 from the bonded warehouse of Baker & Williams, where it had been stored by order of Collector Malone on its arrival here last January from Mexico. The metal can now be used to pay the American firms which have shipped munitions and other goods to the Carranzistas.

When the bullion was brought here, suits claiming its ownership were filed by the Compania Jesus Maria y Anexas and the Compania Minera de Panuco, both of Sinaloa, Mexico, against Eliseo Arredondo, the accredited agent of Carranza in Washington. It was alleged that the bullion had been carried off from the mines by the soldiers of Carranza and had been shipped from Vera Cruz by Arredondo. As the bills of lading were defective the shipments were held up by the customs authorities. Now the parties to the suit have entered into stipulations concerning the ownership of the metals.

Shanklin in Mexico City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 8.—Arnold Shanklin, former American Consul General, has arrived here to take a position with the American Oil Company.

Suits Against Quintard Dismissed.

Edward Maxson of 120 Broadway, attorney for George W. Quintard, informed THE TIMES yesterday that the two breach of promise suits reported as still pending against his client had been dismissed several months ago. Mr. Quintard, he said, is now happily married and has put the life of the Great White Way behind him for good.

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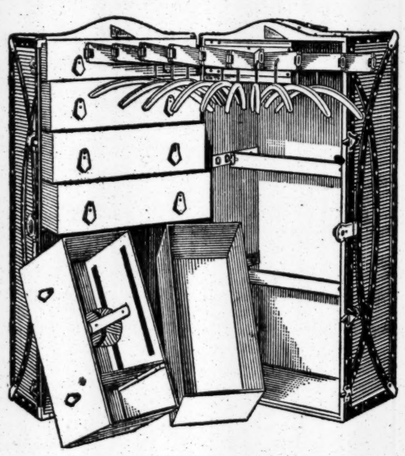

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In ten months of 1915 The New York Times printed a greater volume of advertising by more than a million agate lines, (Help and Situation advertisements alone excepted,) than any other New York newspaper, morning or evening.

The New York Times

"All the news that's fit to print"

"—that afternoon I sang "Annie Laurie"—not with my own voice, but with my own feeling!"

AEOLIAN-VOCALION MODEL K $300

THE AEOLIAN-VOCALION

"THE PHONOGRAPH OF RICHER TONE THAT YOU *CAN PLAY*"

I HAD stopped for a moment in a beautiful music wareroom—and on my journey to the door I paused.

Some one was singing "Annie Laurie" behind me, so sweetly, so touchingly, that I turned. I was listening *not* to the human voice as I had thought, but to the Aeolian-Vocalion, the new and greater phonograph which I had never heard till then.

That was a wonderful moment for me! I was listening to a song whose depth of emotional appeal depends on the delivery of every tonal shade. And yet each tone was sounding so beautifully and with such a delicate significance, for all its richened quality, that the tears came to my eyes!

So I found myself sitting before this newest type of phonograph, and the salesman was asking me, "Would you not like to sing that song yourself?"

I merely stared, for how could I sing it—I who have no voice but merely a deep feeling and love for beautiful music? He smiled and passed me what he called the Graduola—a seemingly simple device operated by the fingers. He showed me how, with a graduated pressure upon it, I could fairly melt the tones away to an extremity of plaintive sweetness, or swell them forth so that they reflected every deep emotion this tender old song roused within me.

That afternoon I sang "Annie Laurie," *not with my own voice but with my own feeling*—through the Graduola device which has revolutionized the phonograph.

That musical experience I will never forget. I never had one like it, and though I never expected to buy a phonograph, yet I *did* buy the Vocalion—so infinitely more wonderful than any phonograph I have ever heard. For no phonograph but the Vocalion enables you to *play the phonograph yourself*, and so to become—far more than a mere listener—a *sharer* in music.

Of course, the Vocalion plays itself, exactly as do the older fashioned phonographs, though with far richer and fuller tones. Neither will it vary a record in any way, unless you wish it to. The self-expression device is simply an added privilege which, when you exercise it, adds immeasurably to the interest of the phonograph.

We invite you to hear this and other models of the Aeolian-Vocalion irrespective of any question of buying.

Other beautiful cabinet models from $75 upwards.

Payments as low as $5 monthly.

Also a group of magnificent art cases in Classic Designs.

EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

That make the Aeolian-Vocalion musically and artistically pre-eminent.

The Sound Box, which embodies new scientific discoveries. It produces a richer, deeper tone than any other phonograph possesses.

The Symphonetic Horn—acoustically perfect in design and material. It eliminates all phonograph stridency and preserves the beautiful tonal characteristics of all instruments and voices.

The New Automatic Stop. With two simple movements it "sets" a record to stop where desired and also starts it playing.

The Revolutionary Graduola, which gives you the new phonograph privilege of *expression control*—lets you *play* the phonograph, in fact. This is a wonderful added feature to what other phonographs give, but you only need use it *when you want to.*

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OSBORNE GIVES JURY SING SING RECORDS

Offers to Testify and to Put Investigators Into Cells to See Prison Life.

MORE DOCUMENTS SOUGHT

Forty Cases Tried Before Convicts' Court Reported Missing—Testimony Begun.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The Westchester County Grand Jury that is expected to pass judgment upon the merits of Warden Thomas Mott Osborne's methods of prison reform at Sing Sing was sworn in here today. It was stated in District Attorney Weeks's office that the jury's investigation was not an attack on Mr. Osborne, but was an honest effort to learn the impartial "truth about Sing Sing." Through his counsel, Mr. Osborne announced his entire willingness to co-operate with the District Attorney and the Grand Jury.

Mr. Osborne specifically offered to testify before the Grand Jury, to admit the jurymen to Sing Sing as official investigators or as voluntary "prisoners," and to produce any prison records and documents desired. District Attorney Weeks requested the jury to summon Mr. Osborne as a witness and the jury agreed to do so.

Nothing was said about whether Mr. Osborne would be asked to waive immunity. Mr. Weeks has said that he is not seeking Mr. Osborne's indictment, although Dr. Rudolph Diedling of the State Prison Commission and others have urged that the Warden be charged with violation of the law in failing to report assaults in Sing Sing to the proper authorities and in extending leniency to prisoners beyond legal limits. Should the request be made Mr. Osborne will waive immunity without objection, according to one of his confidential men who spoke for him tonight.

Invitation to Sing Sing.

The Warden's invitation to the jurymen to visit Sing Sing will be delivered in writing to Mr. Weeks tomorrow, and it is thought that the jurymen will accept it, though whether any of them will permit themselves to be confined in Sing Sing as prisoners so that they may see the life from the inside is not known.

Through Frederick Dorner, Principal Keeper of Sing Sing, the first witness today, Warden Osborne surrendered some records of the prison. Chief among these were the trial records of the Judicial Board of the Mutual Welfare League, before which each prisoner guilty of infraction of prison regulations is examined. The Grand Jury's particular purpose is to determine the cause for and responsibility for assaults in Sing Sing.

The records of the cases that have come before the Judicial Board of the league, it is said, are numbered serially, and, according to report, those from 41 up to date were submitted by the Principal Keeper intact. There was a rumor, however, that the records from 1 to 41 were missing. The jury sent out an inquiry to Mr. Osborne, but as he had left the building the members agreed to wait until tomorrow.

Several investigators have complained that they have been unable to obtain these records and the report has been circulated that they were destroyed or lost before any of the recent inquiries began. That records not now in the possession of the Grand Jury were in existence at one time has been stated, according to report, by William Willett, the Queens County politician who was sentenced to prison for attempting to buy a judicial nomination and who, for a time, was on the Judicial Board of the Mutual Welfare League. "Judge" Willett, as he is known, has been confined in the White Plains Jail for some time, and he has had daily conferences with District Attorney Weeks.

Thought Records Complete.

Regarding the records said to be missing, Mr. Osborne said tonight that he knew nothing. He explained that neither he nor any of the prison officials had kept the records of the Mutual Welfare League and that at no time did they know just what papers were in the possession of the league. If any desired records had not been produced, he would do his best to find them, he added, but he had thought this morning that all of the league's papers had been produced here.

With Mr. Osborne here was Huntington W. Merchant of 5 Nassau Street, his counsel, and James F. Egan of 20 Vesey Street, associate counsel. Mr. Merchant explained that Mr. Osborne had not engaged legal advisers because he thought it necessary to defend himself or because he feared any court action, but some of the Warden's friends felt that he had been talking too freely and sometimes unadvisedly.

"We have asked for and expect to get a full and fair investigation of the affairs of Sing Sing prison," Mr. Merchant said. "In the Grand Jury inquiry we do not recognize the existence of any politics or personalities. There has been too much talk of such things. The question to be decided by the Grand Jury is too big to be mixed up with partisan issues. The question whether Warden Osborne's management of Sing Sing has resulted in an improvement of conditions there and upon this the Grand Jury must decide.

"Mr. Osborne has offered all of the records and facts at his disposal to the Grand Jury, and he has offered to go before the jury in person to answer any questions. I feel sure that the District Attorney will co-operate with the Warden in making the investigation full and fair."

Washington Market Men Dine.

The members of the Washington Market Merchants' Association, Incorporated, gave a dinner in the music room of the Biltmore last night. About 300 members of the organization and their friends were present. At the speakers' table were George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Mayor's Food Supply Committee; Borough President Marcus M. Marks, Commissioner of Public Works Ralph Folks, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works John Boschen, State Supt. of Weights and Measures John F. Farrell, Supt. of Public Works Sidney M. Goodacre, Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, and Mrs. Julian B. Heath, President of the Housewives' League.

DIES WITH PRESIDENT'S ROSES IN HER HAND

Mrs. M. Thompson, a Prominent Daughter of the Confederacy, Lived to See Golden Wedding Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Roses from the White House conservatory cheered the last hours of Mrs. Mary Tallaferro Miller Thompson, 71 years old, a daughter of the Confederacy, who died at the Sibley Hospital early this morning, a few hours after the passage of the day that marked the fiftieth anniversary of her marriage. The flowers were sent to the hospital by President Wilson. Mrs. Thompson clutched the roses in her hand when she died. By her bedside knelt her husband, Magnus Thompson, a librarian in the War Department and a veteran of the Confederate Army. When President Wilson learned yesterday that it was the golden wedding day of Mrs. Thompson he sent a large bouquet of roses to the dying woman. In a brief interval of consciousness before her death Mrs. Thompson had seen the flowers, and learned from whom they had come. Holding them in her hand, she had sunk back with a smile that remained on her countenance in death.

Several days before her death Mrs. Thompson practically arranged the details of her funeral, choosing Chief Justice Seth Shepard of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, Judge Charles B. Howry, Hilary A. Herbert, former Secretary of the Navy, and the Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim, rector of Epiphany Church, as honorary pallbearers. The funeral services will be held from Confederate Veteran Hall, and interment will be made in the Confederate section of Arlington National Cemetery.

PRISON FOR BANK CULPRITS.

Oppenheim, Rogers, and Murphy Take Appeal When Sentenced.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Sentences of five years each in the Federal Prison at Atlanta, Ga., and a fine of $1 were imposed by Judge George W. Ray in the United States District Court here today upon the defendants in the First National Bank of Amsterdam embezzlement and conspiracy case. The defendants, Baron Eugene F. E. Oppenheim, Dr. Howard J. Rogers of New York, and ex-State Assemblyman Richard Murphy of Amsterdam, obtained bail pending an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Oppenheim's bail was fixed at $15,000, and that of the others at $10,000 each. Murphy left here for Amsterdam, and Oppenheim and Rogers for New York.

The defendants were convicted on indictments charging them with conspiracy and aiding and abetting William T. Brice to embezzle $29,000 from the bank, of which Brice was bookkeeper and teller. Brice was the chief witness for the Government.

GAVE $260,000 TO CORNELL.

George F. Baker Revealed as Anonymous Donor of Big Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The three new dormitories at Cornell University were built from a fund given by George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank of New York City, according to an announcement made by the Cornell trustees today. Up to this time the name of the man who, about a year ago, gave $100,000 for Cornell residential halls and followed this gift last January by another of $100,000, had been withheld at the donor's request.

Although not a graduate of Cornell or in any way connected with the institution, Mr. Baker became interested in the project through his friendship with Mr. Boldt, Chairman of the Building Committee, and decided to furnish the money to start the dormitories. The trustees have decided that the group of buildings shall be known as Baker Court, and that the dormitories will be named Baker Tower, North Baker Hall, and South Baker Hall.

STANLEY'S LEAD NOW 327.

Official Returns from One Kentucky County Still Missing.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 8.—Jefferson, the 119th county to report an official canvas of the Gubernatorial vote in Kentucky last Tuesday, reduced A. O. Stanley's unofficial Democratic majority in the State to 327. A partial count of the City of Louisville earlier in the day had lowered it to 338. Canvass of the entire vote in the city and county diminished it still further.

The official canvass in Laurel, the last remaining county, was not available. Illness of Election Commissioners, it was stated, had delayed the official count. Meanwhile contests, actual and prospective, in four scattered precincts, may, when decided, have a bearing on the situation. Warden's friends felt

The Republican leaders say Edwin P. Morrow has been elected. The Republication tabulation shows wide discrepancies orfmother compilations.

The State Board of Election Commissioners will canvass the vote at Frankfort Nov. 20 and issue a certificate of election to the winner.

TAX EXEMPTIONS CONTINUE.

Of 8,008 Names on Personal Roll Only 2,450 Must Pay.

The Manhattan Tax Commissioners yesterday made 407 examinations of a tentative personal tax assessment of $45,584,000 for 1916. Ninety taxpayers were held for a final assessment of $447,450. Twenty-six were exempted owing to non-residence, and two were reported dead.

Since the books were opened 8,008 persons have been examined by the Commissioners on a tentative personal assessment of $760,597,300. Of this number 2,450 have been held on a final assessment of $12,507,811.

House Budget Committee Meets.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The Budget Committee of the Democratic caucus of the House met today to consider plans for systematizing the appropriations of Congress and establishing a closer relation between revenues and expenditures. In the absence of three of the seven members, discussion turned only on the broader aspects of the subject. Another meeting will be held tomorrow morning.

SAYS CITY'S NEGLECT CAUSES BLINDNESS

Dr. W. M. Richards Tells of Children Declared Sightless Whose Vision Could Be Saved.

MEDICAL INSPECTION LAX

96 So-Called Blind Children Regained Sight After Treatment, Physician Says.

Two-thirds of the children sent as hopelessly blind to the seventeen classes for the blind in the public schools of New York City are suffering from "curable infections of the eyes," according to Dr. William Martin Richards, 229 West Ninety-seventh Street, who spoke last night before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence at the New York Academy of Medicine, on "Prevention of Poverty and Crime by the Correction of Physical Defects in School Children." He said there were 200 children in these classes. Out of 148 whom he examined he found 96 whose eyesight could be improved sufficiently for them to be able to read even the small type of a newspaper.

"You are all doubtless aware," said Dr. Richards, "that the method of medical inspection now used in the public schools is a ridiculous farce. Isn't it cheaper to spend $1,000,000 a year for proper medical school inspection in this city, and have almost every child promoted each term, than to spend $3,000,000 every year re-educating children who were not promoted, and the millions of dollars we spend afterward for police, courts, and prisons to punish these defective children of today who become the criminals of tomorrow?"

Forty of the most difficult cases in Public Schools 4 and 45, the Bronx, were investigated by Dr. Richards with permission of Angelo Patri, the Principal.

"I corrected only one physical defect in these children," said Dr. Richards, "and that was vision. In other words, I fitted them with proper glasses. Their marks in different subjects, and their record at the schools were put on a sheet of paper by their teachers. Six months after they had been fitted with glasses their records were again put down on the same sheet, and comparison showed that eight had been lost sight of through discharge, transfer, loss, or exchange of glasses. Of the remaining, 45 per cent. of the ungraded children went up into the regular classes. The backward children were promoted, and the delinquent became some of the best children in school.

"The parents of many of these patients have asked me what disease of the eye their children had which could be cured so quickly. The most common trouble with these children is extreme near-sightedness, which has been mistaken for blindness. As disuse followed by loss of function so near-sightedness has led to increasing blindness. The next most common trouble is cataract, sometimes far enough advanced to be operated on, but more frequently not so dense that the patient is unable to get a fair amount of vision through the cataract when his error of refraction is corrected by glasses.

"In Brooklyn there is a lovely place for little blind children, called the Sunshine Home. In it I found a kindergarten with eight little children sitting around in low chairs, all supposedly blind. Two of these can be made to see with glasses; another, and possibly a fourth, will have sight restored to them by cutting out an artificial pupil. You will ask how it is possible that such a hideous mistake could be made in the cases of two-thirds of these children. The answer is very simple. It is all a question of love and skill combined. Plenty of men in New York have the skill to make these little patients see, but up to now no one has had the time.

"If our city governments will give us thorough medical school inspection, including eye examination both for diseases and refractions of the eye of all children before they are put into classes for the blind, and a law with a hard penalty attached, compelling all obstetrical attendants to drop a 2 per cent. solution of nitrate of silver into the eyes of all new-born infants, you will abolish blindness except in those who are injured in some accident. The whole work can be inaugurated throughout the United States and Canada for $2,000. Intend to save this amount and push the work through, unless some one gives me the money in the meantime."

CHURCH EXHIBIT TO OPEN.

Episcopalian Institutions Will Participate in Display.

An exhibit of the interests of the Protestant Episcopal Church in and around New York City will be thrown open to the public tomorrow morning in old Synod Hall, on the grounds of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The occasion is the one hundred and thirty-second Diocesan Convention which meets at the Cathedral this week.

Twenty-five or more institutions will participate in the exhibit, including the Seamen's Church Institute, the City Mission Society, the Board of Missions, and the Social Service Commission. The Seamen's Church Institute has erected a ship's forecastle showing the condition of the average sailor's sleeping quarters at sea. Next to this is a reproduction of a room at the institute such as 162,000 sailor lodgers used last year.

The newest scheme of architectural plans for the Cathedral will be exhibited with pictures for the first time since its completion. There will also be charts of social conditions in the diocese.

Police Lieutenant McCarthy Dead.

James J. McCarthy, a Police Lieutenant, was stricken with apoplexy in the Sheepshead Bay Police Station last night an hour before he was to take the desk. He was removed to the Coney Island Hospital, where he died. Lieutenant McCarthy was 52 years old. He was appointed to the force in 1890, and has served as a Lieutenant for the past ten years.

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LARGEST IN NEW YORK. OUR 36TH YEAR.

MELLEN URGED HALL TO BUY UP RIVALS

Argued It Was Cheaper for New Haven to Pay an Excessive Price Than to Fight.

DWELLS ON ITS MONOPOLY

Witness Tells How Central New England Was Throttled Until Sold to Its Big Competitor.

The relations of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and the old Central Railroad of New England occupied yesterday the greater part of the time of Judge Hunt and the jury, who are trying in the Federal District Court William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and nine other ex-Directors of the New Haven on the charge of conspiring to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England.

The Government expects that by proving that the New Haven stood in the way of the completion of this line and its negotiation of satisfactory traffic arrangements, it will show how the defendants treated their rivals. The defense holds that in bringing out the fact that the New Haven Directors did not buy up the Central New England when they first had the chance, the Government has hurt its own case.

The Central Railroad was only a small line, but it controlled an important strategic position. Starting from Hartford, it ran through Springfield and had a connection by way of the Poughkeepsie Bridge over the Hudson with the Erie and the Ontario & Western Railroads. If it had succeeded in building up its connections, it might have afforded a dangerous alternative route for Western freight to the New Haven's shore line from New York.

Farmer Blocks a Rival.

The history of this line was begun by Chester W. Chapin, who was its President from 1899 to 1904, the date when the New Haven took it into its own system. He took the stand after the Government had put in more documentary evidence to show how the New Haven in the days of John M. Hall as President fought against the establishment of trolley lines.

He had bought, Mr. Chapin said, into the Central New England Railroad about 1899 or 1900, when it was under foreclosure, because he thought it was a good investment.

"Was the road completed when you got control," asked R. L. Batts of counsel for the Government.

"No, it was blocked because it could not get the right of way across the Montague farm in the Springfield district," replied Mr. Chapin.

"How big was that farm?" asked Mr. Batts.

"It wasn't a very large farm," answered the witness, "but it was long and narrow, and there was litigation concerning the construction of the line across it. Only about thirty rods separated the ends of the line on each side of the farm."

"What was done in the end about it?"

"The company built around the farm. It was simpler than having endless litigation."

Rockefeller Bid for Rival.

Even when the line was completed the Central New England found itself considerably handicapped, the witness said. It was unable to make traffic arrangements with the New Haven in New England or the Erie and the Ontario & Western at the other end of its tracks. Mr. Chapin then told of its sale to the New Haven.

"I was approached," Mr. Chapin said, "in 1904 by William Rockefeller, the late J. P. Morgan, Mr. Mellen, and others representing the New Haven. The first meeting took place in my offices at 1 Broadway, but the actual transfer took place in the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. in the presence of Mr. Morgan, Mr. Rockefeller, and Mr. Mellen."

It was in 1904 also that Mr. Chapin got rid of his steamboat interests to the New Haven. He said his father started the business in the "late thirties or early forties," and the New Haven Steamboat Company plied between New York and New Haven. It also had a line from New York to Providence.

John A. Lindabury took Mr. Chapin over for cross-examination, and wanted to know whether Mr. Chapin had not made money by his sale of the Central New England to the New Haven interests.

"I bought for an investment," was the reply, "and when I sold I suppose I recevied more than I gave for the company, but I do not remember the amount."

Refused to Buy Competitor.

Mr. Mellen was then recalled, and the Government reverted to letter books and document files.

It appeared that in 1898, while Mr. Mellen was President of the Northern Pacific, John M. Hall, President of the New Haven, wrote to ask Mr. Mellen's opinion about the acquisition of the Central New England. Mr. Mellen replied that he thought it should be acquired, but that the connection with the West by the Poughkeepsie Bridge should not be operated as a through route and only local service should be given along the Central New England. The Shore Line he considered the most profitable for the New Haven's through business.

Mr. Mellen pointed out how serious a matter it might be for the New Haven if the Central New England obtained a direct connection with the Boston & Maine.

The Government put in evidence a long report on the Central New England made to the New Haven Directors in 1899 by a committee of the Directors, who recommended that it ought to be purchased.

Thomas Thacher, who is now a counsel for the defense, offered the road to the New Haven at that time for $4,500,000, but as it would have been necessary for George McCulloch Miller or Mr. Rockefeller to advance the money, and they did not think it advisable, the offer was refused.

Mellen Speaks of Monopoly.

It is this fact, which the Government itself put in, which is likely to be quoted many times by the defense to show how erroneous it is to say that the New Haven was buying up everything in sight, when it let slip such an excellent opportunity to acquire a line of great strategic value.

Several letters were read which passed between Mr. Hall and Mr. Mellen in 1900 with regard to the Central New England. In one of these letters, referring to the Central's competition, Mr. Mellen urged the purchase of such lines even at excessive prices. He continued:

Fights between railroad companies are very expensive, and the cheapest way in the long run is to pay. You know the New Haven has always been prone to underestimate the value of a competitor, and, as a result of delay, in very many instances has paid a tremendous price, when, with a very little effort, the competition could have been stopped in its inception and with very little expenditure.

The road has been extremely fortunate in being so rich, it could afford to pay the prices it has for its acquisitions, but is there not a limit beyond which even a property like the New Haven can go, and is it wise when you know so much depends upon the maintenance of your monopoly not to take in what you must eventually have when the opportunity offers, even at a moderate advance over and above what you estimate the value of such an acquisition to be at the time?

One letter showed that Mr. Hall wrote to W. H. Newman of the New York Central and Lucius Tuttle of the Boston & Maine, expressing the view that the New Haven would consider their alliance with the Central New England an unfriendly act.

The trial will continue this morning.

MME. EAMES'S LOSS.

Had Meant to Start Museum with Some of Objects Burned at Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, Me., Nov. 8.—Mme. Emma Eames, the prima donna, wife of Emilio de Gogorza, who lost four vanloads of rare furniture, art objects, and precious operatic relics in a fire on the steamship Drome while it was on the way from Bordeaux to New York, had been considering the formation of an operatic museum in this (her home) town, in which she would have placed many of these treasures. She said today:

"I stated expressly to the concern that was under contract to move my things that shipment must be made by a transatlantic mail steamship and not by an ordinary freighter. It appears that my orders were not carried out, and now my most cherished possessions are lost.

"I had gone over my possessions time and again, weeding out many relics that I felt I could part with, and saved only those that were connected with my career while living abroad. These included some of the Gounod operas annotated by the composer, which he himself taught me. All that was saved consisted of a few books, pieces of silver, and some other things that are valuable, but which cannot begin to compensate me.

"I am getting used to trouble. I was in San Francisco at the time of the big earthquake, when I lost twenty-seven trunks by fire. Of course that upset me, though not like my present loss. But I'm an optimist all the time, so this won't discourage me."

Mme. Eames said the shipment was insured.

FINED FOR MOVIE CRUELTY.

Horse's Leap Into Chasm Violated Law, Court Holds.

Special to The New York Times.

KEESEVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The William Fox Amusement Company, Arthur Jarvis, the moving-picture actor, who broke his leg when his horse was forced to jump from a forty-five-foot cliff into the waters of the Ausable Chasm, and four of the employes of the company were tried here today before Justice J. D. Cord on charges of cruelty to the horse, although the defense presented testimony to show that the animal escaped uninjured. Each of the defendants was fined $25 for violation of Section 183 of the Penal Code.

Thomas F. Freel, superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which caused the arrest of the defendants and prosecuted them, said the decision was a precedent in this State.

MAY CHANGE MUZZLE LAW.

Health Board Says Those Now Used on Dogs Are Ineffective.

In a statement issued yesterday by the Department of Health it was suggested that the muzzles now used on dogs throughout the city are not effective, and cite as instances the fact that for the year ended Nov. 1 576 persons were bitten by dogs wearing muzzles and 354 by dogs that were on leashes.

It is suggested that wire muzzles be used and the nose straps and figure eight muzzles be done away with. The statement also says that 2,070 persons were bitten by dogs without muzzles or on leashes, and that 35,218 dogs were destroyed. In enforcing the dog ordinance 1,332 persons were fined for having unmuzzled dogs and 50 released on suspended sentences.

THOMAS W. LAWSON ROBBED

$7,000 in Jewelry Stolen from His Summer Home at Scituate.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—The loss, probably by robbery, of $7,000 in jewelry from Thomas W. Lawson's Summer residence at Scituate, Mass., was reported to the police today.

Mr. Lawson had been in New York, and it was stated that he discovered his loss upon his return last Saturday.

MAYOR BRINGS OUT NEW TAX PROPOSALS

Marling Committee He Named Begins Series of Hearings in City Hall.

MARSH WANTS REFERENDUM

Lower Rents Society Secretary Urges Transfer of Taxes on Buildings to Land Values.

Arguments for and against the proposal to transfer taxes now levied on buildings in New York City to land values were heard yesterday by the Mayor's Committee on Taxation, of which Alfred E. Marling is Chairman, in the Board of Estimate chamber at the City Hall. It was the first of a series of hearings on tax matters to be held by the committee, which had prepared a long list of questions for each witness to answer.

The question discussed yesterday was: "Should the city differentiate between the direct taxation of land and buildings by reducing in whole or in part the tax rate on buildings as compared with that on land?" Professor E. R. Seligman of Columbia University presided.

Benjamin C. Marsh, Executive Secretary of the Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxes on Homes, was the first witness. He declared that land speculators owned both the Legislature and the Board of Estimate. Cyrus C. Miller of the committee protested against the manner of his testimony, saying that the witness could abuse him all he pleased, but he thought it undignified to permit him to abuse a committee appointed by the Mayor. Chairman Seligman told Mr. Marsh that the remarks he made would not add to the value of his testimony. George V. Mullan, former Tax Commissioner and former law partner of the Mayor, stopped the controversy by asking that Mr. Marsh be permitted to go on as he pleased.

"Whatever he says of value will be on the record," said Mr. Mullan. "The rest will not have to be considered."

Mr. Marsh testified that his society advocated transferring taxes now levied on buildings to land values within a period of from five to ten years.

Marsh Calls Jury Packed.

"We want a referendum on this question," he said. "The public should also know that this committee was appointed by Mayor Mitchel in repudiation of a pledge made before his nomination not to interfere with a referendum on reducing the tax rate on buildings here in 1914, as recommended by Mayor Gaynor's commission on congestion of population in 1911. It is to the personal financial interest of a majority of your committee not to have taxes now levied on buildings transferred to land values. A recommendation against this proposal will be a recommendation of a prejudiced, not say a packed, jury.

Mr. Marsh said that of the city budget of $160,000,000 this year about $100,000,000 was obtained from workers by indirect taxes and that land speculators in the city were making a net annual profit of nearly a quarter of a billion dollars, because the producing workers were legally robbed of so much of their wages or incomes, under the guise of taxation.

Herbert E. Jackson, Vice President of the Lawyers Title and Trust Company, thought it would be unwise to change the tax on buildings to land values.

"Would it have any effect on mortgage loans?" asked Professor Seligman.

"If the rate of appraisal is 2 per cent.," replied the witness, "it doesn't make any difference whether the tax is on land or partly on land and buildings."

"You think," asked Professor Seligman, "that the proposition to change the taxation on buildings or exempt buildings from taxation is indefensible because it would tend to diminish somewhat the basis of taxation, which you think is based entirely upon rentals?"

"To put a different rate on buildings and on land would change the situation," was the reply.

Small Tax on Vacant Land.

Mr. Jackson said there should be only a small tax on vacant land. A vacant lot at Wall Street and Broadway, he thought, should be taxed only upon its agricultural rent.

Richard M. Hurd, President of the Lawyers' Mortgage Company, gave testimony from the viewpoint of a lender of money. He thought the reduction of the tax rate on buildings would have a desirable effect from the social standpoint, especially if it was carried out on a broad plan, such as town planning, laying out zones, and limiting the height of buildings. The immediate effect of such a change would be undesirable from the standpoint of money lending, he said, as the real estate values were now on a downward trend. A better time to put it into effect, he said, would be when real estate values tended upward.

Other witnesses were John Moody, William J. Schieffelin, and Stewart Browne. The committee will hold another hearing tomorrow afternoon.

Justice Kellogg Refuses Promotion.

MALONE, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Justice Henry T. Kellogg of Plattsburgh announced today his decision to refuse an offer made by Governor Whitman to appoint him Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division, to succeed Justice Walter Lloyd Smith of Elmira. He also stated that the Governor would appoint Justice John M. Kellogg of Ogdensburg to the presiding justiceship within the next few days.

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M'CALL CAN'T FIND HIS POWER SHARES

Told Mackin They Belonged to Mrs. McCall, He Informs Thompson Committee.

FREEDMAN LOANED ON THEM

Shows Indignation on the Stand at Line of Questioning, but Will Be Called Again Today.

Chairman Edward E. McCall of the Public Service Commission explained at length yesterday to the Thompson Legislative Committee how he came to own 887 shares of the Kings County Light & Power Company, which he said he had transferred to his wife before he became Public Service Commissioner. An examination of the lighting company's books last week contained no record of the transfer of stock. The books showed it was held in the name of John J. Mackin, Mr. McCall's former court officer and present attendant.

After indignantly denying that he had obtained the stock in the first place from Andrew Freedman, Mr. McCall charged the committee with putting unfair questions to him. Mr. McCall was allowed to go after he promised to find out where the certificates of stock were now and to let the committee know. Late in the afternoon Mr. McCall said he could not find the stock and the committee will call him to the witness stand again today.

Freedman Loan on Stock.

When Mr. Freedman was asked after the hearing to explain his connection with the stock he dictated the following statement:

"During the January panic of 1907 Mr. McCall requested me to carry certain securities through the depression. I loaned Mr. McCall a sum of money, with interest at 5 per cent., which sum was considerably in excess of the value of the collateral. This collateral was 887 shares of Kings County Electric Light stock.

"In December, 1908, the loan was paid and I delivered to Mr. McCall the 887 shares of stock which I had held as collateral, and which had been transferred to my name during the period of the loan. I returned the stock to Mr. McCall in December, 1908, and whatever transfer had been made since then I was not acquainted with. I know nothing whatever about the Kings County Electric Light Company or its operations. I have never owned a share of the stock personally."

Chairman McCall emphatically declared to the committee that never since he became a member of the Public Service Commission had the dividend money gone to any one but his wife. Both before and after he was appointed to the commission, Mr. McCall said, the stock has been in Mackin's name. When he left the Supreme Court for the Public Service Commission, Mackin indorsed the quarterly dividend checks of $774 each to Mrs. McCall's order and gave them to her. When the witness was asked to tell about how he obtained the stock he said:

Bought Stock in 1903.

"I bought a small block of Kings County stock, some 100 or 125 shares, I don't remember which. It was long before 1908; about 1903 or 1904, I should say. And let me say right here, that it wasn't bought from Freedman at all. That puts things in a very bad light. It isn't true. I never said I bought it from Freedman. A very erroneous impression has been created, and I don't propose to stand for it."

"Any impression which the committee has received it got from the books of the Franklin Trust Company," interjected Senator Thompson, the Chairman. "I won't allow anyone to say that the committee has created wrong impressions. You can say that to the Franklin Trust Company."

"I'll say it right here," replied Mr. McCall with heat.

The witness then told how he had acquired other shares of the same stock as the company increased its corporate holdings.

"How much stock did you get?" asked Merton E. Lewis, counsel to the committee.

"I don't know," replied Mr. McCall.

Q.—In whose name did the stock stand prior to 1908? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did it ever stand in your name? A.—I cannot recall.

Q.—Did the dividend checks come to you? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—Why did the stock stand in Mackin's name? A.—Oh, that was an ordinary transaction—he was my confidential officer.

Q.—How did it come to be transferred in 1908 from Freedman to Mackin? A.—That stock was pledged to Freedman as security for a loan he made to me. Afterward I repaid the loan and the stock was returned to me.

Q.—Were you present at the time when the stock certificates were returned by Freedman? A.—Oh, yes, they were given to me.

Q.—Were they sent to the offices of the Kings County Light and Power Company to have the necessary corrections made? A.—I don't know what was done.

"It might have been rather embarrassing if Mackin had died," suggested Mr. Lewis. "Suppose he had left any creditors?"

"No, I don't think so," laughed the witness. "He has no creditors, except me."

Chairman McCall said he transferred the stock to Mrs. McCall when he went to the Public Service Commission in order to comply with the law. Under the law a Public Service Commissioner cannot hold stock in corporations over which he has supervision. The transfer took place in Judge McCall's chambers in the County Court House the week before he assumed his duties as Chairman of the Public Service Commission. He said he simply told Mackin that the stock was now Mrs. McCall's and that he, Mackin, was to indorse over the checks to her.

Mr. Lewis showed the witness a dividend check of March 1, 1913, which was indorsed in blank by Mackin and afterward by Mrs. McCall, to the order of the New York Produce Exchange Bank.

"Were you knowledge of any dividend checks after that date," insisted Mr. McCall.

"Mr. Mackin has testified that he turned over the check of Sept. 1, 1913, to you and that you mailed it to Mrs. McCall," said Mr. Lewis.

"I don't remember," replied the witness. "Mrs. McCall was in the country then. If he turned it over to me, I probably did mail it to her. It's a matter of indifference anyway. It belonged to her. Mackin was merely my confidential officer. He knows no more about the transaction than a child."

"You were just as much interested in that check for Mrs. McCall as if it belonged to you, weren't you?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"Just as much," snapped the witness. As if he suspected a trap, Mr. McCall asked: "I'd like to know the meaning of that question, Senator."

"Oh, I don't think it needs any definition," put in Chairman Thompson.

McCall Objects to "Coloring."

Mr. McCall here denounced the metod of the committee in questioning Mr. Mackin. He insisted that the line of questioning had led to a "coloring" of the facts and to misconceptions. Senator Thompson said he stood behind counsel for the committee in his actions and that all they wanted to get were the facts.

"You'll get the facts," said the witness sharply.

"You were responsible for the misconception by not changing the names on the books of the Franklin Trust Company," said Senator Thompson.

Not Senor Villanueva's Son.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Authoritative denial was made at the Argentine Embassy today that the youth arrested in Chicago on the charge of operating confidence games was, as he pretended, a son of Vice President Benito Villanueva of Argentina. Señor Villanueva is a bachelor.

ARRESTED FOR FIRE THAT COST 12 LIVES

Continued from Page 1.

of ten months elapsing between the first order to make the necessary improvements to meet the fire regulations, and the time of the fire, was rather long, he answered: "No, I don't think so. The work was being done in due course."

There was $40,000 insurance on the building and $8,000 on the candy plant, a sum insufficient in each case, it was said, to cover the loss. There were mortgages on the building totaling $39,000, of which $34,000 was held by the Williamsburg Savings Bank.

District Attorney Cropsey and Mr. Goldstein were on the scene of the fire early, and after taking photographs of the ruins started an examination in which they got testimony from many of the persons employed in or living about the factory and from all the members of the State Industrial Commission, except John Mitchell, who is on the Pacific Coast. They also examined Frederick H. Cunningham, counsel to the commission, and Ash and Rosquist.

"I have found," said the District Attorney, "that violations of the Industrial Code in this building were reported by Inspectors as early as December, 1914, but no action was taken."

Raff's Alleged Record.

After completing the examination of the officials and employes of the Industrial Commission the District Attorney turned his attention to Raff. According to the police, he was arrested in 1911 in connection with a burglary and served a two-year term in Elmira. When it was found that he had returned from Boston on Friday night, had seen his aunt, Mrs. Diamond, and then had escaped from the factory in suspicious circumstances when the fire started he was held for a more extensive examination.

The District Attorney and Coroner Wagner will begin the inquest this morning.

Mr. Lynch, William H. H. Rogers, Louis Wiard, and Edward F. Lyon, the four members of the State Industrial Commission in New York, returned at once to their offices at 381 Fourth Avenue, and there held a secret session from 4 o'clock till after 9. With them were Mr. Cunningham, Deputy Commissioner James L. Gernon, and other officials of the commission. The suspension of Ash and Rosquist was announced at the close of the session. In explaining the suspensions Commissioner Lynch said: "Rosquist was suspended for failing to file a card showing that Diamond had not complied with the orders of the commission. This should have been filed with Supervising Inspector Ash after the first visit following the issuance of these orders, but instead he held it for several visits before filling it. Ash is suspended for not reporting to the Deputy Commissioner, when the card was finally filed on Aug. 20, that four visits had been made before the card was filed.

"Rosquist said he didn't think this building was an unusual risk, and that he was confident Diamond intended to do the work. Every member of the commission is convinced that Rosquist didn't intend to grant any favor to Diamond. He was entirely honest.

Questions to Mr. Cunningham developed that the commission has never convicted the owner of any building for failure to comply with its orders. They also disclosed a state of confusion with regard to much of the work of the commission.

Fire Commissioner Adamson said, Sunday, that there were 47,000 factory buildings in New York City. The figures of the Industrial Commission show that there are about 25,000, and it was said yesterday that when the new laws with regard to fire hazards went into effect on Oct. 1, 1913, about 90 per cent. of these buildings were not in compliance with the new orders.

In the last two years the department has referred 3,600 cases to its counsel after owners have failed to make required changes. Not more than a third of these were for fire hazards. These cases have been taken to court, and in almost every case have been dismissed at the request of counsel for the commission. The reason for this, said Mr. Cunningham, was that by the time they were called to trial the work had been done and there was no point in adding a fine of $50. A second conviction carries with it a possibility of imprisonment, but it was pointed out that when a man once had improved his building a second conviction was unlikely.

No Fire Peril Record.

The commission, it was admitted, had no system whereby violations of the fire regulations were classified, aside from such other less immediate matters as insanitary toilets. Nor is the work of a single inspector's district grouped together.

The statement was made on Sunday, both by Fire Commissioner Adamson and members of the commission that there were probably hundreds of factory buildings in New York as dangerous as the one owned by Mrs. Diamond, where orders of the commission had been disregarded. When a reporter of THE TIMES asked the commission yesterday for a list of these buildings, Commissioner Wiard said that it probably would take thirty days to get the list from the records.

Commissioner Wiard severely criticised officials of the Fire Department. Chief J. O. Hammitt of the Bureau of Fire Prevention had been quoted in yesterday's papers as asserting that the State Industrial Commission had stood in the way of Mayor Mitchel's plan to consolidate the enforcement of all regulations with regard to safety in buildings under the Bureau of Buildings of the City Administration. When Commissioner Wiard was asked about this he exclaimed: "Why don't Hammitt come out in the open and tell the truth?" When asked later what he meant by "tell the truth," Mr. Wiard could not remember having made any such statement.

Mr. Wiard also said that Fire Commissioner Adamson had no heart, this statement being due to the fact that the Fire Commissioner was photographed in the ruins of the factory.

"To do a thing like that indicates that he is looking for notoriety," said Mr. Wiard. "As for the criticisms on the Industrial Commission that we ought to get from the Legislature power to close factories where there are violations of the law, you should remember that while this practice would certainly put a stop to the disregarding of our orders, it would also throw about 50 per cent. of the employes of New York City out of work. Then you can imagine what a howl there would be."

It was stated that it took the average Inspector a whole year to make the rounds of every factory in his district, particularly since an average of six hours were lost on each case that went to court.

The Woman's Trade Union League, meeting at 42 East Twenty-second Street last night, passed resolutions to the effect that every effort would be made to see that property owners live up to fire regulations.

Richard L. Walsh Dead.

Richard L. Walsh, a contractor and builder of Brooklyn and prominent in Catholic circles, died from kidney disease yesterday morning at his home, 243 Jefferson Avenue. He was born in Ireland in 1854, and came to this country at the age of 13. He was the builder of the Temple Bar, at one time one of the best known office buildings in Brooklyn, and of the Woodridge and Queens Buildings. He was a member of the Catholic Club, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the St. Francis Xavier Society, a charter member of the Holy Name Society, and a life member of the Marquette League of the Catholic Benevolent Legion. Mr. Walsh was also a member of the Mechanics and Traders' Association of Manhattan, the American Museum of Natural History, the Catholic Summer School, the Catholic Historical Society, and the International Truth Society. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

Cropsey Spent $1,000.

District Attorney James C. Cropsey of Kings County yesterday filed a statement in the County Clerk's office showing that he spent $1,000 in the campaign which ended with his re-election by a big plurality. Mr. Cropsey says he turned this sum over to his campaign committee.

PROTESTS BY BOHEMIANS.

Agent Here Says It Is Time to Revolt Against Austria.

The Austro-Hungarian Government, and particularly the military authorities, were accused of a systematic policy of cruelty and oppression against the Slovak population of Bohemia by Vojta Benes at a mass meeting last night at 527 East Seventy-second Street. Until recently he was engaged in food distribution in Bohemia.

"One thing that has angered the Slavs of Bohemia more than anything else during this war is the attempt begun about two months ago to Germanize the country," he said. "Business signs in the native language have been removed from the shops and replaced by the German language, and the same is true on the railways, and German has taken the place of the native as the official language of the country.

"While the soldiers have been forced to fight with the armies of Francis Joseph, many of them have deserted to the enemy; in one case the entire Twenty-eighth Regiment went over to the Russians in a body.

"Among the imprisoned members of Parliament may be mentioned Drs. Kramer, Scheiner, Rasin, and Klofac. They are held at Vienna.

"The food problem is serious, too. Thousands of car loads of food stuffs have been taken from Bohemia and sent to Germany, leaving a shortage at home. This has led to the limitation of the sale and distribution of food among the civil population, providing not more than two and a half pounds of flour or bread to each person a week. The working people get scarcely any meat at any time.

"We feel that, if Austria-Hungary refuses to keep promises made regarding our national integrity and liberties, the time has come for us to place our lot with the Allies. We will not accept the position of a subject province."

According to Benes's further statements at the meeting, he has come here as a special agent to work among the 1,000,000 Bohemians in the United States, under the direction of Professor T. G. Masaryk, formerly of the University of Prague, but now in London. E. V. Voska, another speaker at the meeting, said the Bohemians were replacing Germans in the munition factories here.

Falls Into a Vat of Hot Metal.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 8.—Daniel Mannani, of 206 Mott Street, employed in the plant of John H. Roeblings Sons Company, was burned mortally this afternoon while he was rolling a coil of wire along a platform. He missed his footing and fell into a vat of hot metal.

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FAT MICROBE NOT A FOOD

But Germans Working on Their Recent Discovery Hope to Make It One.

Further details about the discovery by a German soldier in the trenches of a microbe which develops fat lead to the inference that no method has yet been found to make the fat available as food. These details are contained in a leading article by Professor P. Lindner of Berlin, who for many years has been known in the empire for his experiments with microbes, published in the Frankfurter Zeitung of Oct. 16. Of late he has been engaged in trying to find fat substitutes with Professor Delbrück, whom the Government has commissioned to help solve the growing food shortage menace.

The first details concerning the discovery of the fat-producing microbe by a soldier named Schrattenfeger were given in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Nov. 6. Dr. Lindner goes further into the matter. Schrattenfeger, he says, who was a brewery engineer when the war broke out, was serving on the Eastern front against the Russians when his attention was attracted by a substance flowing from birch trees near where he was posted. He collected some of the stuff, allowed it to dry on a fragment of newspaper, and sent it to Professor Lindner. From it the latter was enabled to breed a fungus, called in scientific language, Endomyces vernalis Ludwig, which forms the principal part of the vegetation produced by the flow from birch trees.

From what Schrattenfeger sent him, says Professor Lindner, he succeeded in breeding a fungus containing 17 per cent. fat. He adds that systematic attempts to produce from it a fat-containing substance will doubtless lead to an increase of the percentage of fat in it and make the substance more and more similar in its component parts to milk.

Professor Lindner says that the first thing to be done with the new discovery is to produce from it a fat-containing food. Later, when more extensive preparations have been made, attention will be paid primarily to the production of fat itself.

He says that in addition to the Endomyces vernalis other fat-containing fungi have been found, but that nothing of importance has been done with them in the way of extracting fat.

Indict Policeman for Assault.

Policeman Michael Moran of the Oak Street Station was indicted yesterday for assault in the second degree as the result of a complaint made against him by Edward J. Denice, a reporter on a morning paper. On Oct. 20 last Denice resented Policeman Moran's rough methods of dispersing a crowd at Park Row and North William Street and Moran clubbed him, it is alleged.

ROBERTSON RODGERS DEAD.

Member of the Stock Exchange and Union Club Was 70.

Robertson Rodgers, a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1871 and head of the firm of R. Rodgers & Co., brokers of 42 Broadway, died yesterday from heart disease, in his seventy-first year. His home was at 113 West Seventy-seventh Street.

Mr. Rodgers was a member of an old New York family and was a son of the late Alexander Robertson Rodgers, a prominent lawyer of his time. He was a member of the Union Club and the Sons of the Revolution.

New Pastor for Montclair.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 8.—The Rev. Luke Matthews White of Shreveport, La., has accepted a call to become pastor of St. Luke's Episcopal Church in this town, succeeding the Rev. Dr. Wilson R. Stearly, who recently was consecrated Bishop-suffragan of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Newark. Mr. White has been pastor of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Shreveport, for five years. He will assume his duties in Montclair about Jan. 1.

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50c ream White Bond Typewriting Paper—excellent quality; 8½x11; ream of 500 sheets 37c; 1000 sheets..... 69c
65c ream White Cloth Finish Typewriting Paper—extra quality; size 8½x11; box of 500 sheets, 45c; 1000 sheets..... 85c
Manila Typewriting Paper—for second sheets; size 8½x11; package of 500 sheets, 18c; per 1000 sheets..... 28c
Manila Pay Envelopes—side opening; good quality stock; box of 500, 18c; per 1000..... 35c
Wrapping Twine—3 balls for 20c; doz. balls..... 69c
35c doz. High Grade Lead Pencils—metal tips and rubbers; dozen, 21c; gross..... $2.29
25c ream White Typewriting Paper—suitable for second sheets; 8½x11; 500 sheets, 16c; 1000 sheets..... 29c
25c Dandy Dust Proof Letter Files with brass catches; each, 20c; dozen..... $2.35
20c Fountain Letter File—very strong; each 15c; dozen..... $1.65
50c Desk Pads—extra quality; leather corners; sizes 12x19, 16x21 or 19x24; each..... 30c
25c Desk Pads—leather corners; sizes 12x19; 16x21 or 19x24; sheet of blotting paper with each pad..... 17c
Mongol Lead Pencils—No. 2; dozen, 35c; gross..... $4.10
High Grade Indelible Pencils—doz..... 45c
Gem Paper Clips—box of 100 for 2c; 1000 for..... 17c
12c Rubber Daters—each, 8c; 2 for..... 14c
Carter's Office Mucilage; quart bottle..... 41c
Boston Pencil Sharpener..... 69c
Glass Sponge Cups with Sponge..... 5c
Weis Wooden Letter Trays—each..... 75c
75c Fibreboard Card Filing Cabinet—contains 100 3x5 inch ruled cards and index; each, 59c; 2 for..... $1.10
Carter's Writing Fluid or Koal Black Ink—quart 49c; pint..... 32c
Carter's Cico Office Paste—8 ozs..... 29c
Wire LetterTrays—each, 12c; 2 for..... 21c
Blank Books—black cloth sides with red leather back and corners; all rulings; 300 pages..... 65c
Blank Books—canvas bindings; 300 pages, all rulings, 34c; 500 pages, all rulings..... 43c
Inkstands—mahogany, oak or ebony finish; 2 glass wells and sponge cup..... 45c
Business Envelopes—good quality white stock, 6¾ size; box of 250, 14c; per 1000..... 50c
"Dandy" Ink Eradicator—removes ink from paper and clothing; large bottle..... 15c
E. Faber's Circular Erasers—each, 3c; dozen..... 32c
Standard Diaries for 1916—large assortment; from 10c to..... $2.95

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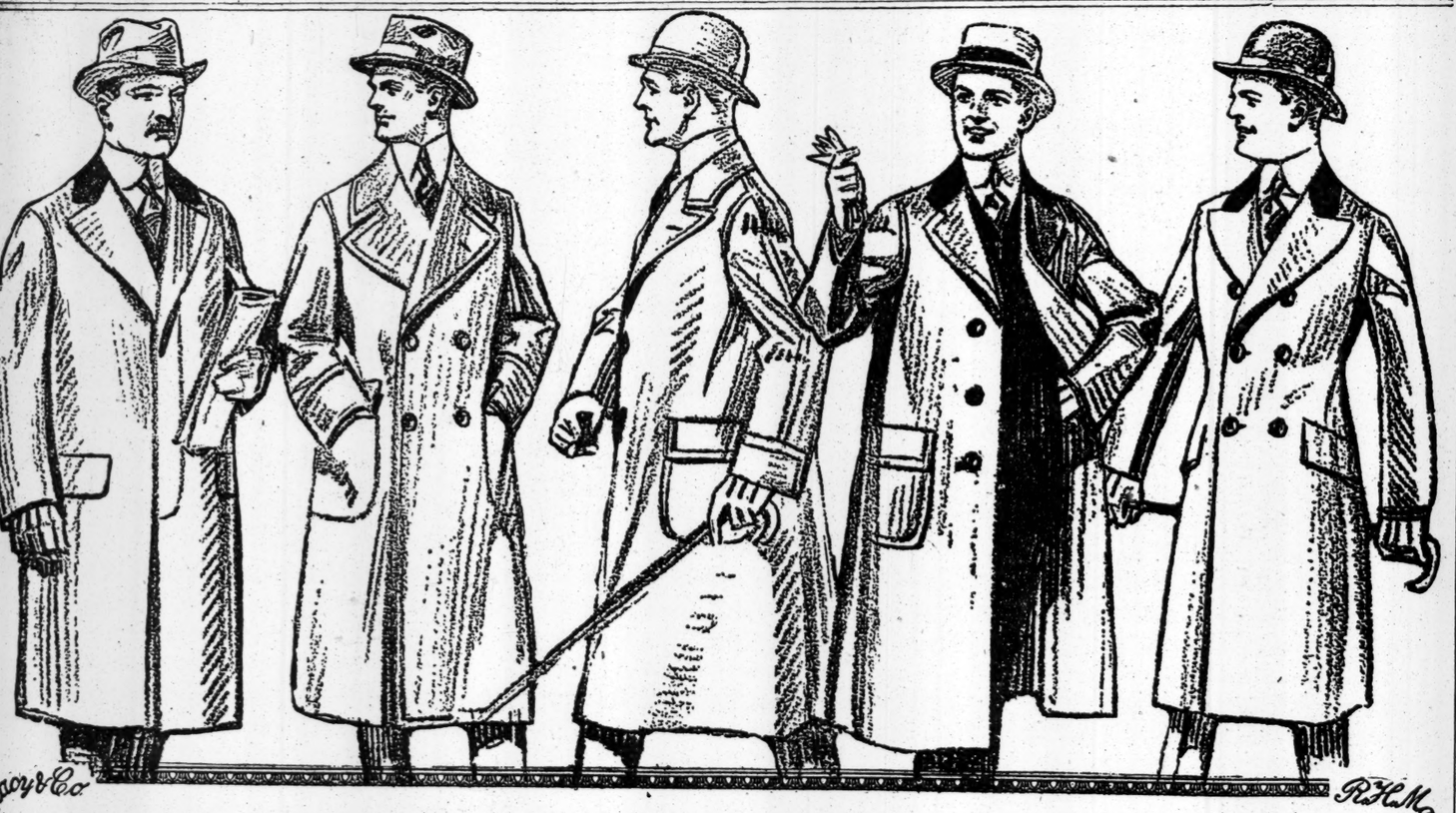

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NEW YORK TO GREET SUFFRAGIST ENVOYS

Governor Will Hold Official Reception for Pacific Coast Petition Bearers.

NEW REFERENDUM LIKELY

Until State Program Is Prepared Women Will Concentrate Efforts on Federal Amendment.

Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, wife of the Governor, announced yesterday at the headquarters of the Women's Congressional Union, 13 East Forty-first Street, that the Governor would give an official reception on Friday, Nov. 19, to the two women envoys of the union who are coming from the Pacific Coast, bearing a monster suffrage petition in favor of the Federal amendment to present to the President and to Congress. Mrs. Whitman will entertain the envoys and Albany suffragists at the Executive Mansion at an informal luncheon at 12:30 o'clock, following the reception by the Governor.

The envoys, who are Mrs. Sara Bard Field of Oregon and Miss Frances Jolliffe of California, are bringing overland by automobile the great petition, containing the names of 500,000 women voters, asking that the Sutherland-Mondell Federal amendment be passed by the Sixty-fourth Congress. The envoys will reach Washington in time for the opening of Congress.

New York to Entertain Envoys.

A meeting of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union was held at the headquarters yesterday afternoon to consider matters relative to the reception of the envoys in New York City on Friday, Nov. 26. Many prominent women were present. It was decided that the New York women would meet the envoys at the outskirts of the city with decorated automobiles and escort them to Sherry's, where a reception would be held at 4 o'clock. Mrs. Prendergast, wife of the Controller; Mrs. William L. Colt, Mrs. Robert Adamson, wife of the Fire Commissioner, and Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, wife of the Borough President, were appointed on a committee to get in touch with New York Congressmen and invite them to attend the reception and listen to the reading of the petition.

For the general work of the organization in New York Mrs. A. C. Bartlett was appointed Financial Chairman and Mrs. Mary Beard was appointed Chairman of a committee to arrange a series of lectures, to be held in the drawing rooms of members and at which prominent men will discuss all phases of Federal work.

A conference of the members of the Congressional Union and its friends is called for Nov. 27, to be held at headquarters, for the purpose of organizing a permanent branch of the union in New York State. Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., was appointed Chairman of Program for the day, and Mrs. Marian B. Cothren Chairman of the committee to draw up a constitution. Among others present were Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Frederic C. Howe, Miss Jessie Ashley, Mrs. John Winters Brannan, and Mrs. Rheta Child Dorr.

Another Suffrage Referendum.

The first City Committee meeting of the Woman Suffrage Party since Election Day was held at 48 East Thirty-fourth Street yesterday morning, with Miss Mary Garrett Hay presiding. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, head of the Empire State Campaign Committee, made an address. It was decided that the party would work for another suffrage referendum to the people for Presidential suffrage and for the Federal amendment. The members of the party will work with the members of the New York State Suffrage Association for the Federal amendment. They will concentrate their energies up to the middle of the present month to influencing Congressmen in its favor. The campaign districts through the State are being changed in outline, and the regular Congressional districts will now be the working units. Mrs. William Grant Brown, Chairman of Congressional Work for the party, will direct much of the Congressional work.

Further plans will be formulated after the convention of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, which will be held in this city on Nov. 30 at the Hotel Astor.

Plans for New Campaign.

Leaders of the Assembly districts will do much work strengthening the organization, taking in the new members who are coming forward in great numbers, and appointing new captains and sub-captains. Every woman yesterday morning pledged herself to wear her yellow suffrage button conspicuously on all occasions. Miss Hay left New York yesterday afternoon with Mrs. Mabel Russell, Executive Secretary of the party, to attend the State Federation of Women's Clubs at Syracuse, and will not return until Friday.

One of the regular luncheons of the Press and Publicity Committee of the Empire State Campaign Committee—Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman—was held yesterday at the Park Avenue Hotel, and it was decided to continue the work as previously.

Judge Wadhams and other men whom the members of the Empire State Campaign Committee have consulted as to the possibility of another referendum to the people in 1917 have told them that it would be entirely possible. The committee has not yet outlined its campaign.

URGES COURT OF MEDIATION.

Woman's Peace Party Asks President to Summon Neutrals.

The Woman's Peace Party passed resolutions at a meeting last night in the Educational Building, at 70 Fifth Avenue, calling on President Wilson to summon all neutral nations into conference as a voluntary court of continuous mediation. Such a conference, the resolutions urged, would be a means by which the belligerents could be brought to discuss terms of peace, whereas no nation was prepared at present to make overtures toward peace, lest such a step would be taken as a sign of weakness.

Professor Edward B. Krehbiel of Leland Stanford, Jr., University spoke on "The Old Idea of National Rivalry." He said that it would be possible for nations to give up their traditional rivalry and to increase the prosperity of the world, but that all this could come about only through a change of conceptions and habits of mind.

DINNER FOR J. A. STEWART.

Friends Honor Chairman of Peace Centenary Committee.

John A. Stewart, Chairman of the American Peace Centenary Committee, known in England and America for his work in the interest of international good relations, was the guest at a dinner last night in the Hotel Plaza. Job E. Hedges presided and presented to Mr. Stewart an inscribed gold watch, the gift of many friends.

Among those present were William Allen Butler, Henry Clews, Charles Stewart Davison, William C. Demorest, Edward W. Hatch, William B. Howland, Dr. George F. Kunz, Ormsby McHarg, Robert C. Morris, Perley Morse, William Church Osborn, Alton B. Parker, Dr. Albert Shaw, Isaac N. Seligman, R. A. C. Smith, and Oscar S. Straus.

Spend $10,000,000 in Advertising.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Railroads of the United States demonstrated their faith in newspaper advertising by spending $10,000,000 for newspaper space during the last fiscal year, according to an address made before the Chicago Advertising Association today by Garrett Fort, General Passenger Agent of the Union Pacific.

CREATORE WILL WED HIS PRETTY COUSIN

License to Bandmaster and Miss de Marinis, Who Loved Him As a Child.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 8.—Giuseppe Creatore, the band leader, appeared at the City Hall today and obtained a license to marry Miss Rosina Ida Maris de Marinis, daughter of Carlo de Marinis, an Italian actor of New York City.

He gave his age as 45 and that of his bride as 19. After waiting for the five-day period as required by the law, the couple will be married by the Rev. Francis W. Gibbs, pastor of the First Universalist Church in this city. This will be the bandmaster's third marriage. His first wife was divorced and his second wife died recently in California.

Miss de Marinis is the third daughter of Carlo de Marinis of 273 Richmond Avenue, Arrochar, S. I. She is a second cousin of Creatore, and the forthcoming marriage is the outcome of a romantic attachment that has lasted for ten years.

Miss Catrina de Marinis, an older sister of the bride-to-be, told the story last night to a reporter from THE TIMES.

"This is the happy ending of a love that was born ten years ago," she said, "when Creatore, then almost unknown, came to visit my father here. My little sister Rosina was then only 9 years old, and yet she fell in love with him at first sight. Of course he only thought of her as a little child and shortly after went away.

"Rosina said as soon as he left that when she grew up she was going to marry him. Always she said that. But we never thought she would. He went away and soon we began to hear that he was famous. Then we knew that the great bandmaster would never marry our little Rosina.

"Six months ago he came to see us again. The first time after all those ten years. Then he did not find that Rosina was a little girl. He saw that she was a beautiful woman, and before long we could all see that he was in love with her. From that it was not long before their engagement was announced. My father and mother and all of us were so pleased.

"Signor Creatore and Rosina left today, and we thought that they were going to Boston. However, Boston or Providence, it makes no difference. The wedding will take place soon, and it is to be a grand one. My sister, Vicenza, and I are to be the bridesmaids, and we will all attend."

VANDERBILT ORGANIST ARRESTED FOR THEFT

G.W. Musgrove Accused of Taking Jewelry Belonging to Miss Chapman, Opera Singer.

George W. Musgrove, an organist, who, according to his own account and also according to the police, was brought over from England in 1912 by the late George W. Vanderbilt to play the organ at Mr. Vanderbilt's country estate at Biltmore, N. C., was arrested at 6 o'clock last night as he was leaving the Broadway Theatre by Detectives Devanney and McGann of the Second Branch on the charge of stealing a watch and vanity case from Margaret Chapman, a singer of the Boston Opera Company.

Musgrove, according to the detectives, was carrying the silver vanity case when he was arrested. At Police Headquarters, when he was asked why he had committed the theft, he replied laconically by mentioning the name of a well-known brand of whisky.

An effort was made to reach the singer at the Wellington Hotel, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, but the manager of the hotel answered the telephone and said that he had been instructed by Miss Chapman to respond to all inquiries about the alleged theft by saying that she had lost nothing; that she had made no charge to the police against any one.

According to the detectives, the wife of the organist, who lived with her husband at the Hotel Wellington, had been a close friend of Miss Chapman. Musgrove, they said, had accompanied her on the organ. The theft, according to the detectives, occurred on Oct. 22 at the apartments of Miss Chapman. The watch, which was green enameled and set with diamonds, has been recovered. It was valued at $200.

When he was arrested Musgrove carried business cards with "Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn," in one corner and "Hippodrome" in the other. The police say that he was organist for the Washington Avenue Baptist Church at the time of his arrest, and had formerly performed at the Hippodrome. He was also the organist at the New Amsterdam Theatre, according to the detectives. Musgrove was locked up at Police Headquarters on a charge of grand larceny.

John H. Sills Dies at 81.

John H. Sills, one of the few surviving members of the old Washington Grays that composed the guard of honor over Lincoln's body when it lay in state at City Hall, died yesterday at the home of his son, Henry S. Sills, in Mount Vernon, N. Y., in his eighty-second year. He was born in Northport, L. I., and was a member of the New York Produce Exchange for more than fifty years. In 1864 he formed with his uncle the firm of Smith & Sills, which continued for thirty-nine years. Mr. Sills was a Vice President of the Franklin Savings Bank until ten years ago. Two daughters and three sons survive him.

The Rainbow Trail

"The best book the author has given the public. . . . The story is as good a piece of adventure as one need wish, but perhaps more serious readers will value it as an exposition of early Mormon character. The author seems to have given genuine study to the subject and to be able to present it with justice and sympathy. It would be hard to speak too highly of a thoroughly satisfactory novel, a careful and conscientious piece of work."—San Jose Mercury Herald.

By Zane Grey

$1.35 *net*

Harper & Brothers
Established 1817

Write for Our Holiday Catalogue—Sent Free

RABBIS IN DEBATE OVER BOY SCOUTS

Critics of the Organization as Militaristic Opposed in Eastern Council.

SECTARIAN LINES DEPLORED

Assembly Entertained at Luncheon at Democratic Club—Gary System Discussed.

Critics of the Boy Scout movement yesterday made controversy flame high at the eighth semi-annual assembly of the Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis. The discussion followed a luncheon given at the Democratic Club, 617 Fifth Avenue, at which the host was Samuel Untermyer. The morning session of the assembly, at which the Gary system and other important educational and religious subjects were considered, was held in Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.

A paper entitled "The Boy Scout Movement and the Synagogue," by the Rev. Max Raisin of Brooklyn, who praised the organization and advocated the starting of troops in connection with congregations, started a storm of protest and also elicited many champions. First to speak in the ensuing debate was the Rev. Emil Schreiber, rabbi of Temple Israel, on Washington Heights.

"I am amazed," exclaimed Rabbi Schreiber, "that any one should think of disgracing the synagogue by bringing into it the weapons of blood. We are of a religion which believes that the time will come when the swords shall be beaten into ploughshares. The Boy Scouts represent a militaristic movement. Have we not seen the spectacle of German militarism destroying the civilization of the world? Germany has brought all this woe and trouble upon earth by her powerful militarism, and yet we are urged to adopt a military organization for our youth. I am surprised to hear from a rabbi the advocacy of such a miserable, contemptible example of militarism as the Scout movement. I hope and trust that such a thing will never find a place in Judaism."

Rabbi Schreiber said that he had watched some of the Boy Scout groups and had heard some of the members even saying that they would like to be over in the European war.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, said that the speaker was mistaken in denominating the Boy Scouts as a militaristic organization. He explained that, although the Boy Scouts of America had military discipline, the organization was not devoted to the ideals of war and that it was totally different from an organization of a similar name which was more military in its ideas.

"It is true," Dr. Silverman continued, "that the Boy Scouts of America have military discipline, but that is far removed from German militarism. The Boy Scout movement has made splendid men. It has brought boys face to face with the things in life that are worth while. It has taken many of them from the slums into the pure air and has taught them the value of exercise, of good and simple food, of sound bodies and clean minds. I do not fear the bogy of militarism, and, in fact, I believe that there is much good in military discipline. I am in thorough accord with what the President has recently said on the subject of preparedness.

"Rabbi Raisin has done a good work, but I do not agree with him in his idea that there should be troops of Jewish Boy Scouts in connection with our synagogues. He speaks of there having been some friction between the Christian and the Jewish members of Scout troops. That is a matter which boys should settle among themselves. Scouts who persist in making religious distinctions are not worthy of the name and should be expelled. I do not want to see any Jewish Boy Scouts or any Christian Boy Scouts. Let them all be just Boy Scouts. The Boy Scout movement should be altogether American. To introduce sectarianism into it would be as ill advised as to bring religious differences into the public schools. That I would consider is a serious objection to the Gary movement, which would divide the children of the schools into Catholics, Protestants, and Jews. Scholarship should be the only line on which classification should be made."

The midday service at the Temple was conducted by Rabbis Gorfinkle and Reichler. The assembly then went to the Democratic Club for luncheon. Among the guests of Mr. Untermyer were Nathan Straus, Oscar S. Straus, Abram I. Elkus, Leo Kohns, the Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris, Adolph Lewisohn, Daniel P. Hayes, Leopold Plaut, the Rev. Dr. F. de Sola Mendes, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, the Rev. Isaac S. Moses, the Rev. Dr. Horace J. Wolf, the Rev. Dr. Louis J. Koplad, and the Rev. Dr. Adolph Guttman.

DEFENDS THE GARY SYSTEM.

Methodist Preachers Hear It Praised by Local Pastor.

Vigorous defense of the Gary system by one of its founders was heard yesterday at the Methodist Preachers' meeting at 150 Fifth Avenue. It came in the form of a letter from the Rev. Dr. J. M. Avann of Gary, Ind., a Methodist pastor, and was written in reply to a friend in this city, who had sent a circular in which the plan was assailed.

The Rev. Dr. Avann said that the system had originated in a conversation whic he had had with Dr. Wirt, the present Director if it. Dr. Wirt is also a Methodist. The clergymen at the meeting regarded this as especially important, as showing that certainly it could not be charged that any Roman Catholic influence was back of the system, as has been hinted.

The Rev. Dr. Avann said the whole relation of the system to lay education could be summed up in a single sentence, as follows:

"Children may be excused from the public school for a part of the school day, upon the written request of their parents, that they may receive instruction in a church school, the particular school being designated in the request."

The minister wrote that nothing was forced upon any of the pupils nor upon their parents.

The results of the use of the system, as he had observed them as a pastor, were: the children are becoming familiar with th Bible; they are learning church history; their minds are enriched by hymns, and they are learning church music; they have more reverence in the house of God; as good work is done in the church school as in the public school; the membership of the churches is increasing; the parents have beome so interested that practically all desire to have their children have religious as well as secular instruction.

SAFETY FOR PERSONS AFOOT

Crossing Streets Except at Regular Crossings May Be Stopped.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods yesterday wrote Corporation Counsel Hardy in an effort to learn the exact responsibility of the police for the safety of persons on foot on the streets of the city. In this letter, he points out that 329 persons were injured in September while crossing streets at other than the regular crossings and that sixty-three were injured by running in front of vehicles, while thirty-eight were hurt when sitting or walking on the curb or street.

The Commissioner places the responsibility for the accidents upon those injured when he says that it is impossible for the traffic policemen to look out for safety when persons insist upon ignoring orders by running in front of the vehicular traffic. He called to the attention of Mr. Hardy the fact that certain Western cities have passed ordinances forbidding persons on foot to cross streets except at regular crossings, and says, "I am not sure but that New York will have to come to this."

The Inspectors and Police Captains of Manhattan were called before the Commissioner yesterday and instructed that they would be held responsible for any accidents that could have been prevented by the regulation of traffic.

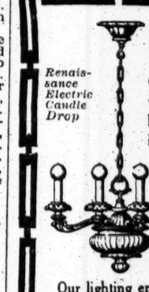
"SECRET SERVICE" REVIVED.

William Gillette Appears in His Famous War Play at the Empire.

William Gillette began the last two weeks of his stay at the Empire with a revival of "Secret Service" last night. It has been hinted that the veteran actor is about to go into retirement again, and that this may be his last appearance here in his famous war play.

However that may be, the intimation should not be necessary to fill the Empire during the remainder of Mr. Gillette's brief season, for "Secret Service" remains a rattling good piece of theatricalism. Modes in playwriting have changed since the melodrama was first acted in 1896. The aside has gone, and with it trembly music. But for all its reminders of the dramatic styles of a score of years ago, the throb of the theatre is still strong in its veins, even though the veins are quite often discernible. So there were bursts of applause every time some one shook a little cloud of Fuller's earth off his uniform and made a speech.

The play had a competent cast and the performance was a smooth one except for a little uncertainty as to lines. Mr. Gillette, of course, was Lewis Dumont of the United States Secret Service, and—Mr. Gillette. Joseph Brennan was the only other member of the original company. Then there were Grace Reals, Helen Freeman, Edward Fielding, Edwin Mordant, Stuart Fox, and H. G. Bates in other roles. But the chief joy of the evening was Irene Haisman, a piquant little person, as dainty as a miniature on ivory in form and coloring. She played the part of Caroline Mitford, the girl from across the street, with just the right degree of youthful exuberance. Miss Haisman is of that minority who can talk baby talk and not arouse in her auditors an inordinate desire to throw things.



The Dale Showrooms

Renaissance Electric Candle Drop

Contain such a vast variety of artistic lighting fixtures that it is impossible not to find here just what you are looking for at prices a third less than elsewhere.

Our lighting engineers are at your service FREE.

Write for Booklet, "Lighting the Home"

Or, better still, call at our showrooms.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.,
111 West 13th Street, New York.

Many men haven't the time to study the details of motor car maintenance. Yet these are frequently the most enthusiastic advocates of Firestone Tires.

Such men may be unacquainted with Firestone construction. But the sturdy Firestone qualities of sure grip on all roads and pavements, great resiliency, freedom from sudden, unexpected mishaps have gained their attention and their continued patronage.

Firestone

Non-Skid Tires

ARNOLD-CONSTABLE IN THEIR NEW STORE

Great-Great-Granddaughter of Firm's Founder Opens Doors of New 5th Avenue Building.

THREE OUTSIDE STAIRCASES

Recreation Rooms on Roof for Employes—Neighborhood Shops Send Greetings.

Arnold, Constable & Co. opened their store on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Since last Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock when the shutters were put up on the doors and windows of the old store at Nineteenth Street and Broadway, where Arnold, Constable & Co. had been since 1868, until yesterday, packers and decorators have been working day and night to get the new store ready for the inaugural day.

Long before the doors were unlocked there was a large crowd waiting outside, many who had come through curiosity, and many others, old customers, whose grandparents had waited in a similar way for the doors to be opened on Nineteenth Street and Broadway.

As the crowd surged in through the doors which were unlocked by little Miss Reid, a great-great-granddaughter of Aaron Arnold, one of the founders of the store in 1827, they were first struck by the sight of vast bouquets of flowers and wreaths sent by other department stores of the city to greet Arnold, Constable & Co. in their new home.

The woodwork on the first floor is entirely done in the dull grayish brown of Circassian walnut, and yesterday it made a beautiful background to the display of flowers and shining silks and satin goods. A feature on the first floor is what is known as the Silk Room, a small, square apartment, whose sides are a soft white and the top a plain white glazed crystal. Behind this crystal a lighting arrangement gives various colored rays for the purchaser to test the color of silks. It is declared that a combination of pink and green lights gives the same effect in the room as daylight.

The second floor has mahogany trimming and the third plain oak. The fourth and part of the fifth has the executive offices of the firm, and also the fifth and sixth floors are wholly concerned with the wholesale departments. On the roof there is to be a resting room and restaurant for employes.

The building is as fireproof as science can make it. There are three staircases leading down to the ground floor which are entirely outside the building and shut off therefrom by fireproof doors. The lighting and heating are of the latest and most improved methods. The store has a sprinkling apparatus supplied from four tanks on the roof each containing 7,500 gallons. There is also a fire-alarm system.

The exterior of the store is of plain limestone, white, with a granite base. The building is six stories in height, has an eighty-two-foot front on Fifth Avenue and extends 175 feet on Fortieth Street, with a one-story extension on Thirty-ninth Street. Adjoining the main building on Fifth Avenue is a two-story building of the same material as the other store, which will contain, when it is finished, the millinery and shoe departments. This small store will also house the famous $50,000 Arnold-Constable Louis Quinze Salon, which has been brought up from the old building.

Aaron Arnold and James Hearn started the present firm of Arnold-Constable at Canal and Mercer Streets in 1827. In 1837 Hearn withdrew and James M. Constable, son-in-law of Mr. Arnold, came in. In 1868 the store was moved to Broadway and Nineteenth Street, the company leading in taking up quarters in the then new shopping district. There have been various changes in the firm until the company incorporated in June, 1914, with a capital of $2,500,000 and with Hicks Arnold Weatherbee, a grandson of James Constable, as President.

About a year ago the site of Frederick W. Vanderbilt's former home was leased by the company and preparations begun on the new building. It is said that the cost of the plant was in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. The company has a twenty-one-year lease on the property for an aggregate rental of $5,000,000, with the privilege of renewal, the rent to be based on the appraisal of the property.

The management of Arnold-Constable declared that the number of visitors to the store yesterday ran way into the thousands. One article from each department was on sale for the day only, and it was said that the sales broke all records for one day. One saleswoman alone had ninety-one customers.

INSTRUCTION.

Learn LANGUAGES at the Berlitz School
28-30 West 34th Street.
Harlem Branch, 343 Lenox Av., nr. 127th St.
Brooklyn " 218-220 Livingston St.
Philadelphia: 16th & Chestnut Sts., (Biker Bldg.)
Washington: 816 14th St., N. W.

LENOX, MASS.
TRINITY SCHOOL Small, strictly modern, private day school for boys and girls. Established 1911 by the residents of Lenox. Pupils entered for the Fall term will be kept up with their courses in city schools. The School Cottage will receive a very limited number of boarding pupils, ages 8 to 12, for the Winter. Home care, ideal climate, and social surroundings. Address Miss Eunice Lippincott, Principal.

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE
Our records give indisputable proof that through our method of teaching concentration our pupils have done four years' work in one year.
The Groff-Clark School
259 W. 75th St. Tel. 744 Columbus.

THE BROWN SCHOOL OF TUTORING
Boys' School and Office, 241 West 75th St. | Girls' School, 239 West 75th St.
Founded 1906. Thorough preparation for schools, colleges and regents in half the time taken by class schools. Fifteen teachers, each with at least twelve years' experience. Lessons at home or school. Pupils taught how to study.
"School with an Atmosphere of Work."

GRACE HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL, New Haven, Conn.
This school offers training in a general hospital of 90 beds. Surgical, medical and obstetrical departments. Affiliations for special work in Hartford, New York and district work. A three-years' course, including three months' probation. A few vacancies at the present time. Further information may be obtained from E. S. B. Woodward, M. D., Superintendent.

MILLER SCHOOL
All Business Subjects. Day and Night Sessions. 22d Year. Open Entire Year.
Individual Instruction. Catalog Free.
Lexington Ave. at 23rd St.

Languages--Learn by Phonograph
Our pronouncing records of Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry quickly give conversational knowledge of Spanish, German, French, Italian. You can use your own Talking Machine. Write for Booklet or call for Private Demonstration, 9 to 5.
THE LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD,
907 Putnam Bldg., 2 W. 45th St.

Miss Conklin's SECRETARIAL SCHOOL
17th year. Booklet on request.
Removed from 7 West 42nd St. to Commercial Engineers' Building.
37 WEST 39TH STREET.

DON'T STUDY SHORTHAND
Study STENOTYPY, which is taking the place of Shorthand in big offices. Send for literature or call.
Stenotype Company Times Sq. 220 W. 42d St.

Boarding and day school at 657 Madison St., Brooklyn, for children from 4 to 16, has a few vacancies; music, languages, private tutoring, and private special instruction for backward children.

SERGIO LANGUAGES School of
Most rapid of conversational methods.
Evening courses; 10 weeks, $10.
8th Year at 315 5th Av., Corner 32d St.

FOUNDED 1873. **STERN'S SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES**
961 Madison Av., 900 W. 72d St.

PRATT SCHOOL—67 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship. Catalog free.

Chappaqua Mt. Institute, Valhalla, N. Y. School for Girls, 6 to 18 years. 44th year. House mother for young children. 70 acres. 25 miles from city. Catalog.

EASTMAN-GAINES
Business; Shorthand. 125d St. and Lenox Ave.

French pronunciation and conversation easily acquired. Write Experienced Teacher, 148 Columbus Av.

Bryant School for Stammering.
Reliable educational methods; best results. Booklet free. Est. 1888. 26 West 40th St.

KOHUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y. Tel. 367 Kingsbridge.

Free catalogues of all schools. Amer. Sch. Ass'n, 1,012 Times Bl'g. Bryant 6160.

INSTRUCTION—Musical.

E. PRESSON **MILLER** 326 CARNEGIE HALL
Teacher of Singing. Tel 1350 Columbus.

MUSIC LESSONS free in your home, any instrument; send for free booklet. U. S. School of Music, Box T. 225 5th Ave., N. Y.

Institute of Musical Art, 120 Claremont Av., New York City. Box 125.

Dewey's absolutely pure PORT WINE combined with OLIVE OIL if you are WEAK OR "RUN DOWN"

creates appetite, aids digestion, tones nervous system, renews strength, regulates the bowels—ask your Doctor. No taste of oil.

If you need Iron in combination with Port and Oil, take Dewey's DEW-FER-OL.

Insist on Dewey's at Dealers, $1

H. T. DEWEY & SONS CO.
(Phone Cortland 3001)
New York

Est. 1897

138 Fulton Street | 81 Nassau Street

JURY FOR SCHOOLMASTER.

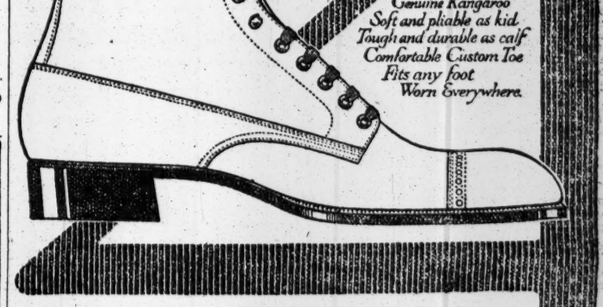
Principal Hilton Arrested for Whipping a Boy Pupil.

Raymond Hilton, Principal of District School No. 4, of Smithville South, L. I., was arrested yesterday shortly before the opening of school. Constable Miller took him before Peace Justice Corodon Norton. The charge was assault on Alexander Boyce, 11-year-old son of Mrs. Isabelle Boyce. It was said that he indulged in excessive, immoderate, and improper corporal punishment of the boy, and that he blackened the youngster's right eye.

Hilton pleaded not guilty and was discharged upon his own recognizance until Saturday morning when Justice Norton and a jury will hear the case at Bellmore, L. I. Most of the pupils and teachers in the school will be present as witnesses for one side or the other.

REGAL

Sixty Styles at $4
Sixteen Specials at Five Dollars



STYLE Insurance — Price Protection and a *Quality Guarantee* go with every article of merchandise that has a *National Distribution* with a *World-Wide Reputation* and represents a *Standard of Value* at the price quoted.

Twenty-Five Years' leadership has established the National Supremacy of *Regal Shoes*. We make in *Our Own Factories* and sell direct to you through our own stores, more shoes to retail at $4 and $5 than any other Manufacturing Retailer in the world.

As an example of what collective purchasing power, quantity production, and manufacturing efficiency can produce — combining comfort and service, without sacrificing style — we want you to examine this genuine kangaroo *"Gotham"* blucher at $4.

Do you know of any other manufacturer using genuine kangaroo leather in a $4 shoe?

REGAL SHOE COMPANY

Twenty Stores in Greater New York

MANHATTAN		BROOKLYN	
*175 Broadway	**40 W. 34th St.	*101 Broadway	357 Fulton St.
Broadway at Duane	Nassau at Ann	**1049 Broadway	**512 Fulton St.
Broadway at Spring	*6th Ave. at 21st St.	*1175 Broadway	*466 Fifth Ave.
*Broadway at 10th	*14th St. at 3rd Ave.	NEWARK, N. J.	JERSEY CITY
*Broadway at 27th	**125th St. at 7th Ave.	**825 Broad St.	**108 Newark Ave.
*Broadway at 37th	**2929 3rd Ave.		

*Shows stores selling women's shoes. **Shows stores selling both women's and children's shoes.
All stores sell men's shoes.

Try this easy way to clear your skin with

Resinol Soap

Bathe your face for several minutes with Resinol Soap and warm water, working the creamy lather into the skin gently with the finger-tips. Then wash off with more Resinol Soap and warm water, finishing with a dash of clear cold water to close the pores.

Do this once or twice a day, and you will be astonished how quickly the healing, antiseptic Resinol medication soothes and cleanses the pores, removes pimples and blackheads, and leaves the complexion clear, fresh and velvety.

If the skin is in bad condition through neglect or an unwise use of cosmetics, apply a little Resinol Ointment* and let it remain on ten minutes before the final washing with Resinol Soap.

Resinol Soap is not artificially colored, its rich brown being entirely due to the Resinol balsams it contains. Sold by all druggists and dealers in toilet goods. For free sample cake and trial of Resinol Ointment, write Dept. 3-P, Resinol, Baltimore, Md

**Physicians have prescribed Resinol Ointment for over twenty years in the treatment of skin and scalp affections.*

Saving a Year's Rent

is sometimes due simply to an idea. That is why it pays an owner of Manhattan real estate to consult a live renting and managing organization. We can tell you of one idea that filled an entire building.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street

CROWDS FLOCK TO HORSE SHOW AT GARDEN—CORNELL PLANS ATHLETIC CHANGES

JUMPING THRILLS HORSE SHOW CROWD

Judge Moore Already Well on His Way to Top Winning List.

HIS HARNESS ENTRIES LAND

Unusually Large Monday Crowd Interested in the Work of the Judges.

As a spectacle the Horse Show got into full swing yesterday, when fully 5,000 people visited the Garden and gave it their unqualified approval by liberal applause and unqualified commendation of the character of the horses competing for the prizes. Judge Moore once more reasserted himself as a master at the game by winning all of the blue ribbons in which he drove his horses, whether in single or double harness.

Novel performances in the ring by the introduction of a broad jump across a theoretical pool of water, in which the horses, starting with a fifteen-foot jump, jumped as long and as far as they could, was the show's sporting feature. In this Lieutenant Stearns of the Third Cavalry, stationed at West Point, carried off the honors, his horse making a clean jump of twenty-one feet, his nearest competitor being the candidate of the stable of Mrs. Payne Whitney, which covered a spread of twenty feet cleverly, but failed to clear beyond that point. The high jump, which is always spectacular and the occasion for a lot of enthusiasm, brought out a good field, in which the horses owned by T. L. Chadbourne of this city took both the red and blue ribbons. Skyscraper, from his stable, got first honors by clearing 6 feet 6 inches, at which height the other seven contestants balked. But in the contest for second money, and a tie resulting at 6 feet 3 inches, Mr. Chadbourne's second string, Confidence, cleared the obstacle at 6 feet 6 inches.

Just a tinge of the color that made the international competitions before the war so interesting came in the afternoon, when the seven competitors for the class of military mounts were judged. The horses were shown with riders wearing the dress uniform of the National Guard, four in the gray hussar uniform of Squadron A of this city and the others the regulation blue of mounted officers. The judges were regular army officers, all wearing dress uniforms with side arms. All managed to get over the obstacle with a single exception, and the Squadron A boys, who were out in goodly number, were surprised. The animals were the pick of the stables, and had performed satisfactorily on the tanbark in the armory begore being sent to the Garden. They hardly lived up to specifications, even though conditions were practically the same. Sergeant J. N. Thorne of Squadron A riding Clarence C. Stetson's thoroughbred chestnut, Tam o'Shanter, handled his mount to best advantage, particularly on the "passage" and "change in lead at a canter," and received the blue. Squadron horses were placed third and fourth, second honors going to Lieutenant William Spangler Mitchell of the First Cavalry, who rode his chestnut Dragoon.

Clarence H. Mackay won his first blue ribbon as a breeder yesterday, though he has won many as an exhibitor in harness classes at previous shows. His victory came in the class for hackney stallions, three years old or over, when his hourse, Bobbie Burns, a three-year-old son of the frequent winner in harness classes, Laird o' Burns, defeated two sons of imported Enfield Nipper, very cleverly. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, who shows under the name of Sandy Point Farm, captured most of the blues in the other breeding classes, his principal entry, Sandy Point Fashion, meeting no competition in the class for stallions, four years old or over.

Twenty horses were shown in the class for harness horses, the largest field of the day. Naturally it brought sharp competition, and there was a ripple of excitement when Miss Loula Long of Kansas City drove her gelding Animation. As usual Miss Long was accompanied by her three dogs. Animation seemed properly named. He was full of it. On one turn of the course, nearing the Fourth Avenue end, he suddenly reared, and for an instant looked as if he would topple over on Miss Long and her dogs. Miss Long was able to prevent that, but could not wholly restrain the fractious animal, which plunged, tripped, and finally fell sidewise to the tanbark, Miss Long fortunately retaining her seat. Animation could not be restrained, and though Miss Long drove him around the ring once after his tumble, "got the gate" on account of his misbehavior. After repeated trials the judges gave the blue to a brown hackney, Al Commodore, driven and owned by John Mackie, manager of Clarence H. Mackay's farm, placing the Isabella Wanamaker mare Eve, a less showy, but much steadier moving horse, second; the Hamilton Farm's Pireno third, and John L. Bushnell's very level-headed mare Gipsy Maid, fourth. The awards were not entirely satisfactory to the critics of the ringside, who could not understand how Earl Kitchener and Pandora, two very steady and level-headed ones, were overlooked.

There was very little surprise manifested when the blue ribbon for pairs of harness horses shown to brougham or victoria was placed on Judge Moore's international champions, Lord Seaton and Lady Seaton. They are as sleek, as full of action, and as showy as when they began their notable career in the show ring. But they had no easy task of it, for William A. Lieber of Bryn Mawr had a pair of worthy competitors in Buttonwood Belle and Buttonwood Lass, and Miss Vauclain of Philadelphia showed in Moonshine and Lady Friar a wonderfully well mated pair, full of style and action. Moonshine did not show quite so well as she does in single harness, and so the pair lacked somewhat in steadiness. After considerable deliberation the judges gave the red ribbon to the Lieber pair and the yellow to the pair from Miss Vauclain's extensive string.

But the award of the blue to Judge Moore's pair, Micah and Miss Marlboro, did not meet with such general approval from the ringside critics. Micah, which had won in the novice class for harness horses on Saturday, made a rather poor mate for Miss Marlboro, being an inch less in height and much more showy in action. They failed to move well together, as Judge Moore's teams usually do, and broke repeatedly when the Judge tried to make them show their paces. This the teams shown by John L. Bushnell and Miss Long failed to do, the latter's pair, Revelation and Realization, trotting in wonderfully level-headed fashion and with superb concerted action, while the Bushnell pair seemed to have the better action. But the judges have so got in the habit of pinning blues to the bridles of the Moore horses that Micah and Miss Marlboro got the coveted prize, Miss Long's pair having to be content with second place, the first of the awards which brought out hisses to indicate a disagreement with the award of the judges.

Owing to the fact that one of the requirements for the class of heavyweight saddle horses shown in the afternoon was that they should carry 200 pounds, Miss Marion du Pont declined to show her good saddler Twenty-four Karat, which has already won two blues. She did not care to carry the lead pads and ride herself and would not run the risk of having a groom break the record already so well started. So the horse was withdrawn from the class, and the prize went to Emil de Ryse's Fisherman, which had figured in the "also rans" of a previous class in which Twenty-four Karat had won. This decision by the Virginia lady lost her a ribbon, in all probability, and gave de Ryss one, for the class was not of the best.

There was a big pony class shown under saddle, and in it Mrs. Payne Whitney won her first blue of the show, Master Joe Sweiger riding Carlton Quality so well and showing him so cleverly that there was no questioning the decision of the judges. But the sympathies of the crowd were with the three Regan children who showed their ponies, all much smaller than the winner and typical ponies, while Carlton Quality was a miniature hackney in style and appearance.

A peculiar incident of the trials of the horses in the class of "horses qualified to become hunters" was that one of the contestants, the bay gelding Charlton, entered by Martin B. Saportas, was ridden by his father, George A. Saportas, who was an exhibitor at the first show in 1883. The animal got fourth place in the awards, the first going to a chestnut belonging to Charles D. Lanier, a veteran among horse show exhibitors and a charter member of the Riding Club of this city.

The first real wild, uncontrolled enthusiasm thus far came in the evening session, when the class for horses shown to runabouts was called. There were eight contestants, and the whole force of stablemen grouped at the lower end of the Garden whooped things up in great shape as the horses sped about the ring, faster, old hands at the game said, than horses ever before sped around the tanbark course. The cause of all the hullabaloo was the appearance of Brother Jed, a horse owned by Walter H. Hanley of Providence, which, it is said, had never been beaten in a contest of this sort.

Miss Loula Long, the Kansas City horsewoman, who seems at home in any sort of a rig, challenged this champion with her horse, Aviation, which had been kept under cover so far. She evidently rather liked being up against a champion and when Hanley let out a link in speed she let out two.

The result was a regular slap-dash speedway contest, which put the house in an uproar. Miss Long kept at her pursuit of the champion until Brother Jed was in such a lather that he looked as if he had been in the hands of a barber. Aviation never turned a hair when the contest was peremptorily stopped by the judges.

They pinned the blue ribbon on Miss Long's horse, while the Garden rang with cheers. Once out of the ring Mr. Hanley was the first to congratulate Miss Long for her thoroughly well earned victory, though it meant defeat for the pet of his stable.

It was a replica of the house in those days when the late "Fatty" Bates and his cohorts made the rafters of the Garden shiver from the shouts they sent skyward when Bates indulged in his bit of his recklessly splendid driving. There has been nothing like it in the Garden since then until last evening.

The Principal Awards.

Trotters, stallion, 4 years or over.—Meadowbrook Stud Farm Co.'s b. s., Glanline, won; stallions, 3 years, Farlay & O'Neill's ch. s., Peter Cecil, won; stallions, 2 years, Mrs. H. N. Bain's ch. s., The Beau Ideal, Jr., Won; fillies, 2 years, H. N. Bain's Akelabeau, won.

Hackneys, stallions, 4 years or over.—Sandy Point Farm's ch. s., Fashion, won, (no competition;) mares, 4 years or over, Sandy Point Farm's br. m., Stefield Venus, won; fillies, 3 years, George Watson's ch. m., Lady Lofty, won; fillies, 2 years, Sandy Point Farm's b. f., Havoc, won, (no competition.)

Ponies, registered hackney fillies.—George A. Heyl's b. m., Torillo Magic, won; stallions, 3 years or over, Clarence H. Mackay's ch. s., Bobbie Burns, won; Shetland stallions, with three of their get, G. A. Heyl's blk. s., King Larigo, won; Shetland brood mares, G. A. Heyl's blk. m., Princess Larigo, won.

Ponies, under saddle, 12 to 13.1 hands.—Greentree Stable's ch. m., Carlton Quality, won; Hamilton Farm's b. m., Lady Mine, second; G. B. Taylor's b. s., Jap, third. Pony, four-inhands.—George A. Heyl's bay team, won; Manomet Farm's cross-matched grays and roans, second; Howard S. Starrett's Shetland team, third. Class 74, ponies in harness, between 13.2 and 14.2.—Willisbrook Farm's b. m., Tissington Amity, won; Hamilton Farm's b. g., Mel-Valley Flame, second; Clarence H. Mackay's ch. s., Bobbie Burns, third.

Roadsters, pairs, 3 years old or over.—E. T. Stotesbury's bay mares, Ruby and Lasca, won; Ed Kearney's bays, Prince and Princess Morrell, second.

Saddlers, docked horses over 15.2, heavyweight.—Emil de Ryss's ch. g. Fisherman, won; Emile Antony's b. g. Patrol, second; Martin B. Saporta's b. g. Brookwood, third. Class 87, ladies to ride—Mrs. Herbert L. Camp's ch. m. Sonia, won; Miss Marjorie Hubb's ch. m. Fantasy, second; L. M. Newgass Co.'s ch. m. Jessica, third.

Harness Horses, novice class, between 14.2 and 15.1 hands.—John Mackie's br. g. Al Commodore, won; Miss Isabella Wanamaker's ch. m. Eva, second; Hamilton Farm's br. m. Pinero, third. Class 51, shown to broughams or victorias—W. H. Moore's bays, Lord Seaton and Lady Seaton, won; William A. Lieber's chestnuts Buttonwood Belle and Buttonwood Lass, second; Miss Constance Vauclain's chestnuts Moonshine and Lady Friar, third. Class 40, pairs between 15.1 and 15.3—W. H. Moore's bays Micah and Miss Marlboro, won; Miss Loula Long's bays Revelation and Realization, second; John L. Bushnell's bays The Governor and The Prince, third.

Hunters, Class 112, middleweight, not over 6 years, suitable to become hunters.—Charles D. Lanier's ch. g., Down East, won; Thomas Macklin's ch. g., Nobleman, second; Mrs. J. E. Aldred's ch. g., Winchester, third.

Hunt Teams.—Sunnybrook Farm's trio, (Canadian entry,) won; Belmont Plantation's trio, (E. B. McLean's,) second.

Class 117, middleweight, qualified hunters.—Crow and Murray's b. g., Aviator, won; Hamilton Farm's b. g., Kilkee, second; Sunnybrook Farm's b. g., Coburg, third.

Officers' Mounts, ridden by officers in the uniform of their corps.—Lieutenant Gerald T. Hanley, R. I. N. G., won with the br. g. Lansdowne; Captain D. P. Card, U. S. A., second, with b. g. Nimrod, and Lieutenant Gerald T. Hanley was third with the blk. g. Ironside. Twenty-two competitors.

Heavy Harness Horses, Novice Class, over 15.3 hands.—W. H. Moore's b. m. Miss Marlboro, won; Miss Constance Vauclain's ch. m. Lady Friar, second; J. Campbell Thompson's br. g. Nestledown Chancellor, third.

Udo M. Fleischmann Challenge Cup, for ladies' saddle horses.—Won by Miss Marjorie Hubbs's ch. m. Wildflower, ridden by owner; A. W. Atkinson's ch. g. The Nut, ridden by Miss Louise Webb, reserve.

Ponies in Harness, between 13 and 13.2 hands.—Hamilton Farm's b. g. Irvington Model, won; Manchester Farm's b. g. Masterpiece, second; Willisbrook Farm's b. m. Rusper Calypso, third.

High Jump.—Won by T. L. Chadbourne, Jr.'s br. g. Skyscraper, height 6 feet 6 inches; same owner's b. g. Confidence, 6 feet 6 inches, (on second trial,) second; Crow & Murray's b. g. Aviator, third.

Broad Jump.—Won by Lieutenant C. P. Stearns, Third U. S. Cavalry, West Point Academy, with br. g. Keifer, 21 feet; Greentree Stable's b. g. Dawn of Day, second, 20 feet; William Schenstrom's b. g. Ramapo, third, 19 feet.

Horse Show Features Today.

This will be "Military and Mounted Police Day," according to the official program. The morning is devoted to ponies and hackneys, while the afternoon has the usual varied classes, with the features the harness class for horses between 15.1 and 15.3 hands, which promises to bring Lady Seaton, Micah, The Whip, Revelation, and Supreme Polonius into competition at 2:40. At 3:10 chargers ridden by officers in full uniform will bring together an attractive class, including several U. S. A. officers and their mounts from the Eleventh Cavalry, stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. A show of ladies' saddle horses follows at 4:25, and the afternoon show will wind up with officers' chargers jumping in pairs over the full course. The parade of the mounted police traffic squad will take place at 9:30 in the evening, following the contest for the Biltmore Challenge Cup for saddle horses, which is scheduled for 9:25. Jumping for the Canadian Challenge Cup will wind up the show, the exhibition beginning at 10:20.

SOCIETY AT THE SHOW.

Novelties in Furs Add Attractiveness to the Scene.

The second night of the Horse Show was marked with considerable social brilliance. Although the night was warm furs of all descriptions were worn, and there were numerous novelties in ornamentation. One woman in the boxes wore a single superb earring of platinum and diamonds, and another woman wore a large red rose at the bottom of her gown.

The army was well represented. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who is an honorary judge, came with a party of friends, and Colonel Daniel Appleton was among the spectators.

Box 46, owned by E. T. Stotesbury, was occupied by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who had Miss Lota Robinson with her, also S. Montgomery Roosevelt and Gross Horwitz. Mrs. Stotesbury was not present last night, having gone to Philadelphia to attend the opening of the Boston Grand Opera Company. Her daughter, Mrs. Walter B. Brooks, Jr., and Mr. Brooks, occupied Box 44. In the adjoining box were Mr. and Mrs. Sydney E. Hutchinson, (Miss Edith Stotesbury,) and T. De Witt Cuyler.

Mrs. Oelrichs wore a gown of black satin with a bodice of jet and touches of white tulle. Her wrap was of old blue plush with large collar and cuffs of black fox, and her costume was topped with a hat of black tulle. Her ornaments were a diamond dog collar and a string of pearls.

Miss Robinson was in black net, and over this she wore an evening coat of jet. Her hat was of black vetvet, topped with black piumes, and her only ornaments were diamond earrings.

Mrs. Brooks came in a gown of white net with a bodice of cloth of silver and chiffon, topped with a large picture hat of white tulle, with ostrich banding entirely covering the brim. Her only ornament was a string of pearls, and she wore her ermine coat throughout the evening.

Mrs. Hutchinson wore a gown of black net with sequins of midnight blue, a sealskin coat with collar and cuffs of gray fox, and an unusual head dress of bands of sapphires fixed low on the coiffure and caught at the back with two black aigrettes pointing in opposite directions.

Another box party included Mr. and Mrs. A. D. B. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. William Evarts Benjamin, Mrs. Pratt's parents, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Dalziel.

Mrs. Pratt was in a gown of black faille silk with a long loose bodice elaborately trimmed with Chinese embroidery and her pendant and earrings of jade strikingly set off the costume. Her hat was of black velvet, was small and trimmed with an aigrette.

Mrs. Benjamin wore a gown of black taffeta with small medallions of jet and touches of fur at the sleeves. Her hat was of black velvet and her ornaments were pearl loop earrings.

Mrs. Dalziel wore a gown of black net and satin over which was a coat of black velvet and a large black hat trimmed with paradise feathers.

In Box 39 Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde had Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Reed Bridges with them. Mrs. Hyde wore a costume of brocaded gold with a purple cloak edged with sable, and Mrs. Bridges was in dark blue taffeta with a large blue hat wreathed with red flowers.

Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas wore a gown of midnight blue with silver, and her cloak was of rose-colored velvet, trimmed with gray fox. Mrs. Herbert Coppell was in a gown of tan and brown with a tulle scarf of brown, topped with a large black hat, with a coat of rose pink.

Others at the evening and afternoon sessions were Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Haight, Mrs. Joseph Wright Harriman, who was with Mrs. George D. F. Leith and Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons during the afternoon; Miss Kate Cary, Miss Adele Colgate, Miss Marian Kennedy, Miss Hilda Holloway, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Henderson, Mrs. Gifford Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Willoughby, Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, L. Stuart Wing, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Childs Frick, Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Whitehouse, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs. Hollis H. Hunnewell, Mrs. Alexander Brown, Mrs. Richard H. Townsend, Mrs. Charles W. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Regan, Mr. and Mrs. William du Pont, Mrs. Charles Willing, Frederick Inman, Newell Tilton, Whitewright Watson, and Henry Brevoort Kane.

Many persons from out of town have come to attend the show, including Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Colonel and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Mme. da Gama, wife of the Brazilian Ambassador; Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. John I. Waterbury, Miss Olivia E. Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dick of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly Evans of Atlanta, Ga.

Interclass Race for Freshmen.

Columbia freshmen won the annual Fall interclass cross country run yesterday afternoon over the interscholastic course. The juniors finished second, one point behind the first year men. Seniors and sophomores did not enter full teams of five men each and their individual positions, as they crossed the finish line, were omitted in the final scoring. H. G. Larson, Captain of the freshman cross country team, won the event by more than a hundred yards margin. His time over the three and three-quarter mile course was 21:50. The other four members of the winning freshman team finished in the following order: T. E. McCracken, fourth; H. B. Caldwell, fifth; C. N. Sarlin, twelfth; N. Rose, thirteenth. The 1917 men finished as follows: H. W. Look, third; R. F. Shepard, sixth; J. P. Knox, eighth; W. Myers, ninth; R. L. Hunt, tenth. The final score was: Freshman, 35; juniors, 36.

CORNELL PLANS TO CURTAIL ATHLETICS

Undergraduates Aroused by the Recommendations of the Faculty Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Publication today of a series of recommendations by the Faculty Committee on Student Affairs designed to curtail athletic schedules and urging the reduction of expenses for athletics, created a sensation in athletic circles at Cornell and in the undergraduate community generally.

The student body is highly enthusiastic over the success of the football team, and recommendations like that of abolishing the pre-Thanksgiving trip to Atlantic City and reduction of expenses which it is said are aimed directly at football have aroused a storm of indignation. Plans are already under way to call the attention of alumni bodies all over the country to the program, which if adopted would put Cornell back to the minor college class, friends of the teams say. Among the important recommendations are the following:

"The most rigorous enforcement of our eligibility rules, particularly those pointing to Summer baseball; the abolition of all minor sports contests that have any appearance of hippodroming, and the abolition of such minor sports as are clearly not suited to our conditions or which are kept alive by an unusual amount of effort. This refers especially to those sports where we are compelled to play teams of questionable make-up, simply because contests cannot be obtained with teams that are in accordance with our approved standards.

"The reduction to a minimum of time required for out-of-town contests, especially where extra days are taken to give the teams' diversion, as is illustrated by the annual journey to Atlantic City, which is and always will be the cause of much unfavorable comment.

"The reduction of the expenses of carrying on athletics. The committee is well aware that this is a difficult problem, but nevertheless it is also one of the features of our athletic system which is most severely criticised. This reduction in expenditures refers not only to expenses for materials and supplies, but also to the expenditures made for coaches and similar expenses.

"A careful investigation into the effect of athletics upon the health of students. This refers particularly to long crew races, cross-country running and all sports where a strenuous and protracted effort is required of the student."

To Form Interscholastic A. A.

A meeting will be held at the Polytechnic Preparatory School, 99 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of discussing the school boy situation as it now exists in New York City. A delegation of principals representing the private high schools of the city will meet with the members of the Games Committee of the Public Schools Athletic League and discuss the formation of an interscholastic Athletic Association, which will have direct supervision of all high school athletic activities. The new association will conform to the athletic rules as now defined by the P. S. A. L.

Dundee Outpoints Rivers.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 8.—Johnny Dundee, New York lightweight boxer, outpointed Joe Rivers of California by a slight shade in a ten-round no-decision boxing contest tonight, according to a majority of local sporting writers. Some patrons thought the bout a good draw. Dundee was a little more aggressive than Rivers and seemed slightly stronger at the finish.

CENTRAL BOARD FAVORED.

Amateur Sports Bodies Would Join Proposed Organization.

Every organization of importance governing amateur sport in this country has heartily indorsed the desire of the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America to form a central board, with power to adopt a general definition of an amateur covering all branches of sport, which will meet annually and settle all questions covering the status of amateurs. One of the main objects of this board is to bring into closer working relationship the rulers of amateur sport.

Directors of the Amateur Athletic Union, the United States Golf Association, the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, and the Polo Association went on record yesterday as favoring the plan of the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America, and undoubtedly the United States National Lawn Tennis Association will join in any move that will help clarify the amateur situation.

Robert D. Wrenn, President of the lawn tennis governing body, could not be reached yesterday, but George T. Adee, a member of the Executive Committee and of the Davis Cup Committee, asserted that he believed the tennis association would co-operate with the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America and the other controlling organizations.

"The United States National Lawn Tennis Association has ample rules governing its interest in amateur sports," said Mr. Adee, "but the question of whether we will join the intercollegiate association in its agitation for cleaner sport is an association matter. I have no doubt, however, that if an invitation is extended the tennis authorities that they will be pleased to join in the proposed conference."

Robert C. Watson, former President of the United States Golf Association, and John Reid, Jr., Vice President of the organization, were out of town yesterday, but the sentiment of the association was expressed by Secretary Howard F. Whitney, who is in accord with any move made in the interest of clean amateur sport.

Justice Bartow S. Weeks, Chairman of the Amateur Athletic Union Legislative Committee, and Frederick W. Rubien, the Secretary and Treasurer, were among those who gave hearty indorsement to the plan of the intercollegiate association. "We are heart and soul in any movement that will rid amateur sport of all taint of professionalism," asserted Justice Weeks, and practically the same statement was made by Mr. Rubien.

James Pilkington, President of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, yesterday had not heard of the central board plan which originated at a meeting of the Executive and Advisory Committees of the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America on Sunday, but when the move was explained to him he joined in with its supporters. "We have no professionalism in rowing," stated Mr. Pilkington, "but I think a general and broad definition of the amateur rule is needed, and our organization will do all we can to secure the interpretation."

At the present time there is no definition of an amateur incorporated in the regulations or by-laws of the Polo Association, and none has been deemed necessary because of the small membership of the organization. There is no case on record, however, where a professional team has played against an amateur quartet. In widely scattered instances a professional has "filled in" on an amateur team, but usually he was a groom or trainer of ponies. According to the Polo Association authorities there are no professionals playing the great game. However, the necessity for an amateur rule is realized by H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association, and if an invitation is extended his organization it would be gladly accepted.

On all hands it is realized that the amateur rules need clarification and a universal code adopted. At the present time a man may be a professional in the eyes of one controlling organization, yet would be an amateur in another.

"BLUE LAW" CASE FAILS.

Athlete Gorman, Held for Running in Race on Sunday, Discharged.

Amateur athletic clubs of New York are as much in doubt as ever regarding their right to promote road races in the city streets on the Sabbath, following the decision of Magistrate Krotel in the West Side Police Court yesterday in discharging Jeremiah Gorman, an athlete, of 500 West Forty-seventh Street, who was served with a summons while competing in the novice road race held by Holy Cross Lyceum on Sunday. In disposing of the case, Magistrate Krotel ruled that the individual athlete could not be held responsible if there was a violation of the Sabbath law, and that if an arrest was deemed necessary the officials of the race should have been apprehended.

The Gorman case was to have been the initiative in a test of the Sabbath law clause in the Penal Code, which has stood since the old Puritan days in 1788, and has been revised only once and then in 1830. This clause prohibits all Sunday sports, shows, and exhibitions. The lawyers contended before Magistrate Krotel that road racing, being merely a recreation, despite the fact that prizes were to the winner, was not affected by the "Blue Laws," but the Magistrate refused to rule on that point. Police Sergeant John Casey, who served the summons, admitted that there was no complainant in the case, and could not prove a violation of the law by Gorman, and was told by the Magistrate that he had erred in arresting the athlete instead of the promoters of the Holy Cross race.

Gymkhana Day for Golfers.

Newspaper golfers held their last competitions of the season yesterday over the public links at Van Cortlandt Park. It was advertised as Gymkhana Day, because of the variety of competitions. Robert McLauchlin, with an allowance of 35 strokes, was enabled to lead the field for the net prize, also the 12-hole single club handicap. His complete card read 104, 35—69, and his 12-hole card 70, 24—94. The prize to one person was forbidden, however, so Peter L. Campbell received the 12-hole prize with 98, 17—49. H. G. Rice won the driving contest, despite the fact that no boundaries were staked out and his rice counted for distance just the same. To Mrs. Caroline Armstrong went the flag competition, for she planted her standard on the thirteenth green. As if to make up to the unlucky thirteenth man, a special trophy was presented to him. He proved to be John Munro, with a card of 107, 22—85, while the twenty-third or "skidoo" cup went to C. M. H. Atherton with 93, 8—85. After the day on the links more than fifty players dined in the Tremper House, Harry A. Haines acting as toastmaster in the absence of the President, George L. Cooper, through illness.

NOTES FOR THE ATHLETES.

The Irish-American A. C. will have the five-mile champion of Ireland included in its membership shortly. Lynch, who won the title this year, arrived here last week.

Eddie Ball, the Seventy-first Regiment sprinter, and Dave Politzer, formerly of the Sheridan A. C., are new additions to Lawson Robertson's track squad. Politzer was junior broad jump champion last year and is a consistent point scorer. Ball is a good man indoors.

The Eastern interscholastic board floor track and field championships will be conducted under the auspices of the St. John's College Athletic Association in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 8. Entry blanks for the events were issued yesterday.

Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. A. U., yesterday received a check from the New York A. C. for the amount raised by the Sullivan memorial bouts, but he will not announce the figures until he has heard from the Crescent A. C.

Lively doings are expected at the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Metropolitan A. A. U. in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory tonight, when the appeal of Abel Kiviat and Harry Smith will be heard. Congressman Murray Hulbert will not represent the boys as he is now in Panama. Many clubs have already pledged their support for a new trial.

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TRINITY WILL NOT DROP FOOTBALL PLAYER BRICKLEY, COMMITTEE TELLS COLUMBIA

TRINITY TURNS DOWN COLUMBIA'S REQUEST

George Brickley, Professional, Will Not Be Withdrawn from Football Team.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 8.—The Trinity College football authorities have notified Columbia University that Trinity expects to play George Brickley, the former professional baseball player, in the football game against Columbia next Saturday. The notification, announcement of which was made today, was in answer to Columbia's inquiry as to Trinity's intentions.

As the result of the playing of Brickley, Williams College and New York University have severed athletic relations with Trinity.

The Graduate Advisory Board on Athletics met here today and named a subcommittee to draft a new set of eligibility rules for Trinity. The new code will be submitted to the General Board for action after the close of the football season.

Columbia football authorities have again postponed decisive action on the question of playing Trinity next Saturday on South Field on account of the presence of George Brickley, a professional, on the team. The Columbia University Committee on Athletics held its fourth meeting last night, and although it was announced last week that the entire controversy, so far as the Columbia end of it was concerned, would be finally settled at this session, the committee members again failed to reach an agreement. Harry A. Fisher, graduate manager of athletics, refused to discuss the meeting.

Charles Halsted Mapes, Chairman of the Columbia Committee, explained that Columbia could do nothing more until the football management received an answer to a letter sent to Trinity. Mr. Mapes intimated that this letter was sent last night and that a reply was expected Wednesday.

Confirmation of the report that the Columbia authorities had received word from Trinity that Brickley would positively play in Saturday's game could not be obtained last night. On the Columbia campus the feeling has existed for more than a week that the game would be played as scheduled, Brickley or no Brickley. This feeling was partly strengthened by the assurances from the New York Trinity football committee that their team would play Columbia on Nov. 20 even if Columbia plays against Trinity and George Brickley on Nov. 13.

The ruling opinion of the Athletic Committee is to play the game as arranged. A minority of the committee, which is composed of three members of the Faculty, three alumni, and three students, is opposed to the game because of the chances that Columbia track athletes on the football team will forfeit automatically their amateur standing, according to the rules of I. C. A. A. A. A. Littauer, Columbia's full back, is a star shot putter on the track squad, and Monroe, substitute full back; Buermeyer, right end, and Brown, centre, were also members of Coach Bernie Wefers's squad last year. Brown was a hurdler on the freshman team.

SECOND WIN FOR COLUMBIA.

Soccer Team Defeats Harvard on South Field, 3 to 1.

Columbia humbled the Harvard soccer players yesterday afternoon in the first game of the season on South Field, and won easily by three goals to the Crimson's single tally. It was Columbia's second soccer victory in three days, the Blue and White having won from Pennsylvania at Philadelphia on Saturday.

Harry Shanholt, inside left for Columbia, made all three goals for his team, but only after brilliant passing and team work from the Blue and White forwards. Captain H. H. Shanholt played a conservative game, and seldom did he advance beyond the centre of the playing field, and then only to dribble the leather into striking distance of the Harvard goal, where H. Shanholt and Pines would try for a score. The line-up:

Columbia.	Position.	Harvard.
Leede	Goal	Emmons
Romeo	Right back	Daly
Stone	Left back	Jennings
Leung	Right half back	Hartwell
Fernandez	Centre half back	Moffat
Williams	Left half back	Bean
Loutski	Outside right	Kellett
Pines	Inside right	Wood
H. H. Shanholt	Centre forward	Cooke
H. Shanholt	Inside left	Swann
Schwartz	Outside left	Weld

Goals—H. Shanholt, (3.) Wood. Substitutions: Columbia—Riseley for Loutski. Harvard — Rice for Swann. Referee — Francis Horne of Dublin University. Linesmen—Hydo of Columbia and Robinson of Harvard. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes each.

Carlisle Indians Limber Up.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 8.—Coaches Kelly and Welch gave the Carlisle Indian football players a slight rest today, and only required them to run around the cinder track on Indian Field a few times and walk in the surrounding country in order to limber up their muscles. The players that did not get in Saturday's game against Holy Cross, together with the scrub and reserve elevens, were put through a stiff practice. The coaches are much pleased by the manner in which the reserve eleven is developing, and there are a few players on this team who will make good 'Varsity material with more experience. After a short time at rudiments the scrub and reserve aggregations lined up for a thirty-minute signal drill, which was followed by a short scrimmage. All the players are in good shape, and the prospect looks bright for a victory over Dickinson College next Saturday.

Rutgers Getting Ready for All-Stars

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 8.—The Rutgers football team started work in earnest this afternoon on Neilson Field for the All-Star game at the Polo Grounds on Saturday. The coaches realize that Rutgers will have her hands full stopping the rushes of Hobey Baker, Charles Brickley, Harwick, and the other ex-collegians, and every effort will be made this week to perfect the defense. After a week's rest the men are all in good shape, with the exception of Nash and Wittpenn. The former injured his shoulder in the Springfield game, but it is believed that he will start the contest on Saturday. Wittpenn, one of the strongest men in the back field, has a muscle bruise, but is coming around slowly. Considerable attention will be paid this week to the ends. Coach Sanford is satisfied with the ability of the line to stop almost any back field attack, but he realizes that the ends will have to be exceptionally strong to keep Baker or the other fleet-footed stars from gaining ground.

Lehigh 'Varsity Limbers Up.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 8.—While the Lehigh 'Varsity men were limbering up bruised muscles by running through a signal drill, the scrubs were being taught Lafayette plays, for today marked the beginning of two weeks of work characterizing the most important part of Lehigh's football season. All the 'Varsity men were out today, but it will take most of the week for them to recover from minor injuries, especially Green, Keady, Grumbach, Pons, and Halsted. Grumbach and Pons did not get into the signal practice. The men showed considerably more dash in their work today, but not enough, and as this has been one of the most discouraging features heretofore, Coach Keady has decided to reverse his usual plan of few scrimmages during the week and call for real football. The signals will be changed this week, too, the men practicing them at night in the gymnasium.

Brown Team in Fine Trim.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 8.—With the exception of a few slight bruises, the Brown players who participated in the Yale game Saturday reported at Andrew's Field this afternoon physically fit and ready for the hard work in preparing for the annual contest with Harvard next Saturday. An extremely light workout designed for limbering-up purposes was the program mapped out for the afternoon. The 'Varsity team did not even line up, contenting itself with handling the ball on punts and forward passes, and a run around the field.

TIGERS RETURN HOME.

Begin Work in Preparation for Game with Yale on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 8.—Princeton is not letting up in her work, and began today to limber the men up for the game with Yale next Saturday. Rush ordered every man to report at the field for the afternoon practice in spite of the hard work of last Saturday, and will keep the men in condition for the final game of the season.

The train that brought the Tiger warriors back from their vacation in Atlantic City pulled into the station at 1:48 o'clock this afternoon. It was met by a crowd of the students, who cheered the team and the coaches. One hour after their arrival in town the men reported at the field. The only exceptions were Gennert and Driggs. Gennert is the only man on the squad who is disabled, and Trainer Fitzpatrick said his injuries were of a minor character. Driggs was excused for the afternoon.

The regulars who took part in the Harvard game were excused from scrimmage. Moore was the only exception, and he was in the big game for only a minute. While the 'Varsity ran through signals and practiced kicking and passing, the second 'Varsity was engaged in a long scrimmage with the scrubs. Only when it grew too dark to follow the ball did Rush call the men in.

The back field of the second team was composed of Ames at quarter back, Dickerman and Moore at the halves, and Eddy at full back. Blake was soon substituted for Ames, and was watched carefully. Cyril Haas, just recovered from an injury that has laid him up all season, was today moved from the back field to end. Rush is now building for the future, and his manoeuvres with Blake and Haas are probably taken with next season in view, as neither will have much of a chance this year. They are being tried out in the places played by Captain Glick and Lamberton or Brown, who graduate next June.

Bracing Up Fordham's Defense.

Thoroughly dismayed by the slump in the Fordham eleven's defense work, in the last two games, and with Rhode Island State due at Fordham next Saturday, with the best team in its history, and the approaching contests with Carlisle and Villanova, Coach Vaughn hammered away at his linemen for over two hours yesterday afternoon. The entire drill was devoted to a scrimmage with the strong "Prep" eleven. When it was over the 'Varsity collegians began to see just what Coach Vaughn means by a real defense. Taking the big "Preps" youngsters pounded hole after hole in the college line. Time and again Fresch and Stewart slipped through the big alleys opened by the high school linemen, and on account of the forward pass attacks the youngsters worked the ball up and down the gridiron. It was rarely that the 'Varsity held for downs. In fact, the Fordham coach was out to do some strengthening of his defense and as a result O'Brien, the "Prep" instructor, had a fine chance to work out his new plan of attack. It rarely failed. O'Grady at centre and Tommy Walsh at tackle for the "Prep" made things very uncomfortable for their college opponents. Most of Vaughn's efforts were directed to battering Delahanty, Shea and Paul Conklin into the ground. The latter was only a substitute until last Saturday, but he will probably be regularly at one of the tackle berths hereafter.

Army Team Takes a Jaunt.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The Army football coaches confined their attention to the eleven today to a hike in the mountains, followed by a "talk fest" in the gymnasium, with blackboard demonstrations. Those players who did not go into the Notre Dame game last Saturday were sent out on the gridiron, where they went through light work. Although the Navy game is almost three weeks away the drive for that contest is now on and the work of the squad will be gradually increased this week. The coaches were well pleased with the showing of the men against Coach Harper's aggregation last Saturday. The Westerners brought a fast team East, and the army's strong resistance was pleasing to the mentors and followers of the team. A general allround improvement was noticeable, and much encouragement is felt. Neyland, Byford and Hudnut were slightly injured Saturday, but all three are expected back within a few days. Maine comes next Saturday, and the preparations for that game will begin tomorrow.

Light Work for Lafayette.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Nov. 8.—Lafayette started this afternoon its preparation for the game with Penn State next Saturday, with the Lehigh game one week later as a more important objective. Every member of the squad was at the practice, including Bodie Weldon, who was shaken up in the game with Swarthmore last Saturday. Coach Crowell gave some new plays to the team and much of the afternoon was devoted to a practice of them. The rest of the time was devoted to signals and kicking. The practice was very light and it will probably be of a light nature all week. The gates were closed this afternoon and the practice will be held in the strictest secrecy throughout the week. There were no important changes in the personnel of the 'Varsity, which is an indication that the present combination is the proper one.

New Plays for Annapolis Team.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 8.—The Naval Academy football squad, under Head Coach Ingram, practiced some entirely new plays this afternoon. They were quite distinct from those which the midshipmen have been using and promise much more in the way of ground gaining than the old plays. Von Heimburg, the fourth class man who has shown so much promise in the backfield, returned to the game today after an absence of a week on account of an injury to his mouth. His punting and running with the ball have both been missed. Captain Miles was also on the field in uniform, but he is not quite ready to get into the game. Davis, who made such a good showing Saturday, and Vail were used in the backfield this afternoon with Von Heimburg and Craig. Several of the backs are showing distinct improvement and hope of defeating the Army team is reviving here.

Columbia Takes a Day Off.

Coach Nelson Metcalf of the Columbia football squad granted the Blue and White players the first day of rest of the season yesterday. With the exception of Cochrane, right half back, all of the Columbia team escaped injuries in the Connecticut Aggies game last Saturday, and regular practice will be held this afternoon. Brown, the 'Varsity centre, will not don the moleskins for another day or two on account of a "charley horse," but Donoho, Littauer, Mansbach, and Healey, first string men who did not play Saturday, will return to the practice field this week. Captain Simonds will be in the best of condition in a few days, according to Coach Metcalf. The Blue and White leader has been partially incapacitated in the last two games as the result of his recent illness with blood poisoning, and he has also been nursing a strained tendon in his back.

Avila Lost to Union Team.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Avila, who has been at right end for Union College's 'Varsity eleven, will be unable to play in the final game of the season with Hamilton on Saturday. He sustained a hip bruise in the Rensselaer Polytechnic game which put him on the side line. His place was taken in practice this afternoon by "Buffy" Young, a freshman from Los Angeles, where he played soccer football. He is fast and wiry, and with more experience should fit in well either at end or half back. No scrimmage was held this afternoon, but a stiff signal practice and drill took up the better part of two hours.

Choate Schoolboys Triumph.

SIMSBURY, Conn., Nov. 8.—Choate School football team today defeated Westminster School by the score of 18 to 0. Rockwell and Cooke were Choate's stars, and Hobson, Loomis, and Robertson played well for Westminster.

SHEVLIN SHIFT TO BE HURLED AT TIGERS

Yale Attack to be Made Faster and More Effective for Princeton Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 8.—Talks by Tom Shevlin and Frank Hinkey, followed by more than an hour's signal rehearsal, comprised today's Yale football program. Hinkey reviewed the Harvard-Princeton game, at which he acted as Yale scout, while Shevlin outlined the plans for Yale's campaign against Princeton this week and pointed out to the Eli players their faults of omission and commission against Brown last Saturday. Hinkey said that Harvard and Princeton had unusually strong elevens.

During the long signal drill, the Shevlin shift, with its countless variations, was used extensively. It will be the backbone of the Yale attack next Saturday.

Shevlin feels that the Yale attack was slow and ineffective Saturday, largely because of lack of time to learn it thoroughly. He feels that the Eli players will be much more familiar with it next Saturday and that it will shatter the Tiger rush line. In today's signal practice it worked much more smoothly than last Saturday.

Two substitutions were made in the lineup, Claude Black displacing Dick Kent and Guernsey succeeding Scovil. Kent will probably be found at right guard, and it is still possible that Scovil will begin the game at fullback, although his thumb, which was dislocated Saturday, is still bothering him. Although Higginbotham returned to practice, "Buck" Church was kept at left end and the competition between him, Higginbotham and Moseley for the position will be keen.

With the exception of Scovil, all the players were in excellent condition, and were in high spirits as the result of their two days' outing at the Farmington Country Club.

Although Baldridge returned to practice today, Gates was retained at left tackle. His showing Saturday pleased the coaches, and his chances are even for holding the position. His only handicap is his light weight. Left end, left tackle, and quarter back will be undecided till late in the week. Otherwise the eleven will face Princeton as it played Brown.

Princeton money arrived here tonight, offered in odds of 5 to 3 against Yale, but the betting was slow.

An examination of the injuries of "Chub" Sheldon and Carl Betts this evening made it clear that Betts will play no more this year. Sheldon will be sent into part of the Harvard game, but is not likely to be used against Princeton.

The coaches have decided upon two days' scrimmaging this week—a short bout tomorrow against the freshmen and a lively affair on Wednesday against the ineligibles.

Today's coaching staff included Shevlin, Field, Lilley, Kilpatrick, Hinkey, Bull, and Erle Kistler, full back four years ago, who made his first visit of the season to the boys.

Between the halves of the Yale-Princeton game Saturday there is to be spelled out the word "Y—A—L—E" in white letters on a solid field of blue silk handkerchiefs reaching along the entire Yale side of the bowl. This will include more than the cheering section, which forms part of it, taking in every seat on the Yale side. The hugeness of the plan makes it the most brilliant color display ever attempted at a Yale football game.

ARMY HOLDS UP TICKETS.

Council Will Not Mail Football Cards Until Nov. 12.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Unlooked-for delay, due to precautions being taken to keep tickets out of the hands of speculators is holding up the distribution of the Army's share of the tickets for the Army-Navy football game to be played at the Polo Grounds in New York on Nov. 27, it was announced here tonight. Lieutenant Charles B. Meyer, Secretary and Treasurer of the Army Athletic Council, said today that the tickets will not be put in the mail before Nov. 12.

Each ticket will bear the name of the individual to whom issued, written in indelible ink. Hundreds of letters received after the distribution began will remain unopened until it is completed. The local council has an option on several thousand seats, which will be sold through the New York Baseball Club. Requests on the Army Athletic Council for orders for such tickets will only be honored when recommended by an army officer or a civilian who is a subscriber to the Athletic Council.

Cornell Returns in Good Shape.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 8.—This was the usual Monday holiday in the Cornell football camp, though the day did not go by without a warning issued by both Dan Reed and Ray Vanorman to the players that in Washington and Lee next Saturday Cornell would face the most difficult opponent they have played this year.

The biggest foe that Cornell has to fight now is over-confidence and holding the opposing teams too cheaply, and the coaches hope that their warning will have a good effect.

Head Coach Sharpe was summoned to New Haven today on account of the death of Mrs. Sharpe's mother. He will not return until the end of the week, and Reed and Vanorman will handle the team in his absence. The details of the Michigan game were discussed in a blackboard talk this afternoon, and plans were laid out for the balance of the season. The team reported this evening in good condition, though the star ends, Shelton and Eckley are both suffering from bad bruises.

Old Stars in Polo Grounds Game.

Hamilton Fish, Jr., Harvard's former Captain and tackle, announced yesterday that Jim McCormick, last year's Princeton full back and captain, had been added to the back field of his All-Stars, who will play Rutgers at the Polo Grounds on Saturday. Fish will play one tackle and his old Harvard running mate, Crawford Blagden, will play the other. Steve Philbin, Tacks Hardwick, John Kilpatrick, Vic Kennard, Art Howe, and Charles Brickley, the famous drop kicker, are some of the other stars who will play.

George Foster Sanford, the Rutgers coach, is not at all worried over Fish's boast that his team would beat the New Brunswick boys worse than the All-Stars trounced the Carlisle Indians in the Harvard Stadium last Fall.

Think Penn Is Improving.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—Elated by the showing made against Dartmouth last Saturday, the University of Pennsylvania football squad today began preparation for its contest with Michigan next Saturday. Howard Berry, the quarter back, who left the team following criticism of his play in the Lafayette game, reported to Coach Ganton of the scrub team today, but did not don a suit. The coaches in a statement issued today declared he had automatically ceased to be a member of the squad when he refused to accompany the team to Boston.

Football Results in Texas.

At Houston, Texas—Rice Institute, 7; Texas A. & M., 0.

At Waco, Texas—Sewanee, 19; Baylor, 3.

HARVARD TEAM RESTS.

Reported Injury of Three Players Is Groundless.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 8.—Soldiers Field was deserted this afternoon, so far as 'Varsity football players were concerned. Percy Haughton gave strict orders that none of the men who began the game at Princeton on Saturday should pass the gates, and the coaches also took a day off, spending only a short time with the second and third string substitutes. Of the men who played against the Tigers only Harris, the substitute centre, who was in the game only as a messenger, and Weatherhead, who played the final few minutes, were on the field. The 'Varsity players, however, came through the Princeton game in fine condition.

A report has been circulated that Soucy was badly hurt, and that both King and Gilman would be out of the game for a few days. The facts are that Soucy could play tomorrow if necessary, that Gilman, while he turned his ankle during the game, finished out his string and without handicap, and that King at the close of the game, had played to the limit of his strength and was all in.

The regulars will get down to work again tomorrow, for they have a hard week ahead. As many of the first team as the coaches dare to take from the Brown game Saturday will go to New Haven to see Princeton and Yale. Last Fall the entire 'Varsity went to Princeton, and Brown played the substitutes to a 0 to 0 score. The back field in the substitute line-up brought Robinson at quarter back, and with McKinlock, Enwright, and Rollins as running backs, it is likely that these will be the men to play against Brown this week. The regulars, though, will have all the football they need before Friday night, for the coaches are not all sure that the team has yet developed real scoring power, and the defenses in the Princeton game were by no means satisfactory, although they filled the bill for the day.

READY FOR WAR OR PEACE

Federal League's Attitude on Eve of Its Annual Meeting.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Routine business probably will take up the time of the Federal League club owners at their annual meeting at Indianapolis tomorrow, according to President Gilmore, who arrived today from New York.

Mr. Gilmore said it was unlikely definite action looking to baseball peace would be taken at the meeting, as conferences between the opposing factions have not developed tangible plans. The Federal League, he said, will be ready for war or peace. It is possible that with the conclusion of the formal meeting at Indianapolis the Federal Leaguers will adjourn to French Lick or Chicago to discuss more fully the suggested amalgamation of the National and Federal Leagues.

Mr. Gilmore said it was possible that the Kansas City and Buffalo franchises would be declared forfeited at tomorrow's meeting, the clubs in those cities having failed, he said, to carry out their financial obligations. One of the franchises, if they are forfeited, may be transferred to New York, and the other turned over to new backers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 8.—Conrad Mann, President of the Kansas City Federal League Baseball Club, today refused to discuss the future of the team.

"Will the Federal League team play here next season?" Mr. Mann was asked.

"I am not in a position to say," he replied.

The local club, it is said, sustained a loss of $35,000 on the 1915 season. An official of the club is quoted as having said "We are through. We have carried the fight this far, but are not prepared to go on."

Giants' Officers Re-elected.

At the annual meeting of the New York Baseball Club yesterday, all of the officers and Directors were re-elected. The officers are: Harry N. Hempstead, President; Cornelius J. Sullivan, Vice President; N. Ashley Lloyd, Treasurer, and John B. Foster, Secretary. The Board of Directors is composed of N. Ashley Lloyd, Frank L. Stevens, J. Monheimer, John A. Whalen, C. J. Sullivan, James Foster, and Harry N. Hempstead.

Another Victory for Nationals.

POCATELLO, Idaho, Nov. 8.—The All-National baseball team defeated the All-American nine here this afternoon by the score of 6 to 5.

Giants Return Becker.

Martin Becker, who was purchased by the Giants from the Lewiston Club last Fall, has been returned to that club.

No Rest for N. Y. U. Eleven.

Coach Reilley permitted no rest for the New York University football squad yesterday, but took advantage of the practice to correct several of the rough places in the playing of the team which developed in the demonstration against Stevens Tech. on Saturday. Although none of the regulars came in for a rigorous part of the workout, the scrub candidates got their full share of the drill, and some practice in drop kicking and punting for several of the latter took up a good part of the period. The 'Varsity was lined up for a brief review of the plays used against the Hoboken team last Saturday, and the coaches pointed out the mistakes that were apparent in the details of these workouts. Coach Reilley was not slow to show his disapproval of the generalship of Manly, the Violet quarter back, and emphasized the playing of that position and the general directing of the offensive tactics of the team from that position. The Violet's lack of success in using the forward pass was another point of criticism which Reilley was dissatisfied with, and he on that account devoted considerable attention in yesterday's practice to pass plays and other open formations. The regular players were excused early from the practice, and the remainder of the afternoon the coaches spent with the second team, which practiced all of the complete repertoire of workouts. The Violet will be crippled to some extent by the injury which House, the 'Varsity guard, suffered in the Stevens game. In the centre position, in which House also played on the offense, Reilley tried out Jordan, who has been substituting regularly at a guard position on the 'Varsity.

All of the formalities connected with the final arrangements for the Columbia-New York University game for Nov. 20 were completed yesterday, and for the first time in sixteen years a gridiron contest between elevens representing the two institutions will take place.

Maher Forces McTigue to Quit.

Sailor Maher scored an easy victory over Mike McTigue in what was to have been the feature ten-round bout at the Olympic A. C. last night, McTigue leaving the ring in the second round after the referee had refused to allow his claim of foul. Maher easily surpassed his opponent in the first round, and once knocked McTigue down for the count of nine. The latter was still groggy when the second round started and immediately ran into a clinch. After an exchange of blows McTigue said that he had been hit low, but the referee refused to concede a foul and McTigue left the ring. In another ten-round event Eddie Smith knocked out Johnny Kelly in the fifth round. Eddie Jackson and Willie Fitzsimmons went ten rounds to a draw in the first bout of the evening.

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NEW BOXING RULE TO PROTECT PUBLIC

No More Attempts to "Run Out" of Bouts at Last Minute Will Be Allowed.

Under the requirements of a new rule passed yesterday by the State Athletic Commission an outline of the conditions of every boxing match made in the future must be furnished to the Boxing Commission and that body will give the information to the public. It must be stated in the information furnished the commission whether the boxers are working on guarantee or percentage, and, if the bout is arranged on guarantee, the commission must be assured beyond a doubt as to the responsibility of the guarantor, or the commission will demand that the full amount of the guarantee be posted as directed by the commission not later than 2 P. M. on the day preceding the contest.

This radical measure is to safeguard the public against wrangling and delay on the night of the bout, because of lack of funds to pay the boxers or of differences over the meaning of the conditions.

The new rule says: "Either contestant or the club must immediately notify the commission when, for any reason, a show or contest is declared off. Unless the commission be so notified before 2 P. M. on the day preceding the contest, suspension for at least thirty days will follow for the club or party at fault. Any boxer causing a cancellation must first fulfill his obligation to that club, or obtain a release from the club, before he will be permitted to box elsewhere."

The Queensboro A. C. was exonerated from trying to deprive Boxer Billy Gibbs of remuneration for his services in a recent bout. Gibbs filed a complaint with the commission against the club and yesterday George Frenz, representing the club, appeared before the commission. He stated that in the club's opinion Gibbs had been "faking" when he was knocked out in the first round of the bout, and this opinion was shared by the boxer's manager, who refused to accept the sum guaranteed for the boxer's part in the contest.

Frenz produced a letter from Gibbs's manager to the effect that he did not think the boxer was entitled to anything. The commission listened to Gibbs's version of the controversy and handed him his contract, stating that if he was not satisfied with the decision of the commission he could take the matter to court.

The Brighton Beach Sporting Association, which stages the Coffey-Flynn and the White-Welsh bouts at Brighton Beach track, turned in the license granted by the commission with the statement that the association had no intention of staging any more bouts. Licenses were granted to the Palace A. C. of Yonkers and to the East New York A. C. of Brooklyn.

The open-door policy of the new Chairman has resulted in many strange requests being made of the commission. Yesterday afternoon Elias Stanton of the United States Army, stationed at Fort Hancock and known in the ring as "The Terrible Greek," called upon the commission for assistance in securing a new manager. Stanton said that Jack McCarthy was his manager and that Jack had not made enough matches for him. The Commissioners explained that they had no control of such matters, but Chairman Wenck promised to take the matter up with McCarthy so that the soldier could arrange for a change of managers if he so desired.

West Side Y. M. C. A. Games.

Scratch men fared badly in the two handicap events in the bi-monthly series of games of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at West Fifty-seventh Street, last night. The summary:

20-Yard Dash.—Won by S. W. Severins; P. Fred, second; L. Henrich, third. Time—0:03.

300-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by J. R. Marsillio; W. O'Donnell, second; H. Stalder, third. Time—0:39 2-5.

200-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by T. Donahue, (12 yards;) M. Marra, (17 yards,) second; S. W. Severins, (scratch,) third. Time—0:26 1-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Donahue, (35 yards;) C. T. A. Miller, (15 yards,) second; A. H. Dolder, (scratch,) third. Time—2:25 2-5.

Relay Race.—Won by the team composed of M. Marra, J. Donahue, C. Miller, and S. W. Severins; team composed of Meybohm, Dauchy, Weber, and Dolder, second.

TO PRESERVE GAME FISH.

Commissioner Pratt Tells of Plans for Propagating Trout.

Plans for the propagation of game fish were discussed last night at a special meeting of the Anglers' Club of New York at the Hotel Navarre by George D. Pratt of the New York State Conservation Commission. The aid of the fishing clubs, anglers, and farmers will be sought in stocking the streams and rivers of the State with brook trout and other game fish.

Commissioner Pratt described the difficulty in the propagation of brook trout in the past, and said he believed the education of the farmer in the case of young fry when planted would do much toward solving the problem. Heretofore the breeding of brook trout has been conducted along haphazard lines with the result that 90 per cent. of the fry died owing to the difference in the temperature of the water. By the construction of rearing pools this loss can be reduced to a minimum. By protecting the fry until it reaches the fingerling stage the fish can then take care of itself.

Maps of the different streams throughout the State are being prepared under the supervision of Commissioner Pratt, and these will show the best streams in which to plant the fry and those best suited for the propagation of game fish. Commissioner Pratt explained that the brook trout is the most sensitive of game fish, and that the conservation of trees surrounding brooks and streams is necessary owing to the low temperature required when the fry is first placed in the water.

Following Commissioner Pratt's address, a lengthy discussion brought out many interesting facts regarding the work of the State Conservation Board. Among the speakers were Warner Miller, Julius Seymour, and Dr. R. J. Held. Dr. J. T. Fulton, President of the Anglers' Club, occupied the chair.

Winners with the Cue.

The round-robin stage of the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, was reached last night with the contest between C. Bash and M. Isaacs, which the latter won by the score of 20 to 17. Bash was playing for 22 points while Isaacs had only to score 20 to win. Isaacs, A. Frank, who plays at 17 points, and C. Cohn, playing at 14 points, are the three surviving contestants in the tournament, and they will now play a series to decide the winner.

M. Abrams defeated H. Lewis last night in the opening game of the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom tournament at Fuller's Academy, 111th Street and Broadway, by the score of 21 to 18. Both contestants were playing at 21 points.

Charles E. Matthews was eliminated as a contender for premier honors in the amateur handicap 18.2 balk-line tournament at the Knickerbocker Academy in Brooklyn last night, when Charles E. White, the scratch player, scored an easy victory over him by the score of 250 to 109. Matthews was required to score only 200 points, while White had to make 250.

Boston Terrier Club Meeting.

Members of the Boston Terrier Club of New York held their monthly meeting last night at the Hotel Gregorian. Following the business session there were a number of matches which were open to members only.

The Treasurer's report showed that the club was in good financial standing, with a balance of over $500. President Richey in the course of his remarks appealed for a larger turning out of members at these monthly sessions. The names of a number of persons who desire membership were read and will be acted upon at the next meeting on Dec. 15. Mrs. D. D. Dunn, owner of the famous old champion, Some Boy, acted as judge for the matches. Mrs. M. C. McGoine's Moshula Boy took the first prize for dogs over one year old, and Mrs. J. D. Sullivan's Lady Grand won the honors in the event for open bitches.

Welsh to Box O'Leary at Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Nov. 8.—Freddie Welsh, lightweight champion of the world, and Johnny O'Leary of Seattle, claimant of the Canadian lightweight title, have signed articles for a twelve-round contest to be held here Nov. 15, it was announced today.

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BIG, FAT WRESTLERS MAUL EACH OTHER

They Groan, Grunt, and Puff on the Mat for International Honors.

On the same stage where a few days ago the toes of Pavlowa twinkled in the witchery of the dance and the bird-like voice of Maria Gay's Carmen echoed through the Manhattan Opera House, several tons of foreign wrestling talent were turned loose. It is a good thing that the temple of art is built on a strong foundation, or it would not have survived the preliminary parade of the wrestlers around the stage.

This is the second international wrestling tournament, and there are thirty-three giants taking part. A good many of these wrestlers from Poland, Russia, Germany, and Italy ought to be in the trenches, but it is doubtful if they would be able to find any trenches big enough for them.

You cannot only see these giants wrestle, you can also hear them wrestle. They moan and grunt and puff like the wailings of a lost soul. The best bout last night was a lively conflict which brought Tony Irsa of Austria and Harry Litofsky of Palestine into terrific collision. The Austrian won in a sensational finish, in which he threw Litofsky with a "flying mare" hold, hurling him backward over his head. They tweaked each other's noses and tried to gouge out each other's eyes. A tenacre lot would not have been big enough for them to wrestle in. Litofsky says he comes from Palestine, but did not say whether it was Palestine, Texas.

A Russian Cossack named Ivan Linow got terribly excited over the rough treatment he received from Helmar Johnson of Sweden. The Russian shoved the Swede over onto a table, and Joe Humphries had to tell him to keep away from the table as it was no free lunch counter. They mauled and roughed each other until they were blowing like porpoises. There was no fall, although the Cossack at one time had the Swede tied into a sailors' knot, but could not pin his shoulders down.

George Lurich of Russia grappled with Charles Losson of England. Lurich used the Englishman like a doormat. He jumped on his back and neck, and also demonstrated how strongly Losson's ears were fixed on his head. Lurich tried to pull one of them off, but it stuck fast. This match was also a draw. At one stage Lurich imagined he was in a Saturday night brawl, and kicked Losson in several places in quick succession.

Charley Cutler of Chicago beat Fritz Mohl of Switzerland with an arm-roll hold in nine minutes and thirty-two seconds. The summaries:

Tom Draak of Holland defeated Adolph Finke of Germany with a hammerlock hold in 9:34 minutes.

Herrmann Schilling of Germany defeated Lauretz Christiansen of Sweden with a further-arm hold in 5:36 minutes.

Tony Irsa of Austria defeated Harry Litofsky of Palestine with a flying mare hold in 14:02 minutes.

Charles Cutler of America defeated Fritz Mohl of Switzerland with an arm roll hold in 9:23 minutes.

Tonight's bouts will be as follows: Helmar Johnson, Sweden, vs. Charles Cutler, America; Tom Draak, Holland, vs. Herrmann Schilling, Germany; Eduard Dellvuk, Austria, vs. Karl Poupisli, Bohemia; Ali Mashkut, Turkey, vs. George Lurich, Russia; Sulo Hevonpaa, Finland, vs. Hans Fuerst, Austria; Hans Asam, Bavaria, vs. Renaldo Lupo, Italy; Dr. B. F. Roller, America, vs. Fritz Wagner, Germany.

Middleweights in Brooklyn Ring.

Middleweights were the principals in the two main bouts at the Vanderbilt Athletic Club in Brooklyn last night. In the first ten-round session Young Hicks of New York scored over Battling Dane of Brooklyn, and in the final tilt K. O. Johnson proved too much for Negro Chink, beating him in almost every round.

SQUASH PLAYER INJURED.

M. L. Cornell Receives Painful Blow Over Eye from Racquet in Tourney.

With the exception of two vacant brackets, play in the Columbia University Club Fall invitation squash tennis tournament yesterday brought the round before the semi-final to a completion. In one of the matches M. L. Cornell, Columbia, and D. R. Noyes, Squash Club, were the opponents. The Blue and White representative captured the first game and led in the second by the score of 18—17, when he was struck accidentally in the eye with his opponent's racquet. The blow, while not dangerous, was painful. Noyes insisted upon postponing the match until today or tomorrow. In the other bracket Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, and R. E. Wigham, Columbia, play today. Wigham qualified through a straight-game victory over L. Platt, Yale, at 21—18, 21—11, 21—16.

With the defeat of E. du Pont Irving, the Harvard crack, in the third round, one of the best players in the tournament was eliminated from competition. Irving was defeated by A. W. Riley, the Princeton champion, who was forced to four hard games to win. The players divided the honors in the first two games, but Irving took the third and fourth after three aces had been set in each contest. The summary:

Second Round.—R. E. Wigham, Columbia, defeated L. Platt, Yale, 21—18, 21—11, 21—16.

Third Round.—A. W. Riley, Princeton, defeated E. du Pont Irving, Harvard, 21—15, 19—21, 23—21, 23—21; F. H. Davis, Harvard, defeated R. E. T. Riggs, 23—21, 21—15, 23—21; Eric S. Winston, Harvard, defeated R. Goepel, Heights Casino, 21—15, 21—9, 21—14.

Bruno and Gorman Win in Ring.

Young Bruno, a chunky young Italian of Manhattan, went over to Brooklyn yesterday afternoon and defeated Josh Matthews of Ridgewood in their

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 9, 1915.

IN DEFENSE OF OUR COMMERCE.

The decision of the arbitral tribunal which it is exceeding probable will be called upon to hear and determine the questions that have arisen out of Great Britain's interference with our neutral commerce during the war will make a substantial and much-needed addition to the principles of international law. Such questions arise in every war, for it is the well nigh incorrigible habit of belligerents to press their privilege of interference and seizure far beyond the limits of lawful right, and a neutral that fails to protest or to take measures for its own protection is false not only to its own interests but to the interests which all neutrals have in common. The British Government was warned in our note of March 30 that it is our purpose to safeguard our rights. We keep that promise, we perform a plain duty in delivering through Ambassador PAGE the comprehensive review of actual cases and of principles applicable to them which was published in both countries yesterday. The list of vessels sailing from American to Scandinavian ports which were diverted to British ports, long as it is, is yet incomplete. That list in itself is ample justification of our protest, for it is practically certain that of the hundreds of vessels seized and condemned or diverted from their voyage to the loss of their owners, a great number were innocent as to ship and cargo. In these cases we shall naturally expect reparation to be made. Great Britain will no doubt willingly make it, and we should have shown ourselves indifferent to our rights and interests had we not registered this protest.

The complaint we make of the methods pursued by Great Britain seems to be well founded. To take every vessel into the port of the belligerent, causing great delay and loss, when it is manifest that in the majority of cases search at sea would sufficiently disclose the character of ship and cargo, is a wrong we cannot patiently endure. Moreover, as Mr. LANSING points out, it has been the British practice to detain the ship in port while a prolonged search was made for extraneous evidence as to her character, the customary practice being to dispose of the matter in a prize court upon the evidence of the ship's papers, of the goods found on board, and of the testimony of officers and seamen; the search for further proof being made only when this evidence, though not conclusive, furnishes ground for further inquiry. With good warrant, too, we protest against condemnation on the mere presumption that merchandise consigned to neutral countries was in fact destined for the use of the captor's enemy. It will be an important duty of the arbitrary tribunal, if the questions arising between ourselves and Great Britain should be sent to arbitration, to lay down a rule as to what constitutes sufficient evidence of enemy destination. Great Britain herself in a South African case maintained the principle that the initial presumption must be supported by clear evidence.

We are upon a less secure footing in some of the grounds we advance to justify our refusal to recognize the lawfulness of Great Britain's blockade of Germany. It is true that in the original order it was not specifically called a blockade. That was undoubtedly a mistake on the part of the British Government. But in Sir EDWARD GREY'S memorandum of March 13 he informed our Government that "the British fleet has instituted a blockade effectively controlling by cruiser cordon all passages to and from Germany by sea." So far as the name goes, the blockade was expressly declared. But Mr. LANSING contends that this blockade failed to comply with the universally accepted lawful definition because it is, as he says, notorious that German ports are "open to traffic with the ports of Denmark, Norway and Sweden." This has the appearance of having been written before the success of the British submarine operations in the Baltic was made known to the world. In the second and third weeks of October the British submarines destroyed twenty-one German ships in the Baltic, most of them carrying iron ore from Sweden to German ports, they sank five transports and one destroyer. Yesterday a German cruiser was torpedoed and sunk off the Swedish coast. There have been a great number of similar reports. It seems fair to conclude, therefore, that Great Britain has made traffic between the Scandinavian ports and Germany so dangerous that it is little likely to be pursued with any success, and she may fairly contend that her blockade there is now effective. The absolute prevention of all blockade running is not required or expected of the blockading power. Under that extreme rule our blockade of the Confederate ports would not have been binding or respected.

But we certainly do make a valid point when we maintain that we cannot reasonably be expected to assent to the destruction of our traffic with the ports of Denmark, Norway and Sweden when Great Britain herself is keeping up a very great trade with those countries. It is obvious that she can have no assurance that her goods will not find their way to Germany which would not be equally applicable to our shipments. It is natural that we should remonstrate against the costs for wharfage, demurrage, harbor dues, and so on which our Government is advised that Great Britain has imposed upon our ships brought in to her ports for examination, payment being a condition of their release after determination that there is no occasion for prize court inquiry.

There is matter enough in this long note, and matter of the first importance in its bearing upon questions of neutral rights, to occupy the British Foreign Office for some time. It is unlikely, therefore, that any immediate reply is to be expected. There is a world-wide difference, of course, between these questions and those which arose out of the murderous attacks of German submarines upon ships carrying American passengers. There immediate promise of discontinuance and reparation was of right demanded. We have a right to expect that Great Britain will discontinue some of the practices of which we complain, but the main body of questions discussed in our note will almost certainly be disposed of only by reference to arbitration.

BRITISH TRADE UNIONS AND CONSCRIPTION.

The great meeting of the London trade unions in Trafalgar Square Sunday to advance Lord DERBY'S recruiting campaign did more than re-express the known strong opposition of those bodies to conscription. Resolutions in favor of voluntary enlistment as adequate to meet the country's need were supported practically and strikingly by a large number of enlistments. The Serbian situation and the Zeppelin raids, not the least effective of recruiting sergeants, must have strengthened and made more stubborn the British resolution to fight the war out to the end. Confessions of blunders, sharp criticisms of policies, diplomatic and military, merely reflect the free, impatient, outspoken democratic spirit, familiar enough in this country, in the presence of military reverses, of administrative incompetence, of temporary failure to achieve a great national purpose. The unalterable determination to realize that purpose is only stiffened by bungling and defeat.

Against conscription not only the trade unions but many other influential elements of public opinion were firm. Only as an inescapable necessity could it be accepted, and it does not appear to be a necessity. The volunteer spirit, more in accord with the temper and traditions of the people of democracy, is as yet unexhausted. There has been, perhaps, something too much of faultfinding with British patriotic readiness in this regard. Millions of men have volunteered, tremendous sacrifices have been made by all classes. In its menaces and its terrors, the perfection and deadliness of its new instruments of slaughter, this war surpasses all others. The long lists of deaths and wounds, the number of men made blind, cruelly maimed, are in every man's mind. It is a brave and resolute man that voluntarily exposes himself to the multitudinous chances of drawing "the great prize o' death in battle," to hideous disfigurements, to the extremes of helplessness for life.

If some of the English labor leaders have talked high and treasonably, have threatened revolution if military and naval conscription were adopted, they spoke in defense of a principle which they believed essential to their freedom. They dreaded, rightly or wrongly, the establishment of a system of military service to exploit a false and dangerous theory of the State, the theory which has arrayed Europe in arms. They are willing to fight. They are not willing to be forced to fight.

This is the permanent feeling of the United States in regard to war and the citizen. Conscription we know by memory, the old by experience. We know what resentments and disturbances "the draft" stirred. Remembering, too, the inequality of the lot, the privilege of the well to do to hire a substitute, the fat bounties, town, county, and State, which had to be dangled before the eyes of many of our volunteers, the pay and pensions, liberal from a European point of view, it is not for Americans to exult too much in the possession of a patriotism that sometimes needed stimulation, or to accuse their brother democrats across the water of lukewarmness and hanging back. In "the times that try men's souls," the discouragements, the ardors, the manly, quiet, unconquerable resolve of the heroic obscure who do the fighting and miss the glory, are the same in one nation as another.

BRITISH TRADE IN WARTIME.

England's imports in October increased $82,000,000, of which the chief increase was food, $15,000,000. However, it happens the official figures show no reflection of our exports of war materials. Perhaps they were concealed under the heading "raw materials," which increased $40,000,000, including cotton, $15,000,000. England's exports also increased by nearly $17,000,000, chiefly in manufactures of textiles and metals. There is nothing surprising about this increase of both exports and imports. It has been the rule of every month regarding imports, but it is only since August that the exports have shown increases over last year. British exports used to range above $200,000,000 monthly. With the declaration of war they fell below $150,000,000 monthly, but now are about as much above that figure.

There is military and financial significance in these figures. They are the best possible answer to the German query and taunt, "Where is the British fleet?" It is doing its duty in policing the seas, and thereby is contributing no small share to the campaign on land. England has a better claim to ask, "Where is the German fleet?" that it allows England to increase its imports of food above a peace level, while bread licenses are issued in Berlin and meat is allowed at all only on certain days. It has been the dream of England's enemies to have peace dictated by bread riots in London. It is the British fleet which makes food plentiful in London, with the assistance of the German fleet's declination to interfere with British commerce. The longer these conditions continue the worse for Germany, which has imagined heretofore that starvation was the fate of islands, and that continental nations, with neighbors on every side, were safe from a disgraceful peace through the necessities of noncombatants. The theory was good for a duel of nations, but not for an international mêlée in which no ordinary rules of supply and demand hold good. Unless Germany's fleet undertakes the duties of a fleet the fate prepared for England threatens Germany.

The financial significance of Britain's trade in wartime depends upon the total rather than on the current account. During 1915 England's imports have totaled £396,620,192, against exports of £194,768,803. Of course the world is not paying tribute to England at the rate of a billion dollars in ten months. England is running into debt, not collecting tribute. It is only a coincidence that the credit balance of the United States for nine months is somewhat larger than England's debit balance for ten. During 1915, ending with September, our excess of exports was $1,230,390,381. England's difficulty has indeed been our opportunity, and we have been balancing the account, chiefly with England, by taking some $300,000,000 of gold and approaching a billion of obligations. We don't want more gold, and England can hardly spare it without embarrassment. We are manifesting no particular appetite for foreign bonds on any scale commensurate with the necessities of the case. There is one bank in this town with deposits exceeding the Anglo-French $500,000,000 loan, and there is another with almost that sum, which is only a counter in items of billions. The idea that this is a difficulty for England is capable of conversion into appreciation that the trouble is jointly ours with England. For if we do not take British bonds there is a prospect of their being issued to Englishmen in exchange for their holdings of American securities, which then will be exported to this country to balance current merchandise account. This subject has been before Parliament in the shape of a proposal to commandeer British owned American securities for such an exchange, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer promised to consider it. The member who proposed the bill calculated that for a trifling loss of income the holder of such Americans would get a British trustee security, while England would get the power of buying in America. The trouble is that England dislikes a financial conscription as well as a military conscription, and that there is not yet sufficient need for such an extreme measure.

SUPPORT FOR DEFENSE PLANS.

There is now a clear understanding throughout the country that intensive training is required to transform an able-bodied man into a soldier; that the training need not be continuous or extend over many years if it begins in youth, and that the strongest hope of this country in case of war would rest on a realization of President WILSON'S ideal of a "citizenry trained." Therefore Mr. GARRISON'S Continental Army plan has received a large measure of popular approval. There is reason to hope for cordial support of the Administration's plans for improved national defenses on land and sea when Congress meets. But, of course, there will be opposition, and apart from that which is purely political, and likely, therefore, to prove negligible, and that which is engineered by pacifists of the Bryan following, there will be opposition from a contingent not altogether "militaristic," though it will include all the pronounced militarists, which will be held together by the common idea that the plans do not go far enough, that their successful execution depends too largely on the inherent patriotism of the American people and the firm conviction throughout the nation that, as Mr. OSCAR STRAUS expressed it in his address on Sunday evening, "national weakness does not make for peace."

It is the idea of many military men, in the National Guard as well as in the regular army, that we cannot safely depend on volunteer service, and the success of Mr. GARRISON'S reserve plan depends on the willingness of young Americans to volunteer. This idea has been accepted by many civilians. It has been expressed in the newspapers. For example, in a series of informing articles published by The Spokesman-Review of Spokane, Washington, where the demand for national defense is quite as strong as it is in the East, the Swiss military system, founded on compulsory service, under which training begins with the schoolboy, has been held up as an example for Americans to follow. This military system our Federal Government could not establish. It has no control of the schools. As Mr. GARRISON has pointed out, it cannot ignore the sovereignty of the States. But if the States are willing to do their share toward the training of the schoolboys, and there is a general feeling here that soldiering should be one of the studies of children, we can have something like that system with the development of the proposed Continental Army. Only it must be based on voluntary, not compulsory, service. The Spokesman-Review is one of the newspapers which does not believe in the efficacy of the volunteer system, but compulsory service is out of the question. If the widespread understanding of the needs of the situation does not impel a sufficiently large number of young men to volunteer, Mr. GARRISON'S plan will fail. But we confidently predict that it will not fail.

THE HYPHENATE MIND IN ACTION

There is something preternatural about these professional German-Americans; something uncanny, something so crafty and Machiavellian that it suggests the Black Art and makes the flesh creep. When HENRY WEISMAN, for instance, takes us into his confidence and tells us the dark inside story of the downfall of Congressman FITZGERALD he causes each individual hair to stand on end. FITZGERALD ran for Justice of the Supreme Court on the Democratic ticket and was beaten. WEISMAN now explains that the German vote did it, and how it was done.

Two secret meetings, he says, were held at Arlon Hall, one on Oct. 21 and one on Oct. 29. WEISMAN presided over these conclaves of the Vehmgericht, and it was decided to work—secretly, stealthily, but with deadly purpose—to encompass the defeat of FITZGERALD. FITZGERALD, WEISMAN says, is "a fine man," and the German Vigilantes had nothing against him; but it was necessary to defeat him as a rebuke to President WILSON, as a landmark, a sign-post, an object lesson at which the unhyphenated electorate might gaze and shudder.

It is, indeed, a gloom-filled portent for somebody. From it we indeed may deduce a lesson and predict the future; from now on we can foretell the course of German-American political activities. FITZGERALD is not a Wilson man; nay, he is a thorn in the White House flesh. It was he who led an embattled host of Congressmen to the White House to beard the President in his den and tell him that this nonsense must stop. The embattled host went back routed, which did not increase FITZGERALD'S approval of the Administration. His disapproval of the Administration and of the party's Administration-inspired course in Congress finally mounted into high disgust, and he resolved to leave the whole outfit flat on its back and retire to the shades of the New York Supreme Court. At this moment, according to WEISMAN, the German-Americans stepped in, thwarted his purpose, and defeated his ambition. All this as a rebuke to the President.

The conclusion is irresistible. Wherever an anti-Wilson Democrat appears as a candidate for office the German-Americans will beat that foe of WILSON'S—as a rebuke to WILSON. Say not that this is one more illustration of the bewildering sloppiness of the German mind. It is deep, profound, diabolic. If every Congressman who is at loggerheads with the President gets notice that the German-Americans will punish him by beating him whenever he aspires to another office, they will all give up their ambitions and stay in Congress, where they will be of great service to the German-Americans by continuing to be at loggerheads with the President. The convolutions of the German mind are not so mysterious after all, if you get at them from the right angle. All you have to do is to stand on your head and unwind those convolutions backward.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Flight from the Deck of a Ship.

Real and considerable importance must be ascribed to the successful launching last week from the cruiser North Carolina, and while that vessel was moving at full speed, of an aeroplane carrying one of the naval aviators. This means, of course, that hereafter flying machines can, which is much the same thing as saying will, play in sea warfare the large part they already play in that of the land. They may, indeed, do in the new field even more than in the old, for when the commander of a warship, or a fleet of them, can send a number of observers several thousand feet up into the air, his radius of vision will in effect be increased so as to cover circles of a hundred miles or more in diameter, and hiding behind a horizon only fifteen or twenty miles away will no longer be possible. Naturally, that commander's antagonist will utilize the same power, and thus the whole system of naval tactics and strategy will again be as thoroughly revolutionized as it was when steam replaced sails.

It is not stated that the new device enabled an aeroplane to alight on the North Carolina's deck as well as to rise from it, and, as a matter of fact, that has not yet been accomplished. Whether it will be or not remains to be seen. The difficulties in the way are great, but not insuperable—what difficulties are, for modern science?—and meanwhile it will be easy enough to pick up a returning hydroplane in any except seas immoderately heavy.

Some attention is deserved, especially at this time, by the fact that the achievement now announced by the navy authorities in evident appreciation of its value is the outcome of experimental work started and carried almost to completion by Captain W. I. CHAMBERS, who, in spite of the ingenuity and industry shown by him in adapting aviation to naval needs, was retired by the now abolished "plucking board." This was done in spite of his earnest protests, and, that officer's friends have persistently claimed, not only without reason, but against reason, unless it be a reason that the board had to retire more men than those against whom they could prove some sort of incapacity.

Two Typical Flowers of Delusion.

Eddyism has been fortunate of late in keeping out of the courts, but that it has not changed and is still producing its natural results is clearly "demonstrated," to use one of the cult's favorite words, by two cases that have just led to legal proceedings, one of them in Berlin and the other in Palmyra, this State.

The former case is that of an actress of some note in Germany, who, as a Christian Scientist, carried consistency to the point of allowing herself to die of diabetes without resorting for help to anybody except her favorite healer, who of course gave her none at all. As an exercise of adult discretion, this case need cause not much either of excitement or of indignation. The medical testimony is to the effect that the woman's life could have been prolonged, probably for years, by proper care from a competent doctor, but it is doubtful if the prosecution of the "healers" will come to much, especially as the Eddyites, though the objects of the Kaiser's frowns, have influence in powerful German circles.

The other case is one much worse. It is that of a boy only 5 years old who was severely burned by falling into a street bonfire. As he was able, in spite of his injuries, to run home, the chances are that the burns were not necessarily fatal. The child's parents, however, did practically nothing for him except to call in a woman whose assistance took the form of solemn assurances that the burns and the pains they caused were mere errors of mortal mind. They had enough of reality to cause the boy's death ten days after the accident, and only then was a physician called in to sign a certificate. As he happened to be a man of conscience and courage, he refused his signature and notified the authorities of the gross negligence of which the unfortunate boy had been the victim.

What will come next remains to be seen, but it is ominous that no inquest has yet been ordered, and that the County Prosecutor is of the opinion that "the court has no jurisdiction over religious beliefs and practices." That excuse for inaction is of course equally false and absurd, but it is only too familiar, and it has served so often as the bulwark of homicidal fanaticism that it may do so this time, too.

An Obsolete Ordinance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there a responsible head to the police force of this city? A few months ago, when the law was new, the traffic police were efficient in enforcing the law that vehicles had to stop eight feet or more behind a street car which had come to a stop at a crossing. Now it is a rare sight to see the law observed. Recently the writer has seen narrow escapes from death or accident because of disregard of this law. J. P. B.
New York, Nov. 1, 1915.

A Demand for Policewomen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is a plea for policewomen for Riverside Drive. I have lived in this neighborhood over three years, and speak from experience and observation. A young woman should be able to sit on a bench in the sun (for health's sake or pleasure, or both) or even walk to the bridge above Grant's Tomb and back without any impertinence from the police either in uniform or plain clothes.
New York, Oct. 21, 1915. ONE WOMAN.

CONFLICT CORNER.

On Conflict Corner, loud and shrill,
The little rebels shout,
On Conflict Corner every night,
They sneer and leer and flout.
Here on the soap box altars rise
The puny priests of doubt.

Under a pallid lamp holds forth
The oracle of peace,
And there a flame-tongued demagogue
Is eyed by the police.
While just across the street one tells
How poverty will cease.

A preacher prays, an organ plays
The wheezy hymns of right;
A red-faced radical demands
Uncompromising fight;
Half mad, a youthful mystic glows
With sudden, borrowed light.

And oh, the half true truths they tell,
And oh, the earnest lies!
With what gay ardor they unfold
Their picture Paradise!
For what unproved Utopias
They raise their strident cries!

On Conflict Corner, loud and shrill,
The little rebels meet,
And to the shifting multitudes
Their clashing creeds repeat,
And thus on Conflict Corner make
A temple of a street.

IRWIN EDMAN.

THE BAND AROUND GERMANY

It Is of Steel and Means Danger to an Overpopulated Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Oberfohren's letter to THE TIMES presents apparently an interesting problem: "How will Russia break the ring that German arms and northern ice are welding around her?"

At first glance it does indeed appear as it Russia's problem were insoluble, but if we examine the matter more closely we may be inclined to think that her case is not as hopeless as Dr. Oberfohren would have us believe.

Russia weathered last Winter successfully. Not one of her armies was captured. Though the central powers lost thousands of men in attempts to smash through her line, it remained unbroken. Last year all Germany was saying: "Wait until Winter sets in, and then we'll get the Russian bear." But Winter came and went, and Germany did not manage to win a single decisive victory over Russia.

Is Russia's condition now so very much more perilous than it was last year? The Turks have closed the Dardanelles and the Black Sea to her, but they did this more than a year ago, and Russia has already lived through one Winter since. The Norwegian port of Narvik is no longer open to her, but that has been closed for almost a year. The port of Archangel will freeze no more this year than last, nor will the Trans-Siberian Railway be any worse now than heretofore. Dedeaghatch was indeed open last year and is closed now, but at the present moment the struggle in the Balkans is not yet decided, and conditions may undergo a great change before the Winter is over. Dr. Oberfohren says that "a new enemy for Russia in the Balkans may arise in the form of Rumania." It is also possible that Rumania, and Greece as well, may swing to the side of the Allies, and it may be the Teutons who will find themselves confronted, not with one, but with two additional enemies.

Russia, knowing what Winter would bring her, has undoubtedly made good use of her Summer ports in preparation for the coming year, just as she must have drawn on all her immense natural resources in anticipation of the approaching cold season, so she cannot be much worse off now than she was a year ago.

Can as much be said, however, for the central empires? They have been surrounded by a ring of steel since August, 1914. All their ports are closed, not only during the Winter, but during the whole year. They are overpopulated, according to their own admission, and they must subsist on what they had on hand in August, 1914. Is it any wonder that we hear of bread riots and of the Government regulation of foodstuffs? The problem seems to be not how Russia will break through the ring of German arms and northern ice, but will Germany succeed in smashing her way through the Allies' iron band?

ALBERT M. C. McMASTER,
Sweet Briar College.
Sweet Briar, Va., Nov. 5, 1915.

The Rule of Marie Antoinette.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"C. E. S." writing in THE TIMES, mentions Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt's reference to Marie Antoinette. In amplification of this I here quote from the autobiography of Thomas Jefferson, now printed in Vol. I., Page 139, of "The Writings of Jefferson," edited by Paul Leicester Ford:

> The King (Louis XVI.) was now become a passive machine in the hands of the National Assembly, and had he been left to himself he would have willingly acquiesced in whatever they should devise as best for the nation. A wise constitution would have been formed, hereditary in its line, himself placed at its head, with powers so large as to enable him to do all the good of his station, and so limited as to restrain him from its abuse. This he would have faithfully administered, and more than this I do not believe he ever wished. But he had a Queen of absolute sway over his weak mind and timid virtue, and of a character the reverse of his in all points. This angel, as gaudily painted in the rhapsodies of Burke, with some smartness of fancy, but no sound sense, was proud, disdainful of restraint, indignant at all obstacles to her will, eager in the pursuit of pleasure, and firm enough to hold to her desires or perish in the wreck. Her inordinate gambling and dissipations, with those of Count d'Artois and others of her clique, had been a sensible item in the exhaustion of the finances, which called into action the reforming hand of the nation; and her opposition to it, her inflexible perverseness and dauntless spirit led her to the guillotine, drew the King on with her, and plunged the world into crimes and calamities which will forever stain the pages of modern history.

I have ever believed that had there been no Queen there would have been no Revolution. No force would have been provoked or exercised. The King would have gone hand in hand with the wisdom of his sounder counselors, who, guided by the increasing lights of the age, wished only, with the same pace, to advance the principles of their social constitution. H. P. M.
New York, Nov. 1, 1915.

Foreign Language Newspapers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Relative to Miss Geraldine Millet's article in THE NEW YORK TIMES on the subject of the foreign-language newspapers of this country, permit me to remark that American public opinion generally does not realize, and does not appreciate, the important service the foreign-language newspapers render to this country.

The millions of immigrants who come to this country have no channel of information about this country, about its institutions and its customs, except the newspapers which are published here in their own language. Especially in the first few years, until they learn English, there is no other avenue of information open for them. If the Government had watched these newspapers in the past, it would have found that the attitude of the foreign-language editors to this country was always loyal. They have interpreted America and its institutions in a loyal spirit, and have urged their countrymen to learn English and adopt American citizenship before America ever thought of starting such a campaign. The fact is, they did not advertise their work, did not expect any reward for it, and this is the reason why these services are not appreciated. It is true they did not advocate the quick forgetting of the old country, but they always advocated that for all those who came here to make this country their home "America should be the first."

EMERY LIGETI,
Editor Detroit Hungarian News.
Detroit, Mich., Nov. 2, 1915.

Lights to Suppress Hoodlumism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Fiftieth Street and North River is the anchorage assigned to visiting naval vessels. At present the Spanish ship Lobo is anchored there and her crew on shore leave get their first impressions of New York City's hospitality along the waterfront of the neglected half-mile square.

Forty-ninth Street from time immemorial has been noted for hoodlumism, and boasts that two policemen are needed to render it safe. I have personally done my utmost to prevent the Spanish crew from being robbed on their way to and from their ship. The police in uniform can do little in suppressing the boys' gangs in that block from Ninth to Eleventh Avenue. For two reasons this hoodlumism should be suppressed. First, because our city's guests, visiting warships' crews, should be protected from insult. Second, because every New York street should be safe for passers-by at all times, day or night. The diminution of lights on the streets leading to our waterfront is very poor economy and encourages disorder. One light is equal to ten policemen in preserving law and order. In Tenth Avenue, with fifty times the population of Fifth Avenue, to suffer from false economy? H. G. SCHNEIDER,
Secretary West Side Children's Recreation Conference.
New York, Nov. 3, 1915.

Where Pedestrians Walk.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed in your paper some time ago a complaint which I wish to reiterate; that is, the tendency of New York people to keep to the left instead of to the right. I think I have seen in England, where they drive to the left, a notice for pedestrians to keep to the right. Why, here in America, do they walk on the wrong side? ANNOYED.
New York, Nov. 6, 1915.

BULGARIA AND THE SLAVIC CAUSE.

How Her So-Called Treachery May Be Explained by Russia's Attitude in the Second Balkan War.

By H. F. WYLAND.

New York, Oct. 22, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As reported from Petrograd, an imperial manifesto declaring war against Bulgaria was promulgated on Oct. 20, accompanied by a communication accusing Bulgaria of ingratitude for services rendered by Russia in the past and denouncing in unmeasured terms the "German" King Ferdinand as the man solely responsible for Bulgaria's treachery to the Slavic cause.

Before examining as to their justification these grave charges, it is necessary to understand clearly what benefactions Russia has bestowed upon Bulgaria in the past.

It is a matter of historical record that Russia has rendered one great and fundamental service to Bulgaria, namely, her liberation from the Turkish rule, which was one of the results of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78. But it is a great mistake to assume, as apparently many people do, that the independence of Bulgaria is also a Russian gift. This popular belief is disproved by the hard facts of history, for Russia had no intention of letting the Bulgarians govern themselves. That she is an independent State Bulgaria owes to England and Germany, or, let us say, to Beaconsfield and Bismarck, who, at the Congress of Berlin, forced Russia to evacuate the liberated territory, where she had firmly established herself, governing it as her "Trans-Danubian Province."

Bulgaria, created by the decree of the powers an independent principality under the formal suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, adopted a most liberal Constitution on truly democratic lines, with manhood suffrage and a single chamber, the so-called Sobranje, and elected, as suggested by Russia, as her first ruler Prince Alexander of Battenberg, a nephew of Czar Alexander II. Popular government, however, was not to the liking of Bulgaria's liberators, and instead of leaving Bulgaria alone, to give her a chance to consolidate her national life and to organize her resources in a peaceful and constitutional way, Russia embarked upon a policy of aggression and interference with Bulgaria's internal affairs, which had for its object the suppression of the popular liberties and the ultimate reduction of the new principality to a state of vassalage.

The entire reign of Prince Alexander is marked by a continuous and determined effort on the part of the Russian officials and army officers who surrounded this youthful ruler to terrorize the people into submission. The Constitution was suspended, and that it was restored after two years was due only to the somewhat belated determination of Prince Alexander to free himself from the Russian tutelage. When, through his victory over King Milan of Serbia, he became the popular hero of the Bulgarians, the Russian agents, unable to control him any longer, organized a conspiracy. Prince Alexander was abducted from his palace, sent out of the country, and after a futile attempt to regain his throne he was forced, in 1886, to abdicate.

An interval of one year followed, during which the Russian camarilla made a last desperate effort to seize the control of the Government. But the people, indignant at the treatment accorded to their hero and thoroughly aroused to the Russian danger, found in Stambuloff, who was the head of the regency, a stout defender of their liberties, and all attempts to upset the Government were frustrated.

The relations with Russia came to a definite rupture when the Sobranje elected Prince Ferdinand of Coburg-Gotha, against the wishes of Russia, Prince of Bulgaria. The Czar withheld recognition of the new sovereign and induced the other powers to do likewise. By this action he almost ruined Bulgaria, which urgently needed financial assistance and was unable to obtain a foreign loan under the circumstances. Ferdinand was recognized only in 1896 after he had placated Russia by the dismissal of his Minister, Stambuloff, the grand old man of Bulgaria; by the conversion of his son Boris to the Greek Orthodox faith, and by his own personal humiliation before the Czar.

There followed a period of comparative quiet, during which the relations with Russia were rather cordial, and Bulgaria, left to herself, was able to make rapid progress in her material development, and particularly in the organization of an excellent army. A Russophil party, the exponents of which were Premier Dr. Gueshoff and the President of the Sobranje, Dr. Daneff, had come to power when the Balkan war broke out in 1912. The events of this war are still too fresh in our memories to need recapitulation. Suffice it, therefore, to mention in this connection the fact that when Bulgaria, after her amazing victories over the main Turkish army, made preparations to take the Tchatalja lines and to march on Constantinople, the Czar forbade King Ferdinand to enter Constantinople if ever he should succeed in reducing the Turkish fortifications. Russia, seeing now in Bulgaria a competitor for the possession of the Byzantine capital, withdrew her support, and in the second Balkan war openly espoused the cause of the other Balkan States as against Bulgaria. The latter, exhausted in men and material, was defeated, and with the connivance and sanction of Russia humiliated in the Peace Treaty of Bucharest. By this fateful instrument Bulgaria's share of Macedonia, which she claimed by right of conquest, by virtue of the ante-bellum treaty, and on the strength of its inhabitants being Bulgarians, was forfeited to her former allies and to Rumania.

In dealing with the relations between Bulgaria and Russia I have gone to some length for the reason that the facts as related above form the most effective refutation of the Russian charge of ingratitude and treachery. The memory of the liberation from Turkish rule is still alive in Bulgaria, especially in the older generation, but it has crystallized itself into a worship of the Czar Liberator Alexander II., whose magnificent monument in front of the Sobranje in Sofia is a token of the feeling of the Bulgarians toward their benefactor. Whatever gratitude, however, they retained toward Russia in spite of the many years of aggression and coercion was swept away by the Treaty of Bucharest, which deprived Bulgaria of the fruits of her victories. Since then they know how to value the friendship of Russia, and having seen her going over to her enemies, they feel free from any moral allegiance to the "Little Mother." The elections held shortly after the Balkan war are a good indication as to where the majority of the Bulgarian people stand. The Russophil party was completely defeated, and Dr. Radoslavoff, a member of the old Stambuloff party, is now in power as Premier.

The charge of treachery to the Slavic cause is about as unwarranted as the charge of ingratitude. If any one has betrayed the Slavic cause, it was Russia, who forfeited Bulgaria to Greece and Rumania, two non-Slavic nations. Besides, what is the Slavic cause or the so-called Panslavism? Originally the beautiful and idealistic theory of a union of all Slavs, it was interpreted by Russia in her own selfish way, which is best described by the formula of a prominent Russian publicist, who explained Panslavism as the hope that "some day all Slavonic waters will flow into the holy Russian sea." The Bulgarians, having had experince in this respect, apparently are unwilling to sail again on that dangerous sea.

The assertion that King Ferdinand is influenced by pro-German sentiment may be dismissed without much comment. The present war has demonstrated that the relationships and sentiments of sovereigns count for nothing when the welfare of their countries is at stake, not to mention the fact that, as an inheritance from his mother, who was a daughter of King Louis Philippe, the tastes and predilections of King Ferdinand are decidedly French.

International politics is a world of realities where the question of interest is paramount. It was the supreme national interest which prompted Italy to side with the enemies of her allies of thirty-three years' standing; and it is the national aspiration to redeem the 1,250,000 nationals living beyond her borders which has driven Bulgaria into the camp of the central powers.

Whether she will succeed on the side she has chosen depends on the outcome of the war. King Ferdinand and his advisers may firmly believe in the final victory of the Teutonic arms; the world will decide by the success or failure of his policy whether he has shown good judgment. H. F. WYLAND.

For the Star and Garter Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Finding that it is not urgently required, the British Women's Hospital have temporarily postponed their scheme for presenting a base hospital to the French Government. They now wish to carry out a work that they are confident will appeal to the sympathies of every member of the empire.

The site of the building of the Star and Garter Hotel at Richmond has been presented to her Majesty the Queen, who has intimated her desire of giving it to the British Red Cross Society for a home for our paralyzed and totally disabled soldiers and sailors.

The British Red Cross Society have decided that it would be more economical to pull down the existing building and erect one that will fulfill exactly the requirements of such a home which is to be called the "Star and Garter Home," and they have asked the Committee of the British Women's Hospital to raise the funds necessary for this new building. The British Women's Hospital confidently appeal to all British women at home and overseas to help them to raise the necessary sum of £50,000. All communications should be addressed to the British Women's Hospital, 2 Robert Street, Adelphi, London, W. C.

GERTRUDE FORBES-ROBERTSON,
President Advisory Committee.

Mrs. Atherton's Reason.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest the letter by Mrs. Gertrude Atherton in THE TIMES. Her controversy with Miss Maude Fay, the fair singer of Munich, does not interest me as much as do her views on the war.

With the little knowledge of war I have acquired during long years of military service, it never occurred to me that Germany is beaten because "her armies have entered Belgium, France, and Russia, but don't come out." I see I am an old fogy, who does not understand twentieth century strategy.

In order never to forget the new maxim enunciated by Mrs. Atherton, I have reversed it and put it into a more concrete form, namely: "An army to be victorious must invade a hostile country and come out again promptly, in and out, ad infinitum."

Since the question of who will be the victor has thus been settled so definitely yet simply and nonchalantly, I have decided to stop trying to solve the complicated problems of strategy and tactics presented by this war. RETIRED ARMY OFFICER.
New York, Nov. 4, 1915.

A Copyright Credit.

The photograph of the Martha Washington will, used in last Sunday's Magazine Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES, was copyrighted by Harris & Ewing. Notice of this was inadvertently omitted.

Mr. Gibbons, Poet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent issue of THE TIMES announced the death of Luther Orlando Emerson, a well-known composer, aged 95. In the biographical sketch prominence was given, very properly, to the fact that Mr. Emerson had written the music to the famous war song, "We Are Coming, Father Abraham, Three

'ANGEL IN THE HOUSE' TEASES FUTURISTS

Arnold Daly Amusing at the Fulton as a Little Brother to Mr. Bunthorne.

PHILLPOTTS-HASTINGS PLAY

Touches of Satire and Delicate Humor in an Undramatic and Sadly Languid English Comedy.

THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE—A comedy in three acts by Eden Phillpotts and Basil Macdonald Hastings. At the Fulton.

The Hon. Hyacinth Petavel.....Arnold Daly
Sir Rupert Bindloss, Bt.....George Giddens
Basil Malet.....Eugene O'Brien
Count Pietro Rossi.....Effingham Pinto
Robert.....Percival T. Moore
Lady Sarel.....Hilda Spong
Lallie.....Alma Tell
Joan.....Lorraine Frost

Arnold Daly, that brilliant, indefatigable, and aggressively independent player, came back to town last evening. Coming not as a flickering phantom of the screen, but in his own proper person, this rare and most earnestly to be cherished survivor of the genus actor-manager, presented at the Fulton Theatre, with himself in the leading rôle, a new three-act play called "The Angel in the House."

It is a mildly satirical English comedy airily evolved from the collaboration of Basil MacDonald Hastings, the interesting if not notably successful dramatist, with Eden Phillpotts, the novelist. They have produced, at least an unusual and altogether amusing character, and Mr. Daly is immensely entertaining in its embodiment. But that is about all. The comedy is most inexpertly wrought—its dramatic values approach uncomfortably close to zero. A notably able group of actors has been formed to support the star, but for the most part they can only twiddle their fingers. There is little or nothing for them to do.

The characters of characters—the one played here by Mr. Daly and assumed, during the recent considerable London engagement, by H. B. Irving—is the Hon. Hyacinth Petavel. This rôle was satirically conceived and has been developed with gleams of genuine and delicate humor. He is a pure, white Hyacinth and he is pure and white because he is cold. He just loves futurist paintings and all told he is enough of a posing aesthete to be received as some kin to the late Mr. Reginald Bunthorne, but, while the new play at the Fulton inclines in many indirect memories of the immortal "Patience," the chief characteristic of Hyacinth is that his selfishness reaches positively heroic proportions.

Physically, mentally, and morally Hyacinth craves and ever must have a southern exposure. Of an Indian Prince had said he was an angel in any house. In the house of poor Sir Rupert Bindloss he comes with his dear, brave dogs, and straightway flounces about arranging things to suit himself. The ancient portraits are banished in favor of the wildest followers of Matisse, the barbaric armorial relics are hidden from view, the crude Greek art gives way to lumpy imitators of a great Frenchman. He even rearranges the betrothals of Sir Rupert's daughters in accordance with intuitions on eugenics developed from his inspection of those young persons through his monocle.

He finally attempts to divest himself of the lovely Lady Sarel by marrying her to the nervous old Baronet, so that he may attach himself to her in the less disturbing capacity of adopted son, but Fate and the young persons play a trick on Hyacinth. They maroon him on an island with Lady Sarel and the chill night after an Indian Scherzo compels the shivering aesthete to borrow her flannel petticoat. She weeps rather pointedly when the rescuing party discovers them together, so the final curtain falls on Hyacinth's promise to marry his hand in marriage if, after two days, he finds groundless his fears that he has caught his death of cold.

Briefly, the angel in the house is all there is to "The Angel in the House." It is a delightful character, most amusingly played, but on which Mr. Daly is presented only through his own rather voluminous self-discussion. This is kept agreeable by Mr. Daly's extraordinary voice. Like the movie patrons of Miss Farrar, those who go to see Arnold Daly on the screen are missing something.

It is nice to see Hilda Spong again on the New York stage. Her fleeting appearance in Candida last Spring made her welcome last evening doubly certain, and now she invests Lady Sarel with her enduring charm. Of course, it is nice to see George Giddens once more. It always is. Effingham Pinto, Eugene O'Brien, Alma Tell, and little Lorraine Frost all work like Trojans, but when all is said and done "The Angel in the House," such as it is, is Hyacinth, and Hyacinth is Arnold Daly.

'CLOCK SHOP' IN VAUDEVILLE

Pretty Lambs' Gambol Fantasy Reaches the Palace.

Nearly every time the Lambs give a gambol something is shown which has the promise of popularity in it and straightway it is snapped up for the commercial stage. So it has happened with "The Clock Shop," the pretty and clever one-act nursery fantasy written by the Hippodromer's own John L. Golden. This is now booked for a long tour in vaudeville and yesterday it reached the Palace, where it was vociferously received. The story of the romance of the little Dutch clock, who had once been very fast, ends happily, despite the machinations of the false alarm clock. It is nicely presented with Mary Marble very pleasing in the role so sheepishly sung last May by Ernest Truex.

Lillian Russell lingers in the program and is fondly received at each performance. She vowed yesterday that she felt sixteen—and was. Sadie Burt is as beguiling as ever, Moran and Wiser handle hats like two veteran check-room boys, and curiously entertaining are three little singers from far Tokio, who have familiarized themselves en route with syncopation.

New Playlets at the Band Box.

The Washington Square Players gave their second program of the season last night in the Band Box Theatre. It consisted of four one-act comedies, three of which were translated. The playlets were "Overtones," by Alice Gerstenberg; "Literature," from the German of Arthur Schnitzler; "Whims," from the French of Alfred de Musset, and "The Honorable Lover," from the Italian of Robert Bracco. The playlets will be reviewed in tomorrow's TIMES.

Mlle. Rubinstein's Art Lectures.

Mlle. Stella Rubinstein, Docteur de l'Universite de Paris, will deliver a series of lectures in French on the Art of the Middle Ages at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, beginning Tuesday morning, Nov. 16. Mlle. Rubinstein is known for her original presentation of this subject.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The first performance of Jules Eckert Goodman's dramatization of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island," announced for Thursday night at the Punch and Judy Theatre, has been postponed to Wednesday night, Dec. 1.

Fifty employes of the North Bank of Brooklyn will see Montgomery and Stone in "Chin-Chin" at the Globe tomorrow night. The party will be the guests of Paul Banner, President of the bank.

A special performance of Bjornson's "When the Young Vine Blooms" will be given next Monday night, at the Garden Theatre, for those members of Emanuel Reicher's company who do not take part in the first offering.

More than 2,000 members of the theatrical profession have accepted Ned Wayburn's invitation to see his "Town Topics" at a special matinee performance to be given today at the Century.

The White Rats will hold their fourth mass meeting in their campaign for more members tonight in their club house in West Forty-sixth Street. William Courtleigh, Shepherd of the Lambs; Charles Dickson, of the Actors' Order of Friendship and Actors' Fund, and Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Secretary of the Actors' Society, will speak.

"Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, November 6th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 11.03 cents per pound."—Advt.

SONGS AND VIOLIN PLAYING.

De Gorgoza and Hemus, Baritones; Miss Bach, Violinist, in Recitals.

Three musical entertainments were offered to New York music lovers yesterday. In the afternoon Emilio de Gogorza, baritone, gave a song recital in Aeolian Hall; in the evening Miss Henrietta Bach gave a violin recital there, and Percy Hemus, also a baritone, was heard in a recital in Carnegie Hall.

Mr. de Gogorza's appearances in New York are singularly few for an artist of gifts and artistic accomplishment so rare and so delightful as his, and so evidently enjoyed by his hearers. His recital—the first he has given in this city for a considerable time—was heard by a large audience. Mr. Gogorza's noble baritone voice is practically untouched by the tooth of time. It is a voice of power, of fine richness of color and quality, capable of varied expression and dramatic nuance, and governed by the finest technical skill in its production.

Mr. de Gogorza's intense musical personality, wide sympathies, his assimilation of different styles, found exemplification in the program and his performance of it. The air of Thoas, "De noirs presentiments," from Gluck's opera, "Iphigénie en Tauride," he sang with noble breadth and dignity, truly in the grand manner; and there was a peculiar point and aptness of expression in his interpretation of the air from Monsigny's opera of "Le Déserteur." He did nothing more interesting than three songs in Spanish by Enrique Granados, the Spanish composer, whose opera, "Goyescas," is to be heard this season at the Metropolitan Opera House, and whose interesting piano pieces have been played here by Mr. Schelling. This music is marked now by poignancy and intensity of feeling, now by irony, and Mr. de Gogorza found the right note, the right expression for them, unerringly. His singing of Spanish songs, contributions to the modern literature practically unknown to this public, has before now made a deep impression on his listeners. He added another to the group, which showed similar characteristics.

The rest of his songs were in English. Two settings of poems by Tagore, the Hindu poet, by John Alden Carpenter, showed a singular felicity in translating their mystic suggestiveness into music; of which the second, "When I bring to you colored toys," is at least the more accessible and seems the more valuable in its specifically musical content. Mr. Gogorza was much applauded for his singing of Sidney Homer's picturesque "Fiddler of Dooney" and Elgar's "Pipes of Pan." His last group comprised modern French songs, by Debussy, Ropartz, and d'Indy's fine "Lied Maritime." His diction in French and English was of the most polished; it is to be supposed that it was likewise in Spanish.

Mr. Hemus also has a fine voice and an excellent command of vocal technique; his way of producing the higher tones and his use of the head voice is especially artistic. His mode of expression is individual and the sincerity and conviction with which he interprets songs he undoubtedly feels impressive. He has undertaken the task of spreading a knowledge of what American composers have done in song composition, and for the third successive season he devoted his program entirely to such songs. There is a good deal of self-abnegation on the part of both singer and audience implied in such a program; for, with all due respect to American composers, a whole evening given over to their songs cannot be called an unalloyed delight or a sustained stimulus, even when they are sung with so much intelligence, understanding and sympathy, with such a determination to make them count for all they are worth.

Mr. Hemus's program contained songs by some of the best known of American composers, as Horatio Parker, Edward MacDowell, Rubin Goldmark, Sidney Homer, Clayton Johns, Walter Damrosch; some whose reputation is younger, with varying degrees of promise, as John Alden Carpenter, Ward Stephens, Charles Wakefield Cadman, and a number of others. Carl Busch attempts to employ the Indian idiom in setting a fragment of "Hiawatha"; George B. Nevin harks back to the Elizabethan in "Sigh no more, ladies"; Arthur Hartmann shows that at least he has listened to the modern French musicians. The degree of talent and skill evinced in these, and more in the program, often was a cause for legitimate satisfaction, even if it did not cause the true American bosom to swell uninterruptedly with pride.

Miss Bach has been heard before in public in New York. Her playing is that of one trained correctly to technical skill and facility, schooled in good traditions, sincerely musical. Her skill is not always infallible in passages of exceptional difficulty; more often true, excellent in passages of cantilena, always retain its quality in such times of stress. Miss Bach does not often succeed in touching deeply the emotions. She played Nardini's concerto in E, the Adagio and Fugue from Bach's G minor solo sonata, Vieuxtemps's concerto in D, and a group of lesser pieces. In these last she gave the most pleasure. Vieuxtemps's concerto needs more brilliancy and dash to justify it. At the end she played one of Mr. Kreisler's insinuating little pieces and the prelude from Bach's E major solo suite.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Childs and Miss Cathryn C. Childs, who was one of last Winter's buds, will spend the Winter on the Pacific Slope.

Mrs. Crimmins Jennings has returned to town and will spend the Winter at her town house, 11 East Sixty-eighth Street.

Miss Grace Bristed, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed of Lenox, will make her début here on Dec. 21 at the new Colony Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Connor Lawrence, (Miss Diantha Fitch,) who spent their honeymoon at the Virginia Hot Springs, have returned to New York and will make their home at 114 East Eighty-fourth Street for the Winter.

Mrs. George F. Gregory will give an informal dance for her daughter, Miss Ruth Gregory, on Friday evening, Nov. 26, at the Plaza.

Mrs. George B. Blumenthal has returned from the White Sulphur Springs and is at her city home, 23 West Fifty-third Street, for the Winter.

Miss Theodora Brown Engaged.

Mrs. H. H. Brown of 2,087 Fifth Avenue announced yesterday at a luncheon she gave at her Summer home in Larchmont Manor the engagement of her daughter, Miss Theodora Brown, to Joseph Augustin O'Conor. The wedding is to take place next June. Mrs. Brown and her daughters, the Misses Theodora and Mary Brown, will return to New York after Thanksgiving.

Cresap-Comegys Wedding Today.

The wedding of Miss Claiborne Foster Comegys and Lieutenant James McDowell Cresap, U. S. N., will take place this afternoon in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Morningside Heights. The uncle of the bride, James M. Foster of Shreveport, La., has arrived in New York to give his niece in marriage, and the Minister to Peru, Benton McMillin, another uncle, and Mrs. McMillin, are also here to attend the wedding.

Pickett—Hammel Wedding.

The wedding of Mrs. Edith L. Hammel of Boston, formerly of this city, and Joan Calhoun Pickett of this city took place on Saturday at noon in Trinity Church, Boston. The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann performed the ceremony in the presence of a few friends and relatives. After the church ceremony a wedding breakfast was held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Mr. Pickett is a graduate of Yale, Class of 1900. After a trip through the South Mr. and Mrs. Pickett will make their home in Brookline, Mass.

MACY—STRATTON.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Stratton of Lawrence Park, Bronxville, announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Dorothy B. Stratton, the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Stratton, to William F. Macy of Sunshine, Wyo.

Passengers for Rotterdam.

Some of those booked to leave today for Rotterdam via Falmouth, on the Noordam, are:

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Atkinson, A. L. Austin, Mrs. S. Barbier, F. R. Batchelder, E. G. Bethel, H. W. Bible, Mr. and Mrs. Hume Blake, K. C., Miss Isabel Burton, Mrs. W. Carruthers, W. B. Christie, W. Cook, Miss E. Cook, Albert Date, Miss Dorothy Denligh, H. C. Glynn, Cecil Gordon, Miss M. R. Gordon, Mrs. Vilhers Hatton, Baron Evan Heerdt, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Hubbell, P. M. Koster, H. E. Legg, E. A. Lillie, T. D. McDonald, Arthur Mallinson, Mrs. H. J. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer, Herbert Owen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurence Pilgrim, W. E. Piper, Irving Rouse, W. W. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Sandford Wills, Miss Lucy Sandford Wills, R. G. Simpson, P. Stokes, Miss M. Wells, R. L. Wemsley, E. C. Wetmore, and Mrs. H. P. Wright.

GODOWSKY REFUSES TO PLAY FOR FRENCH

Austrian Pianist, on Program at Artists' Benefit at Metropolitan, Sends Regrets.

ADMIRES THEIR ART—BUT

It Is Impossible for Him to Participate in a National Undertaking—Audience Sings "Marseillaise."

The Metropolitan Opera House was the scene of another benefit entertainment last night, this time for a French charity. The Société Fraternelle des Artists was the beneficiary, and the Théâtre Français, which will begin the most ambitious season it has yet undertaken next Monday night, was sponsor for the affair. The big auditorium was perhaps two-thirds filled, and from the sale of seats and programs several thousand dollars were realized.

An international tinge was given to the entertainment by the failure of Leopold Godowsky, the pianist, to appear. Mr. Godowsky, who is an Austrian, was on the program to play a group of numbers, but yesterday he sent R. E. Johnson, his concert manager, this letter:

My Dear Mr. Johnson: Upon my return to town tonight to fill the engagement which you booked for me tonight, I find the engagement in which I am announced to appear is given under the auspices of the French Government. While I am a great admirer of the French and of French art it is absolutely impossible for me to participate actively in any national undertaking. Regretting to put you to so much trouble, and hoping that my non-participation will not inconvenience any one, I remain,

LEOPOLD GODOWSKY.

It was rumored about the foyer that Mr. Godowsky had been notified by a representative of the Austrian Government that if he ever cared to return to Vienna it would be well for him not to take part in a benefit for the enemies of his fatherland.

Another disappointment was the absence of Martha Chenal of the Opéra Comique. At the beginning of the war Mme. Chenal created something of a furore by her singing of the "Marseillaise" in Paris. She was to have sung the national anthem last night, but the failure of the new French liner Lafayette to arrive deprived the audience of that treat.

Of course the "Marseillaise" was sung. Paul Capellani recited an original piece entitled "Le Chant Sacre," which told of Rouget de l'Isle composing the hymn. The recitation closed with the words of the poem and the audience, stirred by M. Capellani's superb declamation of it, burst into cheers, and when the orchestra struck up the air, into song. M. Capellani is an actor from the Comédie Française, who has come to New York to appear in leading rôles at the Theatre Francais. Even in this modest endeavor he showed the thoroughness of the training which the French schools give their actors.

Another new member of the French Theatre who made her first appearance in America was Lillian Greuze, a pupil of Sarah Bernhardt. Mlle. Greuze acted a merry little sketch, called "English School," with George Emanavant. So perfect was her enunciation and the modulation of her voice that every syllable could be heard distinctly in the rear of the auditorium.

David Bispham sang "Danny Deever," and the French songs sung by Leon Rothier, Andree Bartlett, and Mlle. Berziat. In some gracefully executed Spanish dances Mlle. Rodriguez showed great virtuosity with the castanets.

One of the parterre boxes was draped with French and American flags. An occupant of this box was Georges Geyraud, the French Consul General. The tricolor was in evidence also on the women who sold programs.

MAJ. C. J. M. CRICHTON DEAD.

British Officer, Well Known Here, Killed in Great Offensive in France.

News of the death in action in France on Sept. 25 of Major Charles Julian Maitland-Makgill-Crichton was received yesterday by friends at the New York Club, where he lived when here, by cable from the Earl of Rothes, Major Crichton's intimate friend. Major Crichton was widely known in this country and was the owner of the Cooper Ranch in Santa Barbara, Cal., one of the show places of the Pacific Coast. He went to the front with the Tenth Gordon Highlanders, and was first reported as missing. It was not known until a week later that he had been killed.

From the cables told over those who took part in the engagement, it appears that he was killed in the general advance on the morning of Sept. 25 in a gallant attempt to reach and order the retirement of 400 men of various regiments who were in an advanced position of great danger.

Major Maitland-Makgill-Crichton was 35 years old. He lived at Monzie Castle, Perthshire and Largo, Fifeshire, and was a relative of the Earl of Lauderdale and a member of the Royal Company of Archers, the King's bodyguard in Scotland. Several years before the war he was an officer of the Third Seaforth Highlanders, but had retired, only to re-enter the service at the outbreak of hostilities.

In 1902 he married Miss Sybil Earle, daughter of the late Twynihoe W. Earle of Bramshottt, Liphook, Hants. They had two children.

Col. T. W. M. Draper.

Colonel T. Walin-Morgan Draper of 106 West Thirteenth Street, a consulting engineer, who built the Atlantic & Danville Railway, died yesterday in his sixty-first year. He was born here and received his education abroad, being a graduate of the Royal Polytechnicum in Munich, Bavaria, and the Royal School of Mines in Frieberg, Saxony, from which he was graduated in 1875.

Colonel Draper fought in the Franco-Prussian war as a volunteer and returned here in 1876. He was in charge of the mineralogical collection at the Centennial Exposition, and then went to Colorado and the Western States, where he made exhaustive studies of the Toqui and Zuni Indians, in addition to taking charge of a number of mines and engineering tasks. In 1882 he returned here and practiced his profession.

Charles P. Haggerty.

Charles P. Haggerty, a newspaper man of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 42 Hale Avenue, of pneumonia. He was 42 years old, and was born in Glasgow, Scotland. He had been a reporter on The Brooklyn Times and Brooklyn Citizen, and at the time of his death represented The New York American and The Brooklyn Standard Union in Williamsburg.

LINCOLN TRUST Company

THERE are too many handshakes and not enough handshakes in the banking business, in our opinion. We're doing what we can to reduce the odds.

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BROADWAY AT 72ND STREET

ART.

French family would sell two marvelous pictures by Jean Marc Nattier, XVI. century; dimensions, 4.6x5.10 feet. Subjects, "Aeneas in the Garden of Circe," "Circe Forsaken." Superb masterpieces of priceless artistic value. Exceptional chance. Mr. Satinover, 1,222 Madison Ave.

MISS RUTH KENNEDY, BRIDE IN ST. GEORGE'S

Her Wedding to William A. Prime Is Quiet as Her Brother Is Fighting with French Army.

The wedding of Miss Ruth Shaw Kennedy, eldest daughter of Mrs. John G. Bergquist of Brookville, L. I., and William A. Prime, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Prime of New York and Roslyn, L. I., took place at noon yesterday in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square.

The couple's engagement was announced late in September, and no announcement had been made of the approaching marriage. It was quiet, and attended only by the immediate relatives and a few intimate friends, owing to the fact that the bride's brother, Vernon Shaw Kennedy, is in the trenches somewhere in Flanders with the French Army.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Karl E. Reiland. The bride was unattended, and there were only two ushers, Theodore Knapp and Henry Landon.

The bride wore a gown of white brocaded satin and tulle, modeled on the lines of an old Velasquez portrait. The skirt of tulle was hooped and the corsags was long pointed and décolleté, showing the shoulders, as in the old portraits of the master, with puffs of banded tulle falling over the long satin sleeves. The veil of tulle was arranged over the coiffure after the fashion of the Elizabethan headdress, caught low below the ears with a cluster of orange blossoms, the veil forming the train of the short-length skirt. Her only ornament was a diamond and pearl brooch, fashioned like the old English York rose, the gift of her mother. She carried a shower bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley, with long white streamers.

WIDENER'S BODY IN CRYPT.

Flowers Worth $20,000 from Mourners—Service for Family.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 8.—The body of P. A. B. Widener, multimillionaire financier, lay in its solid bronze coffin in the Van Dyck room of Lynnewood Hall last night and today, guarded by the dead man's four oldest servants and surrounded by a group of the world's most precious paintings and art objects, all of which, except one, were hidden in black crepe. The one exception was the massive Sargent portrait of P. A. B. Widener, directly beneath which the coffin reposed on four pillars. This afternoon there were simple services held in this apartment, after which the body of the financier was removed to Laurel Hill Cemetery and laid in its crypt in the Widener mausoleum there. It was dark when the funeral party reached the tomb.

Twenty thousand dollars' worth of flowers were in the Widener home. They came from the richest and poorest. John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, J. P. Morgan, Charles M. Schwab, Jacob H. Schiff, E. T. Stotesbury, and E. H. Gary were included in the number who sent offerings. Two automobile trucks came from New York filled with designs, big and little.

Not a person beyond the members of the Widener family were permitted within the Van Dyck room during the short service conducted by the Rev. J. Thompson Cole of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. About 200 bankers, financiers, and business men, friends of the late millionaire, who came to the house, remained in another room during the services. They included Mr. Stotesbury, Yale Dolan, John G. Johnson, Sidney Keith, George A. Huhn, Rodman Griscom, Eli Kirk Price and J. Franklin McFadden.

Much speculation is rife in Philadelphia over the disposition made in the Widener will of the millions of dollars' worth of paintings and other works of art now in Lynnewood Hall. It is believed that Mr. Widener's old idea of giving them to Philadelphia was abandoned several years ago when the City Council indicated its intention not to erect an art museum. Not a hint of what will be done with the collection has been obtainable. Mr. Widener's wealth probably will remain in the family, being divided between Joseph E. Widener, Mrs. Fitz Eugene Dixon, his daughter, and the children of the late George D. Widener, his son, who went down on the Titanic.

Obituary Notes.

RICHARD BIRMINGHAM, said to be 104 years old, died yesterday at St. Ann's Home for the Aged, in Rochester, N. Y. His age is authenticated, members of his family say, by records in Ireland which were examined a few years ago.

MICHAEL J. QUINN, a photographer and artist, died in Troy, N. Y., yesterday. For many years Mr. Quinn was associated with New York City photographers.

JOHN G. ROSS, the oldest village official of New Rochelle, N. Y., died of heart disease yesterday at his home, 53 Beechwood Avenue, in his ninety-fifth year. He was at one time a Trustee of the old village of New Rochelle.

THOMAS J. EYMAN, Vice President of the American Button Company of Orange, N. J., died yesterday at his home in that city in his fifty-seventh year.

EDWARD J. OLDHAM, 52 years old, employed by William Albers, a blank book manufacturer in this city, N. Y., yesterday committed suicide by jumping from the Blank Book Manufacturers' Union, Local No. 6, died on Sunday at his home, 414 Sixty-second Street, Bay Ridge.

Mrs. LAVINA VAN CLEAF, widow of Daniel Conover Van Cleaf, and the oldest woman in the Fort Hamilton section of Brooklyn, died on Saturday at the home of her granddaughter in Southhold, L. I., at the age of 97 years. The funeral services will be held in Grace M. E. Church, Fourth and Ovington Avenues, Bay Ridge, today.

JOHN P. BONNEY, an electrical contractor and President of the Thompson, Bonney Company, at 45 York Street, died on Sunday at his home, 223 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 42 years. He was prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Covenant Lodge No. 758, F. and A. M.; Orient Chapter No. 138, R. A. M.; Damascus Commandery No. 58, Knights Templar; Kismet Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Amaranth Lodge, No. 884, K. and L. of H.; the Modern Science Club, and the Metropolitan Electrical Trade Association. He left a widow, two sons and two daughters.

Mrs. HENRIETTA DAVISON, an old and active member of the James M. E. Church and mother of the Rev. Dr. W. L. Davison, pastor of the Fleet Street M. E. Church, died at the parsonage, 363 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday. She was 73 years old and the widow of William Davison, at one time a well-known wholesale grocer in Manhattan and member of the firm of Davison Brothers. She is survived by her son and two daughters.

JOSEPH DOWLING, 76 years old, for many years employed by the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, died on Sunday at his home, 821 Avenue N, Flatbush, from apoplexy.

ROBERT HANSEN DIXSON, father of Alderman Frank T. Dixson of Brooklyn, and a member of Sylvester Council, C. B. L.; Court Eve, F. of A., and the Holy Name Society, died on Sunday at his home, 310 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-seventh year. Mr. Dixson was born in Denmark.

PETER WRIGHT, a well-known real estate dealer of Brooklyn and founder of the firm of Wright & Aston, died at the Midwood Sanitarium last Saturday and was buried yesterday. Mr. Wright was born 75 years ago in Montreal, Canada, and was a son of Henry Wright, a prominent contractor of that city. He came to the United States in his youth and at the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in a Massachusetts regiment and served throughout the conflict. Mr. Wright was a member of Commonwealth Lodge, No. 409, F. and A. M., and the Invincible Club.

Miss MARY AGNES LORD, a niece of the late Mrs. Horace B. Claflin, wife of the founder of the H. B. Claflin Company, died on Sunday at Framingham, Mass., in her seventieth year.

MATTHEW C. JENKINS, a civil engineer, died on Sunday at the Hotel Woodward in his forty-third year.

Mrs. MARGARET STERLING POSTLEY, 63 years old, widow of Captain Clarence Ashley Postley of the United States Army, died on Sunday at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, where she made her home.

JAMES GILMOUR, one of the last of the Union soldiers who dug their way out of Libby Prison during the civil war, died on Sunday at his home, 164 West 120th Street. After the war he went into the plumbing supply business.

Mrs. ADELE L. CHESMAN, widow of Nelson Chesman, former President of the Nelson Chesman Advertising Agency, died yesterday at her home, 98 Morningside Avenue, in her sixty-eighth year.

JOHN LARKIN died at his home in Cohoes yesterday. For many years he was one of the most prominent figures in Democratic politics in Northern New York. He was born in Greenbush, now Rensselaer, Dec. 1, 1834, and had lived in Cohoes since 1846. He was a stone mason by trade and helped erect Harmony Hotel, which he made his home in the last years of his life.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 *Bryant.*

Married

WEBB—BROWN.—Saturday, Nov. 6, at the Ascension Memorial Church, New York, Elsie Beatrice Brown, daughter of Mrs. Anna Brown Gillene, to Norton Webb.

Brooklyn.

HYDE—WALKER.—Nov. 7, Anna G. Walker to George F. Hyde.

Long Island.

FLUHR—GUNYAN.—Nov. 7, Forest Park, Ethel M. Gunyan to Julius C. Fluhr.

OSBORN—LEPPERT.—Nov. 6, Richmond Hill, Katherine A. Leppert to Harold F. Osborn.

Died

ANDERSON.—On Monday, Nov. 8, 1915, Emma Rogers Anderson of 434 Park Place, Brooklyn. Funeral service at St. Mary's P. E. Church, Classon and Willoughby Avs., Brooklyn, Wednesday, Nov. 10, at 2 P. M.

BAILEY.—Suddenly, Sunday, Nov. 7, 1915, Samuel Bailey. Funeral service at his home, 20 Vernon Place, East Orange, N. J., Tuesday evening, Nov. 9, at 8:30 o'clock. Interment at Woodbridge, N. J.

BLOCH.—On Monday, Nov. 8, 1915, Lizeta Bloch. In her 65th year, beloved wife of Valentine and mother of Mrs. Dr. E. Maisner, Max, Alfred, Gustave, Jennette, William, Dr. Leon, and Bessie Bloch. Funeral from her late residence, 413 Humboldt St., Union Hill, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 9, 10 A. M. Omit flowers.

BUTLER.—Nov. 7, 1915, at 25 Manhattan Av., New York City, Ellen J. Butler, in her 66th year. Funeral private.

CHESMAN.—On Monday, Nov. 8, Mrs. Adele S. Chesman, widow of Nelson Chesman, former President of the Nelson Chesman Advertising Agency. Funeral on Wednesday, Nov. 10th, at her late residence, 98 Morningside Av., at 8 P. M. Interment at Lancaster, N. H. St. Louis, Chicago, and Chattanooga papers please copy.

CORNWELL.—Entered into rest on Saturday, Nov. 6, Mattie A., wife of Henry E. Cornwell. Funeral services at her late residence, 152 Greenwich St., Hempstead, L. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 9, at 2 P. M.

COLBURN.—On Nov. 8, 1915, Caroline, widow of Edward A. Colburn. Funeral services at her late residence, 680 Greene Av., Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, Nov. 10, at 8 o'clock.

DAWBARN.—On Nov. 3, in San Leandro, in his 83d year, Charles Dawbarn, father of the late Dr. Robert H. M. Dawbarn.

DE COU.—At Trenton, N. J., on the 7th inst., Emma, daughter of the late Joseph and Mary Clarke de Cou. Relatives and friends invited to attend funeral services, from St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock; interment, Riverview Cemetery. Friends may review remains on Tuesday morning between 9 and 11 o'clock.

DRAPER.—On Monday, Nov. 8, 1915, Colonel T. Wall Morgan Draper, son of Theodore Sedgewick and Elizabeth Morgan, in the 61st year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DRUMMOND.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 7, 1915, John Edward, husband of Emma S. Totten. Funeral services at his home, 104 South 10th St., Newark, on Wednesday, Nov. 10, at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends, also members of Roseville Lodge, No. 143, F. and A. M., are invited to attend. Interment at convenience of the family.

EARL.—Emily, wife of H. C. Earl. Funeral 11 A. M., Wednesday, 242 Van Ness St., Newburg, N. Y.

FALK.—In Boston on Nov. 6, in the 33d year of her age, Milly E. Falk, wife of Myron S. Falk, and daughter of Henry L. and Cecilia Binstein. Funeral services at her late residence, 44 West 53d St., on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

FARAON.—On Nov. 7, at his residence, 808 West End Av., Rene J., beloved son of Joseph P. and Henrietta Faraon. Funeral Tuesday, Nov. 9, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment private.

FLANNERY.—Joseph D., Nov. 7. Funeral service 10 A. M. Wednesday, 10th, Holy Name Church, 96th and Amsterdam Av.

GIFFING.—Suddenly, on Monday, Nov. 8, John C. Giffing, in the 91st year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 102 West 131st St., Wednesday, Nov. 10, 7:30 P. M.

GILMOUR.—On Nov. 7, 1915, Adjutant James Gilmour, husband of Mary Morrison Gilmour, in his 80th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 164 West 120th St., 8 P. M., Tuesday, Nov. 9. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

HEIDEMAN.—On Nov. 8, 1915, at his residence, 1 Arden Av., Anton, husband of Pauline Heideman. Funeral private.

HEIMSOTH.—Suddenly, Nov. 7, 1915, Alma S. Heimsoth, aged 21 years, beloved daughter of Elizabeth Heimsoth and sister of Irene Sauter and Joseph Heimsoth. Friends and relatives invited to attend funeral services at the residence of her mother, 726 St. Nicholas Av., Wednesday afternoon, 1 o'clock.

HUGHES.—On Saturday, Nov. 6, at her residence, 986 Trinity Av., Abigail, widow of John Hughes. Funeral services at the Welsh Presbyterian Church, 155th St., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av., Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

JENKINS.—At Hotel Woodward on Nov. 7 of pneumonia, Matthew C., aged 48 years, son of the late Francis and Mary E. Jenkins. Funeral private. Friends kindly omit flowers.

KLEINMAN.—Irving Council, 602, R. A.—Brethren: You are fraternally requested to participate in the last solemn tribute of respect to our beloved Past Regent, Henry David Kleinman, at his late residence, 2,041 5th Av., corner 126th St., Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1 P. M.

SAUL J. ROSENTHAL, Regent.
FRANK D. LAKESTREAM, Secretary.

LILLEY.—On Nov. 8, 1915, at his residence, 420 Riverside Drive, James Raynor Lilley, son-in-law of the late Judge Charles Daniels. Notice of funeral later.

LORD.—On Saturday, Nov. 6, at Framingham, Mass., Mary Agnes Lord, daughter of the late James and Mary Anne Sanger Lord. Funeral at Framingham on Wednesday, Nov. 10, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

MacDOUGALL.—On Nov. 8, 1915, Jemima, widow of John G. MacDougall, in her 80th year. Funeral from her late residence, 300 West 55th St., on Wednesday, at 1 P. M.

MacKAY.—Catherine I. On Nov. 8, 1915, Catherine I. MacKay, wife of the late John MacKay. Funeral service from her late residence, 72 Bay Ridge Av., Brooklyn, Nov. 10, 1915, at 3:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Interment at convenience of the family.

McKNIGHT.—Nov. 7, 1915, Samuel, son of James and Sarah Jane McKnight. Funeral services this (Tuesday) afternoon, 2 o'clock, residence, 448 East 145th St.

MACMASTER.—On Nov. 3, at 545 Elm St., Arlington, N. J., Hamilton Wells Macmaster, late of Belfast, Ireland.

MARKS.—On Monday, Nov. 8, at 2 A. M., Pauline, widow of Simon Marks, and mother of Mordecai and Samuel Marks, Mrs. Charles Joseph, Mrs. Jack Rosenbaum, Mrs. Charles Morris, Mrs. Jake Joel, and Mrs. Ben Flesserman. Train leaves Pennsylvania Station Tuesday, 3:08 P. M. Interment at Athens, Ga. Athens, (Ga.,) Paris, (France,) and Rotterdam (Holland) papers please copy.

MAYER.—At Montclair, N. J., Nov. 7, 1915, Mary A., daughter of the late Jacob F. and Louisa S. Mayer. Funeral services from her late residence, 213 Valley Road, on Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1915, at 2:30 P. M. Interment, Rosedale Cemetery.

NELSON.—Abraham, beloved father of Helene and Arthur, on Monday, Nov. 8, 1915, in his 51st year. Funeral from his late residence, 314 West 100th St., on Wednesday morning, Nov. 10, 1915, at 9:30 o'clock.

NELSON.—Abraham. At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Beth Israel Hospital, held on November 8th, 1915, the following minute was unanimously adopted:

The members of the Board of Directors have learned with deep sorrow of the death of their esteemed friend and co-worker, Abraham Nelson. Mr. Nelson served continuously as a member of the board since 1895, and in addition to his active participation in the affairs of the institution and his indefatigable work and unselfish devotion to its welfare and progress, acted during his entire connection with the hospital as its counsel and legal advisor and gratuitously assumed charge of all its legal affairs, and

Resolved, That in his untimely death the institution has been deprived of one of its most loyal and devoted friends and earnest workers and has suffered a distinct loss and will sadly miss his presence and counsel, and the community a man of the highest attainments and ideals and of sterling character; and be it further

Resolved, That the sympathy and condolence of the board be extended to the bereaved family,

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

OUR MR. L. RUBEN WILL SEE YOUR SPRING LINE OF SILK AND COTTON DRESSES (FROM ABOUT $2.00 TO $15.00 EACH) ANY MORNING FROM 8:15 TO 10:30 A. M., AND 3:30 TO 5:30 P. M. STANDARD MAIL ORDER CO., 423 WEST 55TH ST.

WANTED—Jobs of ladies' coats and suits; better kind only. 168 Madison Av., 7th floor.

JOBBER looking at Infants' and Children's Coats for Spring. Write for appointment. S 83 Times.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway, Spring 358.

JOBBER LOOKING AT NOVELTIES, silk, cotton waists. Room 901, 43 West 27th St.

1,500 COATS TO CLOSE OUT.
Full line and belted fancy mixture girls' coats, $2; ladies' zibelines and chinchillas, fur collars, $3.50 and $5.50. D. Pankin & Sons, 37 West 20th St.

1,000 COATS TO CLOSE OUT; fur-trimmed mixtures and wool plushes, kerseys and zibelines. Koguet & Ulius Bros., 129 West 22d St.

JOBBER LOOKING at contractors' supplies of Spring silk, serge, and cotton dresses, every afternoon between 4 and 6. 33-39 West 34th St., Room 604.

OPEN FOR JOBS OF ALL KINDS OF MATERIAL SUITABLE FOR CLOAKS; ANY QUANTITY. FLEISCHER CLOAK & SUIT CO., 826 BROADWAY.

JOB OF DRESSES to close out; children's and ladies' serges, combinations, velvets; also party dresses. Subin, 32 West 24th St.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY PLAID BACKS, ZIBELINES, MIXTURES, AND BROADCLOTH COATS; ALL SNAPPY MODELS. I. & B. SHAPIRO CLOAK CO., 37 WEST 20TH ST.

JOBS IN CORDUROY DRESSES. COLORS NAVY, BROWN AND WINE. STANDARD MAIL ORDER CO., 423 WEST 55TH ST., MR. L. RUBEN.

1,000 FUR TRIMMED plush, corduroy, and mixtures coats, for immediate delivery and to close out. H. Greenberg Co., 35 West 31st.

NICE LOT plush coats, fur trimmed; also corduroys and mixtures; reasonable prices; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 W. 28th St.

MEN'S AND YOUTHS' clothing cut, trimmed and made. $4.50 up; specials, $5.75 up. Goldfrank Mfg. Co., Inc., 32 Union Square.

LARGE QUANTITY of crepe de chine and other silk waists to close down at a low price. Schwartz, 19 West 19th St.

HAVE SALT'S ESQUIMETTE at $3.65; Philadelphia pile fabric, 40-in., at $3.40; plushes, net cash. P 31 Times Annex.

COATS, FUR TRIMMED.
Have immediate delivery; $3.75 to $12.50. Hirsch & Bro., 133 West 27th St.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, Plush Corduroy and Zibeline Coats; also Velvet Suits. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 20th St.

FOR DELIVERY.—Silk radium, lace waists, and other fancy material, $2.25 up. Daily 43d, 10 West 43d St.

HAVE 8 LUMPS BLACK WINDHEIMER VELVETEEN, QUALITY D, AT 35c. A YARD. PHONE 1080 SPRING.

ASSORTMENT Cotton Piece Goods, Prints, and Fancies; also Remnants, 134 Spring St., J. Rosenberg & Co.

A lot of silk petticoats, also messalines, piece goods to sacrifice. Telephone Stagg 67.

Black zibeline and sport coatings for sale cheap. Warren Woolen Co., 40 West 17th.

JOBS OF PLUSH and cloth coats at cheap prices. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

WE ARE showing the latest novelties in Skating Coats. M. & H. Gordon, 22 W. 20th.

FOR SALE.—Black botony, black broadcloth, at opening prices. M. D., Box 45 Times.

FOR SALE—9 pieces pink genuine French linen, 40 inches. S 85 Times.

FOR SALE.—Esquenette plush at $3.50. Levinthal & Horowitz, 15 West 24th St.

360 PIECES OF SIX MM. Jap silk at 36½c. for sale. Feinberg Bros., 22 West 15th St.

Jobs desired for cash in highest grade ladies' and children's dresses and suits, plush and Winter coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard Street; Franklin 4543.

WILL PAY CASH for odds on Jobs from cloak manufacturers. Z 226 Times Annex.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel, Frank & Robertson, 32 Lispenard St. Fra. 4960.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 W. 28th St. Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Saturday...3@3¼ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Record Price for Opium.

"With the exception of a sharp and more or less artifical spurt in opium values after the beginning of hostilities in 1914," says the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, "prevailing prices for the drug mark the highest record for nearly half a century, namely $10 per pound for ordinary druggists' quality." The Balkan war and the siege of Constantinople are among the factors leading to this result.

Silk Waists for Young Girls.

An enterprising house engaged in the manufacture of children's wear is now making a line of crepe de chine waists for girls as young as 12 years. This is a business that offers new possibilities, as waists for those so young have been formerly restricted entirely as far as is known, to cheaper materials such as madras. Silk waists were made in size ranges from 16 up.

Middy Suits Prove Popular.

The trend in boys' wash suits has been lately in the direction of the middy suit, distinguished from the old English schoolboy styles that were the vogue a short time ago. Manufacturers are well engaged on orders for immediate delivery as well as on Spring business. The middy suit is a new development along old lines, and the combinations of colors and materials have been calculated to attract the buyers.

Competing with French Goods.

The manufacturers of infants' wear are having an exceptionally prosperous season. This is due in large measure to the handicap under which the French houses, which were pre-eminent in the production of hand-made goods, are laboring. The uncertainty of foreign supplies has diverted trade ordinarily placed with foreign manufacturers to domestic channels, and the satisfaction given by the home product will doubtless hold the buyers even when the French manufacturers are able to resume their normal trade.

Looking for Something New.

The women's wear cutting-up trade seems to be on a still hunt for a Spring novelty, but so far without success. The dress goods sellers have been asked for "something new," but most suggestions have been turned down. The trouble is that very few houses in the coat and suit trade have cleared out their stocks of gabardines, poplins, and whipcords, and, until they do, attempts to push anything different in the fabric line will not meet with much success. Gabardine is probably the material most sought after at the present time for Spring, and selling agents view the outlook on this cloth in a very optimistic light.

Substitutes for Jute Sacks.

In Chile, according to a report from Consul Thomas W. Voetter of Antofagasta, substitutes for jute sacks are beginning to be used in shipping ores. The warp and woof of the fabric are made of strips of paper, doubled and twisted, in combination with a small quantity of some short vegetable fibre. These paper sacks, which come from Germany, are said to stand hard usage and to be available for several shipments before wearing out. They have been substituted for jute ones because the scarcity of vessels to bring the latter from India has nearly doubled the price.

Burlap Prices Stronger.

The renewed attention that has been given burlaps in the last few days by large users has done a great deal to improve the price position of the local market, and bullish reports from Calcutta regarding transit facilities have also played a part. Heavy goods continue in a relatively firmer position than lightweights. For instance, the average quotation now on 40-inch, 10½-ounce goods is 8 cents, though it is probable that prompt buyers could shade that price by about 10 points. Ten-ounce, "forties," which are also scare, are held here around 7.60@7.65 cents, while 8 and 7½-ounce goods in this width are quoted at 5.25@5.35, and 5.15@5.25 cents, respectively. Quite a good inquiry for special widths and weights is reported and higher prices generally are expected before the close of the week.

Gray Goods Open Quietly.

The week opened quietly in the local gray goods market yesterday, and it is now evident that nothing short of a substantial recovery in cotton will be required to start buying on a large scale. The inquiry for printcloths, though somewhat limited, was reported better than that for sheetings and drills, neither of which moved at all freely. Sales of printcloths at present prices were reported for delivery during the next sixty to ninety days, among them being 39-inch 72-76s at 5⅝ cents; 39-inch 68-72s at 5 cents; 38½-inch 64-60s at 4⅝ cents, and 38½-inch 60-48s at 4 cents. Spot quotations on these and other constructions follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	5⅝c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s	5c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4c
39-inch, 56-44s	3⅞c	27-inch, 64-60s	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4⅝c	27-inch, 56-52s	2½c

*Asked.

About the Fine Goods.

While statements of sellers of fine cotton goods do not altogether agree at the moment regarding the amount of immediate and nearby business being placed on this merchandise, the best information is to the effect that it is not as active as it has been. Whether this is due to the fact that buyers are getting "fed up" for the time being, or whether it is due to the belief that present prices are too high in view of the position of the cotton market, it not entirely clear. It is very probable, however, that price is the mainspring of the situation, especially so in view of the rapid advances of the last few weeks. One unusual feature of this part of the market, however, is the lateness of delivery of some of the orders placed. It is not at all a rare thing to hear of shipments to come as far away as mid-April, and in some cases as late as May 1. There has been no great change in the character of the demand, piques, honeycombs, voiles, and cotton, and silk novelties still being well to the top of the list of popular fabrics.

Silk Imports Grow.

The Silk Association of America reports the dutiable imports of silk goods for the five weeks ended Oct. 30 as $2,516,776 compared with $2,630,686 for the same period in 1914. Fabrics woven in the piece showed an increase in value this year over last of $194,736. A surprising drop took place in the importations of pile fabrics, for which there has been a very large demand in this country. The statistics show that a total amount of $872,334 worth of these textiles came in this year for the given period, compared with $205,918 for the same time last year. Another big drop occurred in the importation of ribbons, of which only $4,417 worth came in this year against $42,000 last year. In silk handkerchiefs, cut, not hemmed, or hemmed only, there was an increase of from $615 last year to $14,087 this season. Another important increase took place in the importations of artificial silk yarns.

Silk Business Especially Good.

The silk trade continues in such a flourishing state that it is proving an attraction for new capital. One prominent house is thinking seriously of calling in its salesmen who are now on the road showing Spring goods because it is not at all positive that the house will be able to fill further orders. Advances ranging from 10 per cent. downward are marked and cheerfully given. The increasing cost of production makes these advances necessary. The price of raw silk during the past two months has gone up fully 33 1-3 per cent., and the cost of dyeing has risen between 25 and 35 per cent. Taffetas still hold out as the most popular fabric, and satins in the better grades are well regarded in yarn dyes. There appears to be no cessation in the popularity of navy blue, although the trend in other colors is toward lighter shades.

TRACE OUR COTTON EXPORTS

Germany Suffered No Famine, American Investigator Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The impression that Germany has suffered a cotton famine is not true, according to information obtained by the Commercial Attaché of the United States at The Hague, Erwin W. Thompson, who has made an investigation of the conditions of the cotton market throughout Europe. In normal years the total amount of American cotton imported by Germany is, roundly, 2,400,000 bales. With a large stock of cotton in hand Germany's mills were able to continue with the ordinary number of operatives and with the usual output during the first months of the war down to January of this year.

From January to April there were received at Bremen 200,000 bales of cotton from the United States. In addition to this direct shipment there have been shipped into Germany by re-export through other countries, 1,300,000 bales. Usually about 20 per cent. of Germany's raw cotton is supplied from India, Egypt, Persia, and various small sources of supply, and the remainder comes from the United States. The same is probably true of Russia and France.

In all the war countries the large demand has been for the coarser fabrics needed for military purposes and in these the output has been greatly increased and, consequently, mills have some of the time been run twenty hours a day instead of ten.

In France, however, the mills, it is reported, are running at about 20 per cent. of capacity. In Russia cotton mills have been running double time. The only serious cut in the market demand arises in Poland, which required about 20 per cent. of the Russian output. Mr. Thompson concludes from all the data at his command that the total continental consumption of cotton for the year of 1914-1915 is 5,730,000 bales, which is 1,767,000 less than in the previous year. The direct imports from the United States amounted to 4,017,379 bales, which was 1,367,639 bales less than the year before. The Russian supply is estimated to have been 900,000 bales and the supply from various scattered sources to have been 812,621 bales.

Very little cotton could be brought from India or Egypt, and it is safe to say that the depletion of stocks held on hand made up for the large amount that went into output without corresponding importations of raw material.

The destruction of the direct market for American cotton is shown by the returns from all the war countries. Austria in the past usually took 800,000 to 900,000 bales, but in the last year received only 600,000 from this country. Belgium's importation in 1914 was 226,967 bales from the United States. In 1915 it was 5,067 bales. In time of peace France buys largely of the United States, and in 1914 took 1,136,000 bales of our cotton, but in 1915 received only 692,000 bales. Germany's import the year before the war was 2,884,102 bales from the United States, and this year has been 1,794,143 bales directly and indirectly from this country. Russia took 1,099,076 bales in 1914, and 982,125 bales this year.

The export of cotton to the small neutral countries of Europe has not been large in view of the exigencies of war times. No cotton is allowed to go to them directly, and England sells with a very close regard for the day-to-day demands of their spindles. Denmark used but 104 bales of our cotton in 1914, but took 37,000 bales this year. Norway imported 3,750 bales in 1914, and this year 58,000 bales. The Netherlands increased the import of American cotton from 35,053 bales in 1914 to 510,000 bales this year. Sweden increased her import from this country from 51,671 bales to 746,000 bales. In the first war year Italy bought largely of our cotton, increasing her import from 537,357 bales to 1,727,400 bales.

MANY DIFFERENT DYES.

A Tabulation Showing 3,300 Brought Into This Country.

Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the Government dyestuffs expert, who has been in this city since the first week of September investigating the color situation, will close his office in the Custom House tomorrow, and continue his work in Washington in the offices of the Department of Commerce.

Apart from the general investigation conducted by Dr. Norton, the expert has prepared a census of dyestuffs used in this country prior to the European war. Altogether, something like 3,300 different dyes came into the United States just preceding the outbreak of hostilities, but owing to the unwillingness of importers representing the German manufacturers to divulge the exact character of many of the colors there has been a lack of information as to the respective quantities of the various dyes and intermediates actually brought in here.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield realized, it was said yesterday, that American manufacturers of dyestuffs should know exactly how much and what kinds of colors in detail were imported and consumed prior to the war. Dr. Norton was accordingly charged with getting the data together, and while he declined to say how the census was obtained it is known that Collector Malone put importers' invoices and other Custom House records at the investigator's disposal.

These were gone over minutely by the force of clerks under Dr. Norton, and detailed tabulations made of every kind of color imported for at least a decade. This information has been properly classified, and will be filed with the Department of Commerce, where it will be at the disposal of American manufacturers interested. It was stated yesterday on authority that the census just prepared is the first to be made in any country, not even Germany possessing a tabulation as complete as that just finished.

Complaining About Deliveries.

Reports from jobbers of knit goods indicate that there is much dissatisfaction among them regarding the slowness of deliveries of seasonable goods by several of the mills. Most of these goods, it is said, were purchased before the recent advances went into effect, and it is more or less disgruntled wholesalers that merchandise which should be coming to them is being diverted to more recent purchasers. While not declaring for one side or the other, a local knit goods man said yesterday that if the buyers' sentiments were true, they (the buyers) were merely getting what is due them for the "cocky" way in which many of them acted when warned that price advances were inevitable. As for the demand, there is little doubt to be found. Mills are running full shifts in a great many cases, and even then are not in a position to handle all the business booked and offered. The taking of war business, especially on fleeced goods, is practically out of the question because of the rush of domestic orders. There is not a great deal of feature to Spring business at present, and most interest is being shown in the lines for next Fall, which it is expected will be opened in the near future. Higher prices will rule throughout, from all accounts.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Thirty-two corporations, having aggregate capital stocks of $1,101,000, were chartered today. They include:

Passaic Cotton Mills, yarns, cotton, and other fabrics and textiles to carry on business with $480,000; S. A. Anderson, H. O. Coggeshall, Harry Wood, all Nassau.

Chiriqui Electric Corp'n, electrical mechanical engineer, motors, dynamos, $150,000; F. R. Owen, G. Jameson, J. A. Stapleton, 8 Bridge St.

Brite Corporation, realty, construction, $100,000; L. M. Schwan, John F. and W. Kirkpatrick Brice, 60 Wall St.

The Walker Cold Storage Co., Hamlin, refrigeration, $60,000; E. W. Judd, B. J. Snook, M. E. Blossom, Walker.

Anemorrefs Farm Products Co., dairy farm products, $50,000; T. Mitrou, N. Antoniades, G. Anemorrefs, 30 Madison St.

Benjamin Hilton & Co., Utica, realty, stocks, bonds, investments, $25,000; J. W. Church, H. A. Higbee, R. E. Benjamin, Utica.

T. J. Collins & Sons, Buffalo, drugs, chemicals, $50,000; C. L. Thomas, B. and T. J. Collins, Buffalo.

Herrity Land Corp'n, realty, construction, $20,000; G. B. Goldin, E. Roeder, R. E. J. Corcoran, 328 Union St., Brooklyn.

Ownahome Corp'n, Jamaica, realty construction, $20,000; B. Lissey, M. Gross, E. Buxbaum, West St., Jamaica.

West Motor Sales Co., Buffalo, vehicles, aeroplanes, devices, garages, $15,000; K. Neftel, F. E. Weir, J. R. Moore, 1,237 Main St., Buffalo.

Buffalo Creek Lead and Zinc Mines, Buffalo, realty, mining, $15,000; G. M. Rogers, C. E. Nelson, J. L. Harpending, Smithville, Okla.

Liberty Woolen Mills, woolens, silks, cotton, $10,000; S. D. Merrilson, M. E. Levine, H. Cohen, 320 Broadway.

The Nallorete Corpn., Forest Hills, architects, designers, builders, $10,000; J. Horr, Jr., W. S. Jones, H. Sheldon, 50 W. 49th St.

American Snap Fastener Co., fasteners used in wearing apparel, $10,000; G. Leight, S. Blumberg, S. H. Immeigluck, 561 W. 163d St.

Washington Underwear Co., $10 000; M., P., and W. Garish, 1,820 Clinton Av., Bronx.

Red Taxi Co., Albany, operate taxicab service, $5,000; B. H. and H. Arnink, W. C. Allen, 448 Delaware Av., Albany.

Oscar Armbruster & Co., flavoring extracts, essential oils, perfumes, soaps, $10,000; W. Coote, C. and O. Arnbruster, Baldwin.

Gripp Realty Corpn., agency, brokerage, construction, $10,000; W. J. Higgins, W. Holman, J. V. D. Cornell, 1,270 Broadway.

Bradford-Loockerman Corpn., mercantile, merchandise, $10,000; F. C. McGurk, M. T. Murray, Jr., W. Bradford, Jr., 135 William St.

Westcott Automobile Co., Brooklyn, tying machines, aerial devices, motors, tires, $5,000; J. G. Snyder, A. H. Tag, Selwyn W. Kesler, 228 New York Av., Brooklyn.

The Park Jewelry Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; H. Goldsmith, I. Friedman, N. F. Kaziow, 409 40th St. Brooklyn.

Dexter Milling Co., Dexter, mill feed, fertilizers, dairy products, $5,000; E. B. Eveleigh, C. W. and J. Campbell, Dexter.

Capital increases: General Federation Magazine, New York, $25,000 to $100,000; Niagara Motor Boat Co., North Tonawanda, $20,000 to $50,000; Norwich Wire Basket Co, Norwich, $25,000 to $50,000; N. C. Clausen Architectural Iron Co., Albany $20,000 to $35,000; Oco Silk Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, $30,000 to $50,000; V. W. Gruyich & Co., Brooklyn, $5,000 to $15,000; the Schidenburg Co., New York, $10,000 to $20,000; Joseph Ross, Inc., New York, $1,000 to $10,000.

Authorizations: W. E. Whann Co., Springmill, Penn., fertilizers, $100,000; representative, J. F. Barrett, 60 Trinity Place, New York.

Russian-American Direct Trade Corporation, Richmond, Va., storage, wharfage warehousing, forwarding, $100,000; representative, J. Markham Marshall, 25 Broad St., New York.

Voluntary dissolutions: Maurice G. Costello Realty Co., Brooklyn; The Tolax Chemical Co., Utica; Graham & Matlack, Manhattan; Meehan Building Co., Bronx; James F. Meehan Co., Bronx; T. J. Cunningham Co., Bronx; Public Stationery Co., Brooklyn.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 8.—Charters filed here: Southern Steel Products Co., $5,000,000. To manufacture, sell, deal in and with iron, steel, and other products. Incorporators, local, (Wilmington, Del.,) parties: J. H. Nixon, Clarence J. Jacobs, Harry W. Davis. International Aerial Navigation Co., $1,000,000. To manufacture aeroplanes, flying machines, motor boats, &c. Incorporators, local, (Wilmington, Del.,) parties: M. E. Shakespeare, H. M. Brown, L. S. Dorsey.

Clark Paving Corporation, New York, $1,000,000. To manufacture, sell, and deal in and with fibrous paving materials of all kinds. H. O. Coughlan, Samuel B. Howard, S. A. Anderson, all of New York.

Pioneer Smoke Indicator Co., Philadelphia, $1,000,000. To manufacture and install smoke indicators, lamp lights for gas or electricity. John H. McQuillen, W. F. Cochrane, Howard E. Cade.

American Asiatic Co., Tientsin, China, $20,000. To carry on a general international merchant commission business to furnish information of foreign markets, &c. Effie M. Chandless, Robert H. Chandless, Tientsin, China; Henry E. Matteson, New York.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Royal Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of cotton and wool waste, of Rahway, N. J., recently instituted an advance in the wages of their employes, which is said to be the forerunner of a profit-sharing plan.

Miss Eloise Trostler, formerly connected with the New York office of Stix, Baer & Fuller of St. Louis, has been appointed buyer of ready-to-wear garments with the F. S. Farmer Company of 470 Fourth Avenue.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Cotton Goods and Jute Bags Among the Things Considered.

Marshall Field & Co. were successful yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in securing lower duty on heavy importations of cotton dress goods. They were returned at 30 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for Jacquard-figured manufactures of cotton, and were claimed properly dutiable as woven figured cotton cloth according to the average yarn number used in the fabrics.

Morck & Richards, Seattle, won in the claim that bassine fibure should be admitted at 15 per cent. ad valorem as an unenumerated manufactured article. The Collector classified the merchandise as tampico by similitude and exacted duty at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem. The board reached the conclusion that the similitude clause was wrongly applied in this case and reversed the Collector.

Lower duty was given on slippers imported by J. J. Gavin & Co. and A. S. Herrmann. The articles were composed of straw and lined with cotton terry cloth. Appraiser Sague reported that cotton was the component of chief value in the make-up, the result being that the Collector classified the goods as cotton wearing apparel, calling for duty at 50 per cent. ad valorem. The importers at the trial proved that straw predominated in value. The board accordingly ordered entry at 35 per cent. as manufactures of straw.

The Southern Pacific Company protested the Collector's action in taking duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem on second-hand jute bags as manufactures of vegetable fibre. The company claimed free entry as rags, bagging for cotton, material for use in paper making, or at 10 per cent. ad valorem, as waste. A discount of 5 per cent. also was asked, as the bags were brought to this country in American vessels. At the trial the Southern Pacific representatives failed to prove that the bags were waste, rags, or for paper making. No evidence was introduced in support of the claim for a rebate. Judge Cooper said that the claim should have been for entry at 10 per cent. as "bags or sacks made from plain woven fabrics of single jute yarns, not dyed or colored." Since the evidence was insufficient and the right claim not made, the protests were overruled.

The Tajimi Company was sustained in the contention that jardinieres and fern dishes were properly dutiable at 15 per cent. as manufactures of wood. The Collector was reversed in taking duty at 25 per cent. ad valorem as bamboo baskets.

Failure to appear at duly set trials resulted in the following protests being overruled: International News Company, Abbey & Imbrie, Brown & Roese, the Kaufmann & Straus Company, K. Takayama, Dezell & Helwig, S. Stern, B. Altman & Co., Gimbel Bros., Morimura Bros., L. & E. Stirn, Snow's U. S. Sample Express Company, Syndicate Trading Company, R. F. Downing & Co., Rusch & Co., E. W. Kunz, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Schofield & Walker, and William H. Stiner & Sons.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

GUDEBROD BROS. CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Gudebrod Bros. Co., manufacturer of spool silk, at 753 Broadway, by Rounds, Schurman & Dwight, attorneys for these creditors: Tata Sons & Co., $6,722; John B. Sturm, agent of P. Colombo & Co. of Milan, Italy, $7,455, and Anton Schmid, as trustee of the Haledon Throwing Co., $13,556. Judge Hough appointed Frederick C. Gudebrod receiver. He was Secretary of the company. Judge Hough also directed him to consult with George M. Hard, Henry L. Gwalter, and Paul Gerli, a committee of creditors, as to all important matters connected with the continuance of the business. Among creditors who requested the appointment of Mr. Gudebrod are: Peck, Chatham & Phenix National Bank, $26,948; Arnold Karberg & Co., $20,659; G. S. Lings & Co., $15,486; Haledon Throwing Co., $13,556, and Paul Gerli & Co., $6,722. The assets are estimated at $100,000. Liabilities are reported to be $250,000. The firm had sales offices in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland, and Chicago. Bradstreet's took away a favorable report in January, 1915. The company has been under the supervision of a committee of creditors.

MAX STERNBERG, manufacturer of children's cloaks at 129 West Twenty-ninth Street, has made an assignment to George Lawyer. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by Myers & Goldsmith, attorneys for creditors. Liabilities are $40,000 and assets $15,000. Judge Hough appointed George Lawyer receiver, and authorized him to continue business for thirty days.

ELKAN DEICHES, manufacturer of women's apparel at 43 West Twenty-fourth Street, has made an assignment to David E. Golieb. A petition in bankruptcy has also been filed against him. Liabilities are said to be $20,000 and assets $15,000. Mr. Deiches had stores at Johnsbury, St. Mary's, and Kane, Penn., but these were incorporated in August, and he became President of them. He manufactured cloaks, suits, and dresses.

PURE DYE SILK COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Pure Dye Silk Company, wholesale dealer in silks and satins at 111 Fifth Avenue, by these creditors: Jacob S. Kohen, Irving B. Berkman, Isedell and Herman Funk, $150. The company made an assignment on Saturday. Liabilities are about $5,000.

MICHAEL CERUSSI.—A petition has been filed against Michael Cerussi, building contractor of 271 to 279 East 135th Street.

MILLIE STEIN.—A petition has been filed against Millie Stein, bakery and lunchroom at 120 Second Avenue. She made an assignment on Friday. Liabilities are $2,000 and assets $500.

LUDWIG ROSENZWEIG & SON.—Irving Rosenzweig of the firm of Ludwig Rosenzweig & Son, jobbers in dry goods at 319 Church Street, has made an assignment of and for the firm to Holmes J. Corbet.

EMPIRE WAIST STORES, Inc., of 206 East Fifty-seventh Street, with a branch store at 866 Westchester Avenue, has made an assignment to Isidore M. Silberman.

ROYAL MARBLE WORKS, INC., manufacturer of marble fixtures at 612 East Sixteenth Street, has made an assignment to Harry Rosenfeld.

Discharged from Bankruptcy.

Judge Hough, in the United States District Court yesterday, granted discharges to these bankrupts:

HERMAN FINKELSTEIN, INC., importer of smoked fish, 12 Second Street; liabilities, $60,146.

CARBONDALE SPONGE CO., 46 Gold Street; liabilities, $31,495.

CHARLES MULLER, 970 East 170th Street, formerly cafe; liabilities, $36,542.

HENRY H. SIMPSON, 987 Union Avenue, formerly bakery and lunch room; liabilities, $11,434.

JAMES JORDAN, furniture, 207 Park Row; liabilities, $12,164.

JACOB WISOTSKY, manufacturer of fur trimmings, 57 East Eleventh Street; liabilities, $11,554.

MARTHA CLOSE, costumes, 8 West Forty-fifth Street; liabilities, $10,425.

LOUIS E. LEVY, manufacturer of women's hats, 19 West Houston Street.

JACOB DIAMOND, clothing, 141 Stanton Street.

SIDNEY J. COWEN, lawyer, 2,674 Marion Avenue.

ISRAEL G. HOWELL, paints, 572 East Seventy-ninth Street.

HENRY LINDEMAN, piano manufacturer, 1,925 Seventh Avenue.

PAUL PIEFKE, 849 Union Avenue, formerly liquors.

MALVINA L. BRODER, actress, 221 Second Avenue.

OSIAS LIND, stationer, 247 Rivington Street.

WILLIAM MILLER, dresses, 10 West Eighteenth Street; liabilities, $17,183.

HYMAN LABES, dresses, 106 Greene Street; liabilities, $13,779.

SIDNEY W. HOAG, 259 West 117th Street, formerly deputy chief engineer, office Dock Department, retired on a pension.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—Receivers of the Walpole Tire and Rubber Company were authorized to pay another dividend of 5 per cent. today to creditors whose claims have been allowed by Judge Dodge in the United States District Court. This will make 90 per cent. that has been authorized. The receivers expect to pay a still further dividend later. They have $200,000 on hand.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Clemente Della Ventura, grocer, filed voluntary petition in bankruptcy this afternoon. Liabilities $11,301.82. Assets $5,555.92.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Adelson, Louis—American Woolen Co. of N. Y. $45,390.43
Argento, Rosario—N. Y. Edison Co.; costs 114.24
Blood, John H.—Williamson Co. 322.57
Bartelstone, Louis—Dochtermann Storage Warehouse Co. 392.15
Baehr, Minnie D., & Jessie D. Barenborg—S. A. Smith 181.25
Burnham, Catherine M.—F. E. Chisholm et al. 4,064.40
Beekman, Chas. A.—M. Klein et al. 1,107.27
Briggs, Marion—Morris Machine Works. 475.07
Bentley, Lester H.—W. E. McCrea. 1,514.29
Bytinski, Eugene—Robbins Mfg. Co. 133.21
Benjamin, Henry J.—Vulcanite Portland Cement Co. 275.75
Burchill, Austin B.—Record & Guide Co. 148.34
Biondi, Maria—Spero & Staniuleid, Inc. 456.76
Counihan, Shannon Amusement Co.—W. Volk 1,076.80
Croxson, Mary S.—Flynn Plumbing & Heating Co.; costs 121.90
Carney, Joseph—W. M. Dunning. 289.27
Cleaver, Montague H.—M. A. Noonan. 1,286.54
Cohen, Wm.—S. Gordon 114.41
Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.—T. Schlesinger 125.90
Same—A Schlesinger 125.00
Couch, Clifford—Appeal Printing Co. ... 305.54
Dorfman, George—M. Weinstein. 275.39
Dayag, Emaliine—A. Broose. 272.24
Davis, Frank H.—National Nassau Bank of N. Y. 25,163.87
Damm A. P., George, Trustee—E. Conway et al. 789.20
Eustace, James & Mary—Northern Bank of N. Y. 138.72
Fram, Solomon—A Rosen. 225.65
Fogarty, Patrick A.—W. P. Fogarty, costs 151.15
Feld, Lillian V.—M. Hershfeld. 2,284.00
Gurfein, Harry—L. J. Lang. 428.51
Guarino, Giuseppi—M. Carriucci. 477.41
Greenblatt, Harry—Hydraulic Press Brick Co. 140.26
Geer, William H.—Continental Appraisal Co. 104.31
Greenwood, Frederick W.—C. A. Leonhardt 225.97
Glassman, Louis—H. Blumberg. 115.72
Gurfein, Harry—L. J. Lang. 428.51
Holden, Benedict M.—Bradley Packard Auto Renting Co., Inc. 117.35
Henderson, Arthur M., & M. Lockwood. 154.21
Haight, Clarence M., and Ambrose C. Todd—S. Cohen et al. 1,145.13
Herbert, Frederick W.—American Ring Co. 290.48
Same—Sosa Mfg. Co. 240.36
Harris, Abraham—Keystone Paper Mills Co. 268.88
Hammerstein, Oscar—O. L. Coudert. 2,342.80
Harrison, Louis P.—C. W. Greene Co. 102.99
Janeg, Anthony—J. Banks. 161.31
Kuhre, Struis N.—Atlas Safe and Machinery Trucking Co. et al., costs. 109.38
Litewsky, Charles D.—M. Nadler et al. 148.86
Liebovitz, Samuel—L. Edison. 106.72
Lewis, Janet—F. Huff. 120.44
Lamont Realty Co., Inc.—Weber Mc-Loughlin Co. 112.77
Malsel, Alexander N.—Holzman Cohen & Co., Inc. 440.41
Morehouse, Jane M.—E. Bowie. 108.91
McSorley, Mary T.—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co. 142.78
Minor, Rufus—F. D. Thompson. 170.41
Mocsar, Michael—M. Kilian. 167.17
Mostin, Samuel—J. C. Fargo. 114.21
Meisner, Edwin R.—Herbert Dongan Construction Co. 146.25
Meadows, Thomas C.—Patterson & Ridgway 717.83
Mela, Ferdinand H., and Jacob Emsheimer—C. S. Trust Co. of N. Y. ..6,846.36
Newmark, Joseph—H. Friedman. 170.10
New Era Producing Co.—F. Hopkins. 175.31
National Concrete Construction Co., Arnold Gottlieb and Isidore Freudenheim—E. L. Richards. 504.03
Norton, Wm. F.—R. P. Kirk et al. 94,473.77
North Carolina Transcontinental Construction Co.—Western Union Telegraph Co. 1,367.01
Oberle, Varl—W. Sreinhauser. 225.81
O'Donnell, Joseph F. A.—H. Dworkin. 125.29
Parnes, Louis—G. S. Saltzman et al. 271.14
Pratt, Edw. E.—Institute of Educational Travel, Inc. 521.63
Pitzer, Geo. E.—W. J. Irving et al. 122.50
Potter, Horatio S.—M. Mayer. 866.02
Rosenthal, Marcus, or Marcus A.—Esperanto Mortgage 167.56
Rosenzweig, Max—J. A. Straight et al. 127.46
Sonnenschein, Louis, and Frank Hyman —D. Davis 189.30
Selder, Rudolph—L. Kanz. 116.60
Speer, Helen—J. Chas. Teepe, Inc. 132.12
Standard Scale & Supply Co.—J. C. Hales 741.80
Sommerfield, Herman A.—H. Weiss. ... 100.66
Sobieshy, Stanislawa—J. Trumper et al. 123.65
Steinberg, William—E. Mommer. 142.39
Spivack, Jacob and Joseph—B. Greenberg 516.98

Discharged for Bankruptcy.

Saranac Construction Co. and Henry D. Davis—Empire City Gerard Co. 3,806.75
Spolders, Grace T.—I. Rieders. 317.16
Strickland, Jay—S. Gaston. 677.66
Thompson, John M.—Brooke Bros. 156.09
Third Av. R. R. Co.—J. T. McMurrough. 450.00
Urania Preventorium Society, Inc.—J. E. Linde Paper Co. 150.41
Union Land Co.—J. Weymn, costs. 168.77
Universal Motor Truck Co.—G. J. Pflugheber 1,440.16
Up-to-Date Building Co., Inc.—E. J. McLaughlin Co 124.22
Van Deusen, Walter H.—J. W. Blackledge 408.41
Wallace, Howard G.—Apparel Printing Co 254.19
Wallnder, Chas. L.—H. Weiss. 119.22
Weiner, Benjamin—J. Davidson & Co. 185.78
Weiner, Henry—A. Harris. 664.94
Weinstein, Morris—E. L. Sands. 2,226.99

In Bronx County.

Bruder, John F.—A. Cullen. $639.57
Barone, Antonio—A. Scaturo. 34.41
Cicogna, Roberto—M. J. Barry. 3,882.40
Dorfman, George—M. Weinstein. 275.39
Ernest Meyer Corporation

Pacific Gas & Electric Company

Operating 37,000 square miles of territory in California and serving 200 cities and towns, has a tremendous diversity of investment risk. The stability of the Company's business, serving such a growing territory, is obvious.

Net earnings are equivalent to over 7 times the dividend requirements on the First Preferred Stock. A descriptive circular sent on request.

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Serving compact groups of growing communities with light, heat and power by means of modern central stations insures maximum efficiency and growth of business.

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November Bond Circular

We will be pleased to send a copy of our November General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for General Circular 90

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Tax Exempt in New Jersey.
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Members New York Stock Exchange
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Boston Hartford

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sharp Break in Prices—A Political Influence—Near-Record Corn Crop.

Had Wall Street, in explanation of the sharp decline which occurred in the final hour of trading yesterday, not been able to point to the report from Washington of a threatened break in the Democratic ranks over the President's defense program, or to any one of several other reports actually of little market potency, it would have been said of yesterday's market simply that traders had misjudged the extent of the reactionary tendency and had failed in their effort to turn the market upward because too large a volume of selling had been left over from last week to be readily absorbed by yesterday's buying. We have had big markets of late, and it is not surprising that the periodic readjustments of prices, through one of which we are now passing, should require some time.

Reactions from the level to which the market recently rose are not necessarily indicative of any unfavorable change in the underlying influences which go to make values. Indeed, so far as many visible signs go, the course of events has been such as to strengthen values even while quotations have been receding. In such a stage of the market it often happens that exaggerated importance is attributed to passing events, and this may well have been so in respect to the market influence attributed to the dispatches from Washington crediting the next majority leader of the House, after a conference at the White House, with the statement that he would not be able to support the President's naval program. Controversies between Congress and the Administration could hardly be altogether a one-sided influence in stock market sentiment, for, while they might stand in the way of some things which the financial community does want, they might also stand in the way of some things which it does not want.

A check to the plan for the strengthening of the military forces of the United States would be regarded unfavorably in many business circles where it is felt that it is important that the United States should be more thoroughly prepared against possible attack, but the extent of the influence attributed to yesterday afternoon's Washington dispatch was largely determined by the previously established drift of stock market sentiment. And so, too, of the fresh rumors of probable early peace and of new international complications. Our note to Great Britain, so far as it was a market influence, was a favorable one, as something which might lead to a friendly clarification of our controversy with England over interference with our trade, and possibly to a freer movement in our commerce with the neutral countries affected by the British blockade. In the light of the afternoon decline, it seems probable that the strength which the market showed early in the day was due rather to a short covering movement than to any large-scale buying for the long account. Signs of a renewal of aggressive bearish pressure were not lacking in the final stage of the market.

Some contribution was made to the favorable information bearing upon a long-range view of the business outlook, but it was a narrower view which controlled prices yesterday. The Government's November report placed this year's corn harvest at 3,090,000,000 bushels, which is so little below the best corn crop that the country has ever raised that this year's result is practically as good as the best. Only in 1912 did the corn crop figures exceed those given in yesterday's Government report, and then only by the relatively small amount of 34,000,000 bushels. The corn crop is more or less typical of the results attained in practically all departments of this year's farming, and upon such results as these it is most reasonable to base expectations of still further expansion in the country's business.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	4	4	4	4½
St. Louis	5	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4	4	4
Dallas	4	4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	4	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	4
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5			3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	5	3½	4	3
San Francisco	6	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1¾	1¾	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2¾	5 months	2¾@3
90 days	2¾@3	6 months	2¾@3
4 months	2¾@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3¼	6 months	3 @3½
60 to 90 days			3

Other Names.

4 months	3½@3¾	6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.64½	$4.64½	$4.64¾	+.00¾
Cables	4.65⅝	4.65½	4.65½	+.00¼

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check,)	Cable.
London	$4.64¾	$4.65½
Paris	5.96¾	5.96
Switzerland	5.32½	5.31½
Scandinavia	26.30	26.40
Berlin	.81⅛	.81⅞
China—		
Hongkong	43.35	49.50
Shanghai	56.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.12	5.13
Holland	.42⅛	.42¼
India—		
Bombay	38.00	..
Calcutta	38.75	..
Italy	6.45½	6.44½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.12½	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manilla	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	.41¼	.41⅝
Rio	.23⅛	.23⅜
Spain	.19	.19
Austria	14.65	14.65
Russia	32.00	32.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.60½	$4.58½	$4.59¾	$4.57¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $282,680,218; balance, $18,847,337; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $242,443.

The local banks have lost $1,769,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c premium.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London 24⅞d, up ⅛d. New York, 50½c, up ⅝c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, NOV. 8, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	796,855
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	147,655,390
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	88.83 — .75
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
107	109	300	Adams Express	108½	108½	108	108	+1
31	31¼	8,200	Alaska Gold Mines	31⅞	31⅞	31	31	−1¼
12¼	12⅝	2,800	Alaska Juneau	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼	−⅜
33⅜	34	9,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	35⅝	36½	33⅜	34	−2½
72	74	1,900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	74	74	73	73	−½
71⅝	74	4,200	Am. Agricul. Chem	73⅝	74½	71⅝	71⅝	−1⅝
99	99¼	100	Am. Agri. Chem.pf	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	+1⅝
66	66¼	9,600	Am. Beet Sugar	67	68⅛	66½	66½	+½
193	198	400	Am. B. S.&F.pf.tr	200	200	192¼	199½	+9¼
57	57½	16,700	Am. Can	58	60⅜	57¼	57¼	−1
106	106¾	620	Am. Can pf	106¼	106¾	106	106	−½
79	79½	13,400	Am. Car & Fdry	83	84⅝	79	79½	−3½
116½	117⅞	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116¾	117	116¾	117	+¼
145	146	200	Am. Coal Products	146	146	145	145	−1
59½	59⅝	700	Am. Cotton Oil	60	60	59⅝	59⅝	−⅝
101	102¼	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf	102	102	102	102	−¼
112	120	400	Am. Express	116	116	116	116	+2
11	11⅛	800	Am. H. & Leather	11¼	11½	11⅛	11⅛	−⅝
51	52	1,700	Am. H. & Leath.pf	52½	53⅝	52	52	...
25½	26	300	Am. Ice Securities	26¼	26¼	25½	25½	−⅞
25¾	26⅛	5,800	Am. Linseed	25¾	28½	25⅝	26	+⅞
45⅝	46⅜	3,800	Am. Linseed pf	45½	48¼	45⅛	46⅜	+2¼
64⅝	64⅞	5,700	Am. Locomotive	66	67⅞	64½	64½	−1⅞
98½	99½	200	Am. Locomotive pf	98⅛	98⅝	98½	98⅝	−⅞
8½	10	500	Am. Malt	9⅝	9⅞	9	9	−½
32	34	200	Am. Malt pf	31½	32	31½	32	−1
92¾	93	16,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	92¼	94⅞	92¼	92½	...
86½	86⅞	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	−⅛
...	...	400	Am. S. S.pf.A,s.30 f	86¾	86¾	86¼	86¼	...
81⅜	84	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	83¼	83⅝	83¼	83¼	−¼
57½	58	4,000	Am. Steel Fdries	59⅝	61½	57½	57½	−3
115⅝	115½	5,200	Am. Sugar Ref	116¾	118	115⅝	115⅝	...
117	118	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116¾	117⅜	116¾	117⅜	+1⅜
127¼	127⅞	3,725	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128¼	128⅜	127½	127⅝	−⅞
233	234	500	Am. Tobacco	233	239⅜	233	233	...
48¾	49	2,600	Am. Woolen	49	50⅜	48¾	48¾	−¼
48	49½	1,000	Am. Woolen t. r	49	50⅜	49	49¼	+⅝
97¼	97¾	100	Am. Woolen pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	...
96	97¼	100	Am. Woolen pf. t. r	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	−½
84¾	84⅞	32,200	Anaconda Cop. Co	86	86⅜	84⅜	84⅜	−1
107¼	107½	3,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	109	109	107¼	107¼	−⅞
101¼	102	860	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101⅜	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛	...
115	116½	100	Atlantic Coast Line	116	116	116	116	+⅞
117	117¼	27,200	Baldwin Loco	121¼	127½	117	117	−6¼
93⅞	94	5,900	Baltimore & Ohio	94⅜	94⅝	93⅜	94	−⅜
76¾	77½	200	Baltimore & O. pf	77¼	77¾	77	77	−¼
...	...	30	Bank of Commerce	182	182	182	182	−1
1⅝	1⅝	300	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
430	435	1,200	Bethlehem Steel	424	435	420	435	...
88¼	89	2,100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	89¾	90⅜	88½	88½	−1
91	92	200	Brown Shoe pf	90	91	90	91	+2
91	92	60	Do., odd lot	89¼	89½	89½	89½	...
11	12	700	Bruns. Ter. Ry.S.	12⅛	12⅛	12	12	+⅛
84	86	250	Burns Brothers	85	85	85	85	−1
66¼	66⅝	800	Butte & Superior	66¼	68⅞	66¼	66¼	−¼
29½	32	200	Butterick Co	30	30½	30	30½	+½
19	20	300	California Petrol	20¼	20½	19½	19½	−½
44	45¾	800	California Pet. pf	45¼	45¼	45¼	45⅜	+⅜
182½	183	14,295	Canadian Pacific	182¼	187⅝	181¾	182¾	−¼
89	89	100	Case (J. I.) pf. ex. 1	88½	88½	88½	88½	+3½
58	58½	2,750	Central Leather Co	58⅞	59¼	58¼	58¼	−½
108¼	110	100	Central Leather pf	109	109	109	109	...
61⅞	62	8,750	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅞	63¼	61⅝	61⅝	−⅜
16	16⅜	1,400	Chi. Great Western	16	16½	16	16	...
39⅞	40	3,500	Chi. Gt. West. pf	40¼	41	39⅞	39⅞	−⅛
94½	94¾	1,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95	96	95	95½	+⅞
130¼	131	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	131	131	131	131	+⅝
134	135	550	Chi., R. I. & P	134½	135	134	134	...
19¼	19⅜	3,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	19½	20⅜	19¼	19¼	−¼
121	123	100	Chi., St. P., M. & O	122	122	122	122	+2
53	53⅛	7,300	Chino Copper	53	54⅜	53	53½	−¾
73	76	100	C., C., C. & St. L.pf	76	76	76	76	...
67¼	69	200	Cluett, Peabody Co	67	67	67	67	−¼
...	51½	5,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	53	54⅜	51½	51½	−2½
37	38½	100	Col. & Southern	37	37	37	37	−⅛
142½	143	3,400	Consolidated Gas	144	145	142½	142½	−1½
92	93	1,000	Continental Can	92	94	92	93½	+2
19¼	19¼	3,600	Corn Products Ref	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19¼	−¼
89½	90	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	89⅝	90	89⅞	90	...
...	...	100	Cripple Creek Cent	27½	27½	27½	27½	...
73½	74	32,100	Crucible Steel	73⅝	80¾	73	74	−¼
...	...	900	Crucible Steel pf	105¾	108	105	105	−1
110	115	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	115⅝	115⅝	115	115½	−2½
102	103	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	102	102	102	102	+2
152	154	600	Delaware & Hudson	152½	152½	152	152	−1
221	240	900	Del., Lack. & West	228	235	228	228	+4
43½	44	5,500	Distillers' Securities	43	45¼	43	43½	−⅝
24⅜	25	1,650	Dome Mines	25	25¼	25	25	−¼
13¾	14	200	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	13½	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+⅛
65	66	700	Elec. Storage Bat	68	68	65	65½	−1½
41½	41⅝	26,400	Erie	42⅜	43⅜	41⅝	41⅝	−⅞
56⅝	57	2,700	Erie 1st pf	57½	58½	57	57	−1¼
47⅜	47⅝	200	Erie 2d pf	49	49	49	49	...
47½	53	100	Federal M. & S. pf	50¼	50¼	50¼	50½	−1½
112¼	115	100	Gen. Chemical pf	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	+⅝
176½	177¼	2,300	General Electric	177	178½	177	177	−⅞
375	382	100	General Motors	390	390	390	390	+20
...	...	65	Do., odd lots	389	395	389	385	...
113½	113⅝	100	General Motors pf	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	...
70⅞	71¼	11,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72	72⅜	70⅝	70⅞	−1
124⅜	125¼	3,100	Great Northern pf	126¼	126⅞	125	125	−1
49½	49⅝	4,800	G. N. certs.ore prop	50⅛	50⅝	49½	49½	−⅝
40	41	900	Greene-Cananea	40⅜	41⅜	40¼	40¼	−¾
71¼	71⅜	7,300	Guggenheim Explor	71⅝	73⅝	71¼	71¼	−⅜
43½	43⅝	11,800	Inspiration Copper	44⅜	45⅛	43⅝	43⅝	−1¼
...	...	100	Inter.-Met.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	−⅛
82	85	600	Inter.-Met. pf	84	85	84	85	−3
22¼	22½	21,600	Interboro Consol	23½	23⅞	22¼	22¼	−1¼
...	...	2,300	Interboro Con. pf	80½	81	80	80	−1
25¾	26⅛	1,700	Int. Agricultural	25¾	26½	25¾	26⅛	+⅝
63	64	1,800	Int. Agricul. pf	63	64⅝	63	63½	+⅛
109½	111	600	Int. Harvester, N.J	110	110	109½	109½	−1½
187	189	300	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	190	190½	188	188	−3½
187	189	50	Do., odd lot	191	191	191	191	...
11½	12	3,600	Int. Paper	12	12¾	11½	11½	−¼
44	45	1,000	Int. Paper pf	46⅜	47¼	44	44	−3
32¾	33	3,300	Kansas City Southn	33	33⅞	32½	32½	...
63	65	200	Kan. City South. pf	65	65	64⅞	64⅞	+⅜
84	86	100	Kayser (J.) & Co	85	85	85	85	+1
129	130	25	Kings Co. El.L.& P	130	130	130	130	...
74½	75	4,900	Lackawanna Steel	74⅞	77	74¼	75	+½
30	30½	100	Lake Erie & W. pf	30½	30½	30½	30½	+½
79½	80	6,000	Lehigh Valley	80⅞	82	79¾	79¾	−1¼
246	246½	900	Liggett & Myers	248	248	247	247	−1
23⅜	24½	500	Long Island	24	24⅝	24	24¼	+1
20⅞	27	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	27	27	27	27	−⅛
182½	186½	600	Lorillard (P.) Co	182¼	185½	182¼	185½	+3
83	83¼	200	Mackay Cos	83½	83½	83	83	−1
65	66	300	Mackay Cos. pf	66	66⅝	66	66⅝	+⅛
120	130	100	Manhattan Elev	129½	129½	129½	129½	+1½
66	67	10,200	Maxwell Motors	67	72½	66	67	−1¼
97	98	1,500	Max. Motors 1st pf	97	99	97	98½	+1½
57⅜	58	2,200	Max. Motors 2d pf	57¾	60½	57⅜	58½	+½
87¼	88	5,700	Mexican Petroleum	88	89⅜	87¼	87¾	−⅛
34	34¼	4,900	Miami Copper	34½	34⅝	34	34	−¼
16¾	16¾	780	Minn. & St. Louis	17	17	16¾	16½	−⅜
36	38	350	M., & St. L. pf	37½	37½	37	37	−1½
122¾	124½	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M	125	125	123¼	124	+1½
7	7½	2,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7⅞	8⅜	7½	7½	...
14½	15½	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	15	15	15	15	−1¼
7½	7⅝	9,820	Missouri Pacific	8	8¼	7¾	7¾	−⅛
60½	61	4,800	Montana Power	60½	62½	60½	61½	+1
112	...	100	Montana Power pf	114	114	114	114	+4
...	...	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	125	125	125	125	−1½
...	...	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	82	82	80½	80½	−1½
...	...	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	110	110	110	110	...
...	...	1,600	Nat. En. & St. Co	30½	31	30	30	...
...	...	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	92	92	92	92	...
65	66	1,900	Nat. Lead Co	63⅝	66¼	63½	65½	−⅝
111	114	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	112	115	112	112	−1
...	...	500	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	8¾	9	8¾	9	−⅜
...	...	1,700	Nevada Con. Cop	15¾	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	...
...	...	900	N. Y. Air Brake	131½	135	131½	133	+1½
...	...	12,950	N. Y. Central	103	103½	101½	101½	−1¼
...	...	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	43	45	43	45	+1
...	...	900	N.Y., C. & St.L.2d pf	62	62	62	62	−½
...	...	2,900	N. Y., N. H. & H	80½	82	80	80	−½
...	...	1,100	N. Y., Ont. & West	32½	32½	31¾	31¾	−⅝
...	...	2,700	Norfolk & Western	118⅝	120	118⅜	118⅜	−⅝
...	...	600	North American	73	73	72	72	−1
...	...	4,600	Northern Pacific	115½	116½	115⅛	115½	−¼
...	...	45	Pacific Tel. & Tel	45	45	45	45	...
...	...	5,500	Penn. R. R	60	60¾	59⅞	60¼	...
...	...	300	Philadelphia Co	44½	44½	44	44	−¼
...	...	1,200	P., C., C. & St. L	86	86	85	85	+2
...	...	2,700	Pittsburgh Coal	35¼	36½	35¼	35½	+¼
...	...	400	Pittsburgh Coal pf	105½	105½	105	105	−⅛
...	...	500	Pittsburgh Steel pf	98½	99	98½	98⅞	+1⅝
...	...	3,700	Pressed Steel Car	67⅞	69¼	66	68	−1⅞
...	...	600	Pullman Co	166¼	167¾	166¼	167	...
...	...	300	Quicksilver	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4½	−⅝
...	...	2,000	Railway Steel Sp	46¾	47⅝	44½	45	−1
...	...	100	Railway Steel S. pf	99	99	99	99	−½
...	...	7,900	Ray Con. Copper	26⅝	26⅞	26	26	−⅛
...	...	20,200	Reading	82¼	84	81½	81⅞	−⅝
...	...	4,550	Rep. Iron & Steel	51½	52¼	49	49	−1⅞
...	...	700	Rep. Iron & S. pf	105	105⅜	104⅜	105⅜	+⅝
...	...	300	Rock Island Co	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
...	...	600	Rock Island Co. pf	½	½	½	½	...
...	...	1,500	Rumely, (M.,) Co	4⅞	4⅞	4¼	4½	−1⅛
...	...	800	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf	8¾	8¾	8	8	−1
...	...	200	Rumely Co. pf. t. r	8½	8½	8½	8½	−⅝
...	...	1,800	St. Louis & San F	7½	7½	7¼	7¼	−⅛
...	...	400	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	14½	14½	13½	13½	+½
...	...	2,800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	10⅝	10⅝	10	10	−⅝
...	...	100	Seaboard Air Line	19½	19½	19½	19½	+½
...	...	400	Seab. Air Line pf	41½	42¾	41½	42	...
...	...	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	156¾	158⅝	156½	156⅝	...
...	...	1,200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	59½	60	58½	58½	−1¼
...	...	15,000	Southern Pacific	101	102¼	99⅝	99⅝	−1⅝
...	...	4,600	Southern Railway	23½	24⅝	23¾	23⅝	+⅛
...	...	400	So. Railway pf	63½	63½	62¾	62¾	+⅝
...	...	7,200	Studebaker Co	162⅞	166⅞	162¾	163	+½
...	...	300	Studebaker Co. pf	113½	113½	113	113	−1
...	...	4,500	Tennessee Copper	58⅝	59⅜	56	56	−3¼
...	...	200	Texas Co.	168½	168½	167	167	−2
...	...	600	Texas & Pacific	15½	15½	15	15	...
...	...	3,000	Third Avenue	62½	62⅝	61⅝	61⅝	−⅝
...	...	300	Tobacco Prod. pf	100⅞	102	100⅞	102	+1½
...	...	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	6½	6½	6½	6½	+½
...	...	700	Twin City R. T	98	98	98	98	...
...	...	100	Union B. & P. Co	7⅝	7⅞	7¼	7¼	−⅛
...	...	40	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	...
...	...	8,015	Union Pacific	137	138½	136¾	136⅝	−⅝
...	...	200	Union Pacific pf	83⅜	83½	83⅜	83½	+⅞
...	...	500	United Cigar Mfrs	63½	64⅞	63	64⅞	+⅞
...	...	13,000	United Cigar Stores	10	10⅜	9⅞	10	+⅛
...	...	300	Un. Cigar Stores pf	12	12	12	12	...
...	...	2,900	United Fruit Co	141	144	141	144	...
...	...	500	United Rys. Inv	23⅜	23¾	23¼	23¼	−⅛
...	...	500	United Rys. Inv. pf	40¼	40¼	40	40	−1¼
...	...	1,500	U. S. C. I. P. & F	28½	29½	28½	28½	...
...	...	1,100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	55	55½	54¼	54¼	−⅛
...	...	2,300	U. S. Indus. Alco	112	115⅞	110	110	−1
...	...	300	U. S. Red. & Ref	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
...	...	7,400	U. S. Rubber	55½	56⅜	54	54	−1½
...	...	400	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	107	107	106⅝	107	−¼
...	...	95,200	U. S. Steel	85¾	86⅞	84	84½	−1⅞
...	...	1,100	U. S. Steel pf	115½	115⅝	115⅜	115⅜	−⅛
...	...	15,700	Utah Copper	74½	75⅝	73	73	−1⅝
...	...	1,400	Va.-Car. Chemical	47½	48⅜	47¼	47¾	+¼
...	...	200	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+⅛
...	...	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	67	67	64½	64½	−2½
...	...	2,900	Wabash w. i. & C

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CORN CROP WORTH NEARLY 2 BILLIONS

This Year's Enormous Harvest the Most Valuable in the Country's History.

WHEAT BEATS ALL RECORDS

Chief Farm Products Add Five and a Half Billions to the Nation's Wealth.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The nation's principal farm crops this year are worth about $5,500,000,000, exceeding by more than $500,000,000 their value in 1914, the previous banner value year in the country's crop history. There has been an unprecedented harvest, many of the crops exceeding their best records, and high prices due to the influence of the European war have contributed to swell the total value.

Statistics announced today by the Department of Agriculture in its November crop report base values on prevailing November prices. Corn, with a production of 3,090,509,000 bushels—34,000,000 bushels below the record crop—is worth $1,913,025,071, the most valuable corn crop ever grown. It exceeds the former biggest value crop, that of 1914, by $190,000,000.

Wheat, with the largest production ever known in any country, 1,002,029,000 bushels, or about one-fourth of the world's wheat crop this year, is worth $932,888,999, or $54,000,000 more than the record made in 1914.

The oats crop also was a record one both in point of production and value. The harvest was 1,517,478,000 bushels—almost 100,000,000 bushels better than the record of 1912—and its value, $532,599,822, is $33,000,000 more than the record value of the 1914 crop.

Barley, rye, sweet potatoes, hay and rice were record crops in point of production and tobacco almost equaled its best production. The rye and hay crops were records in point of value.

The approximate value of the barley crop is $118,577,682; the rye crop, $37,861,403; buckwheat, $12,854,750; potatoes, $218,425,824; sweet potatoes, $42,456,050; hay, $877,054,800; cotton, $609,000,000; tobacco, $105,002,500; flax seed, $30,050,534; rice, $22,313,350; apples, $164,380,480; peaches, $60,613,736, and pears, $9,275,634.

Potato prospects declined 9,000,000 bushels during October, the crop now being placed at 359,253,000 bushels. That is 46,000,000 less than last year's crop, and the prospective moderate supply for Winter use is reflected in the sharp advance in farm price from 48.7 cents a bushel on Oct. 1 to 60.8 cents on Nov. 1. The Nov. 1 price is eight cents higher than a year ago. The crop is shortest in the Northern States, which grow the surplus of the late crop. The quality, too, is below average.

In a statement the Board of Crop Estimates said today:

"The increase in corn production is most marked in the Southern, or cotton growing States. These eleven States increased their production 35 per cent. over the amount they raised last year, and 57 per cent. over the average yearly production in the preceding five years. They produced about 27 per cent. of this year's crop; usually they produce about 22 per cent. of the crop. The crop is especially short and of poor quality in the area included in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and North Dakota."

Speaking of the quality of corn, the board says: "Although the corn crop bulks large, the quality is unusually poor in the principal corn surplus States, and northern States, where the crop was caught in the milk or dough state by an early freeze, causing much light, chaffy grain. Therefore, the actual feeding value of the crop is probably less than the production figures of bushels, considered alone, would indicate. In the Southern States, however, the quality of the crop is generally above the average."

The statistics showing the size of the various crops, preliminary estimates in most instances, with figures giving last year's crops and the average of the five years from 1909 to 1913 for comparative purposes, as announced today, were as follows (in thousands of bushels, i. e. 000 omitted):

Crop.	1915 Estimate.	1914 Crop.	Five-Year Average.
Corn	3,090,509	2,672,804	2,708,534
Wheat	1,002,029	891,017	686,091
Oats	1,517,478	1,141,060	1,131,175
Barley	236,682	194,953	181,873
Rye	44,179	42,779	34,511
Buckwheat	16,350	16,881	18,579
Potatoes	359,253	405,291	356,627
Sweet potatoes	66,650	56,574	57,628
Hay, tame, (tns.)	80,933	70,071	65,987
Hay, wild, (tns.)	20,293	18,615	...
Cotton (lbs.)	5,250,000	7,718,980	6,234,058
Tobacco (lbs.)	1,050,025	1,034,679	996,087
Flaxseed	18,446	15,559	19,501
Rice	26,251	23,649	24,016
Peaches	64,218	54,109	42,114
Pears	41,216	12,086	10,534
Apples	76,670	84,400	58,827
Sug. beets, (tns.)	6,158	5,288	4,818

Final estimates of the year's crops and their value, as estimated by prices paid to farmers on Dec. 1, will be announced by the Department of Agriculture on Wednesday, Dec. 15.

Other details of the crops are:

Corn—Stocks of old corn on farms Nov. 1 estimated at 96,000,000 bushels, compared with 80,046,000 bushels a year ago and 104,407,000 bushels, the average of the preceding five years.

Weight per measured bushel:

Wheat, 57.9 pounds, against 58 last year and 58.2, the ten-year average; oats, 33 pounds, against 31.5 last year and 31.7, the ten-year average; barley, 47.4 pounds, against 46.2 last year and 46.5, the five-year average.

ACRE YIELD.

Crop.	1915.	Ten-Year Average.
Corn	28.30	26.60
Wheat	15.00	14.80
Oats	37.80	29.60
Barley	32.00	25.10
Rye	17.00	16.40
Buckwheat	20.40	19.90
Potatoes	96.30	96.50
Sweet potatoes	101.00	92.10
Hay, tame, (tons)	1.59	1.40
Hay, wild, (tons)	1.20	....
Cotton, (lbs.)	168.10	157.70
Tobacco, (lbs.)	797.30	826.50
Flaxseed	9.80	8.80
Rice	32.20	32.30
Sugar beets, (tons)	10.30	10.01

LONDON MARKET FIRM.

American Note Causes but Little Hesitancy in the Dealings.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Money was in good demand, and discount rates were steadily maintained today. American exchange was a fraction easier at 4.65⅛@4.65¼.

The American note scarcely affected the stock market beyond causing some hesitancy in the dealings in the American section, where moderate sales were recorded at fractionally easier prices. International Mercantile Marine dropped two points, but the rest of the markets were inclined to firmness. Argentine and home rails, Peruvian issues and Kaffirs, all advanced moderately, and the war loan hardened a fraction.

Prices Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent rentes, 65 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 80½ centimes.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	81.95	80.77	80.85	— .28
Industrials	99.71	96.05	96.82	—1.21
COMBINED AVERAGE.				
Nov. 1	93.51	90.79	91.75	—1.17
Nov. 2	Holiday.			
Nov. 3	92.47	89.77	90.51	—1.24
Nov. 4	91.98	90.21	91.44	+ .93
Nov. 5	92.24	90.06	90.28	—1.21
Nov. 6	90.33	88.92	89.58	— .65
Nov. 8	90.83	88.41	88.83	— .75

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.		Last.
Nov., 1914	Exchange closed.			
Nov., 1913	67.80	Nov. 1	65.50	Nov. 10 66.51
Nov., 1912	84.12	Nov. 7	81.10	Nov. 12 82.37
Nov., 1911	78.98	Nov. 24	74.14	Nov. 1 77.07
*Year, 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24 88.83
Year, 1914	75.70	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30 60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1 68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1 78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25 77.60

*To date.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-French	5	Oct., 1920	97⅛	98	5.45
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100⅛	2.00
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	101¼	101⅜	4.25
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	101¼	101⅜	5.35
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	99⅛	99⅜	6.20
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅛	100	5.00
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	98⅝	99⅛	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1917	100	100⅛	4.80
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅜	99⅝	6.25
German Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	100	100⅛	4.00
Italian Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99⅜	100	6.00
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	100	100⅛	5.45
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	100	100⅛	5.70
Swedish Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	99	99⅛	6.50
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1918	96½	96⅞	6.45
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1920	95¾	96⅛	6.05

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.80
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101¼	4.40
Am. Loco. Co.	5	July, 1916	100⅜	101⅛	3.00
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	101⅛	2.75
Anaconda Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	4.00
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.05
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	100⅛	100½	4.30
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.70
Can. Northern.	5	Sep., 1917	98	98⅜	5.75
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅜	103	5.55
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	100	101	5.56
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	97⅜	97⅞	5.75
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	99¼	99½	5.30
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	93	94	14.00
Con. Pow. Co.	5	May 1, '17	99	100	6.00
Con. Gas, Balt.	5	May, 1917	99	100	5.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅞	2.90
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.95
E. Pr. & Lt.	5	Mar., 1918	93	96½	6⅞
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100⅜	4.80
Gr. Rap. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100	100⅜	3.73
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100⅜	3.63
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sept., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Hock. Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.30
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	101¼	101⅜	4.40
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101¼	5.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Minn. & St. L.	6	Feb., 1916	92¼	93½	31.00
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1917	100¼	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	97½	7.95
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100	100⅜	5.76
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	98¼	98⅞	7.25
N. Y. N. H. & H.	6	May, 1916	100⅛	101	3.50
North. S. P.	6	June, 1917	99⅝	100⅛	5.65
Penn. Co.	4½	June.15,'21	100¼	100⅜	4.30
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅞	2.65
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅞	2.65
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100¼	100½	3.80
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100½	4.70
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅞	101¼	4.40
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98⅜	100	5.00
U. S. F. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	97¼	98½	6.00
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15,'16	98	100	5.00
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	102	102¼	4.40
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100¼	100¼	4.80
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100¼	101	5.20
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101½	4.35
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	97	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	98¾	99¾	6.55
W. Pr. Co.	6	Mar., 1917	99¼	100½	5.40
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6¾

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16	16½	16	16½
Atlantic Refining	625	630	625	630
Borne-Scrymser	295	305	295	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	109	112	109	112
Chesebrough Mfg	720	740	720	740
Colonial Oil	160	170	155	165
Continental Oil	255	260	255	260
Crescent Pipe Line	44	47	44	47
Cumberland Pipe Line	63	67	62	67
Eureka Pipe Line	245	250	245	250
Galena Signal Oil, pf.	155	158	155	158
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	151	154	151	154
Indiana Pipe Line	108	111	108	111
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9¾	10	9¾	10
National Transit	31	33	31	33
N. Y. Transit	220	225	220	225
Northern Pipe Line	105	108	105	108
Ohio Oil	160	162	160	162
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	90	58	90	90
Prairie Oil & Gas	410	415	413	418
Prairie Pipe Line	205	208	205	210
Solar Refining	280	285	280	290
Southern Pipe Line	230	233	236	236
South Penn. Oil	343	347	345	348
South. West. Penn.	125	130	125	130
Standard Oil of Cal.	313	317	315	318
Standard Oil of Ind.	453	457	452	457
Standard Oil of Kan.	435	445	435	445
Standard Oil of Ky.	320	325	320	330
Standard Oil of Neb.	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of N. J.	487	490	487	490
Standard Oil of N. Y.	202	205	204	206
Standard Oil of Ohio.	500	510	500	510
Swan & Finch	125	135	125	135
Union Tank	83	85	83	85
Vacuum Oil	215	218	216	219
Washington Oil	42	46	42	46

FINANCIAL NOTES.

No. 1 of the Canadian Municipal Record, a new semi-annual statistical publication edited by J. R. Bartholomew of Lee, Higginson & Co., and published by F. E. Fitch, contains records and statistics of interest to dealers and investors in Canadian municipal securities.

James A. Knowles, for many years connected with the Mechanics & Metals National Bank of New York, has been elected a Vice President and Secretary of the Liberty Trust Company of Newark.

The Borough of Greenwich, Conn., will receive sealed bids until noon of Nov. 22 for $215,000 4½ per cent. funding bonds. The bonds will be prepared and certified under the supervision of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98	..
2s, c 1930	98	..
3s, r, 1918	101	..
3s, r, 1918.101	..	..
4s, r, 1925.109	..	..
4s, c, 1925.110	..	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	..	97
Pan 2s, r, 1938	....	97
Pan 3s, r, 1961	....	101 ..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	....	101¼ 102¼

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Am B Sug pf	92	94
Am B S & Fdy	100	100⅜
Am Coal	20	..
Am Coal P pf	110	..
A S & R pf	110	110½
Am Snuff	150	160
Do pf	107	110⅜
A T & C	63	65
Am Tob pf	100⅜	110½
Am Wr Pa pf	13	14½
A M 1st pf	52	95
Bald Loc pf	107½	109½
Booth Fish	40	..
Do pf	79	..
Beth S pf	155	164
B Un Gas	135	137
Brown Sh	41	44
B, R & P	90	..
Do pf	105	..
Burns B pf	104	108
Canada So	54½	..
C R R of N J	300	350
C & S A Tel	133	135
Chi & Alt.	8	12½
Do pf	20	30
C & N W pf	170	190
C, St P, M & Om pf	132⅛	140
C, C, C & St L	48	50
Cleve & Pitts	78¼	..
Cluett-P pf	108	110
C & S 1st pf	56	59
Do 2d pf	50	60
Crex Carp	40	60
D P & L	35	50
D & Co pf	96	98
D & R G	10	12
Do pf	20	20¼
D M & Ft D	8	..
Det Ed	130	133
Det U R	62	72
D S S & A	6	9
East Kod	500	..
E T, H & S	26	33
Gen Ch	..	340
G'drich (B F) Co pf	112	113
Hav E Ry, L & P	85	88
Do pf	98¾	..
Heime (G W) Co	165	..
Hock Val	..	112
Homestake	120	..
Ill Cent	108½	109
I H, N J, pf	117	118
Int H C	67	70
Int N pf	107	108½
Iowa Cent.	12	16
Do pf	16	25
K C, Ft S & M pf	62	..
Kayser (J) & Co 1st pf	107	112
K & D M	4	7
Do pf	35	..
Kresge (S S) Co	225	250
Do pf	110¼	112
Laci Gas	103	105
L E & W	13	14
L & M pf	118	119
L-W B 1st pf	91	98
Do 2d pf	90	95
Lorill Co pf	115	115¾
Louis & N	120	130
Man B'ch	2	8
Man Shirt	54½	65
Do pf	103	110
M Dep Sts	50	53
Do pf	100½	103
Mex P pf	82	86
Mich Cent	105	..
M St P & S S M pf	128	131
Do 1 l	71	80
Mor & Es	81	90
M & B pf	65	75
N C & St L	132	136
N Y, C & St L 1st pf	80	85
N Y, L & W	112⅛	..
N & W pf	81	87
N W Tel	51	..
Ont Min	3½	4
Pabst B pf	..	86
Peo G, C	118	118½
Peo & E	12	14
Pett-Mull	60	65
Do 1st pf	94	100
P, C, C & St L pf	96	99
P, Ft W & C	156¾	..
Pr St C pf	103⅜	104¼
P S, N J	110	114
Q'kall'r pf	5	5½
Rdg 1st pf	42½	45
Do 2d pf	43¼	45
Rumely (M) Co ctfs	4½	5
St L S W	19	22
Do pf	38	40
Sears-R pf	124⅞	..
S-S S & I pf	91	94
So P R S	110	125
Do pf	105	110
So R, M & O ctfs	65	75
St'd Mill	77½	79½
Do pf	79½	81
T P L Tr	107	..
T, St L & W ctfs	5	6¼
Do pf	10	14
Do ctfs	10	13
Und Type	80	90
Do pf	103	107
Un Cig M pf	105	109
Un Dry G	23	50
Do pf	66	70
U S Exp	40½	44
U S Ind A pf	103	106
U S R & I	36	40
U S R & Ref pf	3¼	4
Va R & P pf	88	..
W Md pf	46	49
Weym-Bru	233	255
Do pf	112	120
W'w'th (F W) pf	122	122½

BEARS STOP EARLY ADVANCE IN COTTON

New Low Levels, Notwithstanding Bullish Construction on Census Report.

SMALL NET CHANGE ON DAY

Floor Observers Believe Big Spot Interests Are Heavy Buyers—Weevil in Oklahoma.

As a result of aggressive bearish tactics, cotton yesterday broke to new low levels, notwithstanding the fact that a bullish construction was placed on the census report giving the amount of cotton ginned to Nov. 1. On their face the figures from Washington looked bullish, and a moderate buying movement ensued, which advanced prices about 15 points over Saturday's closing.

The bears, however, had been so much emboldened by their recent successes and the bulls gave such faint-hearted support that a professional raid at the beginning of the second hour soon caused a loss of the early gain and broke the market more than 25 points from the high level of the morning. The net change for the day was insignificant, and prices were only 1 to 7 points lower.

The Census Bureau placed the total amount ginned to Nov. 1 at 7,384,000 bales. The trade had looked for about 7,400,000 bales or more. In fact, a showing 3,000 or 4,000 bales above the published figures would not have been surprising, owing to the splendid weather for picking and ginning and the abundant labor available for both operations.

Spinners are taking more interest in the market, although at present their buying is on a moderate scale. Contract prices are below a parity with spots, and there is no sign of any demoralization among Southern holders. It was the opinion of some of the shrewdest floor observers yesterday that some of the big spot interests were heavy buyers under cover of professional bear operations.

Advices received yesterday from Texas state that there is still much complaint of boll wevil, and that farmers all over East Texas are plowing under their cotton for grain. Interior spot prices are higher than prices at ports.

One feature of yesterday's census report was the small amount of cotton ginned in Oklahoma. Advices from that State say that while the plant is green and flourishing, very little cotton is maturing, owing to the ravages of the weevil. The amount ginned in Oklahoma to date is the smallest for the last eight years, and the deficiency cannot be ascribed entirely to the lateness of the crop.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were quiet and unchanged; Augusta, 13 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points decline. Middling 11.60; sales 100 bales. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec	11.60	11.34	11.42@11.43	11.43@11.45
Jan	11.73	11.45	11.54@11.55	11.57@11.60
March	11.98	11.69	11.75@11.77	11.82@11.84
May	12.07	11.80	11.89@11.90	11.93@11.94
July	12.15	11.90	11.96@11.97	12.00@12.01

Total port receipts, 32,794 bales; last week, 36,327 bales; last year, 60,143 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	9,854	8,224	7,815
Galveston	12,102	13,329	27,384
Mobile	390	169	818
Charleston	1,297	932	2,290
Savannah	4,180	6,376	8,273
Wilmington	1,721	2,053	2,546
Norfolk	3,231	5,113	4,855

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	2,217	2,156	3,871
Memphis	11,072	....	16,540
St. Louis	503	2,637	6,392
Houston	17,081	21,466	43,654

Exports, 39,225 bales; total thus far this season, 1,444,821 bales; total last season, 740,525 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
1,400 Galveston	11.50	294,266	290,858
1,780 New Orleans	11.37	270,162	143,781
50 Mobile	11.00	19,721	32,879
1,750 Savannah	11.50	206,485	130,923
— Charleston	11.50	89,906	61,779
— Wilmington	....	33,989	30,933
260 Norfolk	11.25	63,586	....
— Augusta	11.25	172,065	128,848
450 Memphis	11.50	207,255	194,975
— St. Louis	11.625	8,229	22,677
1,120 Houston	11.35	183,217	128,518

The Liverpool market opened easy. There was a good inquiry business in spot cotton, with middling 6 points decline at 6.83d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, nil. Market closed steady.

COTTON GINNING REPORT.

Total on November 1 Given as 7,384,871 Bales.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The fourth cotton ginning report of the season, compiled from reports of Census Bureau correspondents and agents throughout the cotton belt, issued today, announced that 7,384,871 bales of cotton, counting round as half bales, of the growth of 1915, had been ginned prior to Nov. 1. That compares with 9,826,912 bales, or 61.8 per cent. of the entire crop, ginned prior to Nov. 1 last year; 8,830,396 bales, or 63.2 per cent., in 1913, and 8,869,222 bales, or 65.8 per cent., in 1912. The average quantity of cotton ginned prior to Nov. 1 in the last ten years was 7,954,534 bales, or 62 per cent. of the crop.

Included in the ginnings were 69,204 round bales, compared with 23,182 last year, 61,577 in 1913, and 54,539 in 1912. Sea Island cotton included numbered 35,358 bales, compared with 43,115 last year, 42,804 in 1913, and 28,887 in 1912.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 8.—The weekly statement of the associated Boston banks compares as follows:

	Nov. 6, '15.	Dec. From Prev. Wk.
Circulation	$9,012,000	$34,000
Loans, discounts, inv.	183,387,000	*7,724,000
Ind. dep. inc. U. S.	339,484,000	*4,066,000
Due banks	141,113,000	*6,176,000
Time deposits	15,254,000	376,000
Exc. for Clear. House.	21,422,000	*4,896,000
Due from banks	38,601,000	*481,000
Cash reserve	26,727,000	200,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bk.	13,409,000	361,000
Res. with other banks.	87,406,000	2,476,000
Cash excess	5,138,000	656,000
Excess in New York	65,817,000	2,932,000
Exc. with Fed. Res. B.	2,614,000	589,000
Total excess	73,569,000	4,177,000

*Increase.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

Cash Position, Nov. 6, 1915.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Oct. 30		$25,688,577.03
Receipts—		
Revenues	$3,066,868.46	
Miscellaneous	38,847.87	
Loans:		
Corp. stock notes	$2,500,000.00	
Special rev. bonds	4,900.00	
General fund bonds	5,000,000.00	
	7,504,900.00	
		10,610,616.33
		$36,299,193.36
Payments—		
General administration	$5,781,701.88	
Repayment of temporary loans:		
Corp. stock notes	$29,500.00	
Rev. bonds and bills	700,000.00	
	729,500.00	
Redemption of city debt	11,770.00	
Interest on city debt	15,029,830.92	
	21,552,802.75	
Balance Nov. 6		$14,746,390.61

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested Oct. 30		$11,699,346.05
Receipts		11,178,707.46
		$22,878,052.51
Payments		14,128,915.96
Balance uninvested Nov. 6		8,749,136.55
Aggregate balances Nov. 6		$23,495,527.16

SABIN MAY BE MEDIATOR.

Added to Wallace Committee in Mercantile Marine Contest.

Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, has been elected a member of the Wallace Committee representing preferred stockholders of the International Mercantile Marine Company.

It was Mr. Sabin who originally tried to mediate between the dissatisfied stockholders and the Bannard Reorganization Committee. That was prior to the formation of the Wallace Committee. Mr. Sabin's effort was of no avail, but he did not incur the displeasure of the Bannard forces.

The Guaranty Trust Company was working on a separate reorganization plan. It will work in harmony with the Central Trust Company, represented on the committee by James N. Wallace. Mr. Sabin, it is believed, will be in a position to continue his work as mediator between the Wallace Committee and the Bannard Committee.

M., K. & T. INTEREST UNPAID.

Bond Indentures Provide for a Long Period of Grace.

All interest payments on Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway issues due Nov. 1 have been suspended, but there has been no formal default. A 30-day grace is provided for the interest on the $19,000,000 6 per cent. notes. A six-months grace is provided for the following issues of bonds on which payments were suspended: $3,253,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas extension 5's, $5,468,000 Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma first mortgage 5's, $1,340,000 Dallas & Waco first mortgage 5's, and $958,000 Boonville Railroad Bridge Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds.

Interest payments are due Dec. 1 on $40,000,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas first mortgage 4's and on $1,089,000 Sherman, Shreveport & Southern first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds. The policy of the receiver as to these issues has not been announced.

$50,000,000 BRITISH LOAN.

American Bank Credit Is Likely to be Arranged Today.

Bankers who have been dealing with British financial leaders for the establishment of a big banking credit here were still without formal confirmation last evening of the tentative agreement made with Sir Edward Holden. It had been expected that the approval of London banks would be received last Friday, but delays on the other side have made it impossible to do anything further here along the lines suggested.

The initial cred

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50 Babcock & Wilcox Stock
100 Bucyrus Co. Pfd. Stock
50 Childs (Rest.) Com. & Pfd. Stock
25 Crocker-Wheeler Com. Stock
50 Empire S. & I. Com. & Pfd. Stk.
50 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
20 Franklin Insurance Stock
20 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance Stock
100 Fajardo Sugar Stock
15 German Amer. Insurance Stock
10 Home Insurance Stock
100 Hudson & Manhattan Com. Stock
60 Hupp Motor Com. Stock
100 International Silver Pfd. Stock
50 Int. Steam Pump Pfd. Stock
100 Interborough Rapid Transit Stock
25 Milw'kee El. Ry. & Lt. Pfd. Stk.
25 Midvale Steel (Old) Stock
100 National Bank of Cuba Stock
10 National Roofing Stock
100 New Jersey Zinc Stock
350 New York Shipbuilding Stock
50 Phelps Dodge & Co. Stock
50 Rem'g'n Typewr. (all issues) Stk.
25 Scovill Manufacturing Stock
25 Singer Manufacturing Stock
100 St. Joe & Grand Isl'd 1st Pfd. Stk.
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KRUTTSCHNITT SAYS REDFIELD IS WRONG

Holds R. P. Schwerin Always Maintained Seamen's Act Alone Caused Pacific Mail to Quit.

CANAL LAW NOT THE CAUSE

Tells Secretary of Commerce Good Prices Were Received for Ships Because of "Accident of War."

In reply to the open letter of Secretary of Commerce Redfield to Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Board of the Southern Pacific and head of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, printed in THE TIMES yesterday, Mr. Kruttschnitt yesterday sent a letter to Secretary Redfield denying the charges that the Pacific Mail went out of business because of the Panama Canal act rather than as a result of the Seamen's act. Mr. Kruttschnitt also comes to the support of R. P. Schwerin, General Manager of the Pacific Mail, in the controversy over Mr. Schwerin's alleged contradictory views and expressions. Here is the letter:

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
New York City, Nov. 8, 1915.

My dear Sir: I have read your letter to me of Nov. 5. The reasons why Pacific Mail could not continue to operate its transpacific ships, if the Seamen's bill became a law, have been given to committees of Congress in detail, with supporting figures which have never been answered. In a letter to President Wilson, July 6, 1914, I summarized the objections to the proposed legislation and gave notice that it would result in the withdrawal of the transpacific ships. The language clause, while one of the most objectionable features of the bill, was only one of several unreasonable and onerous provisions. After a careful review of the subject when the bill was passed, we were unable to find any way to overcome the difficulties with which we were confronted, and with the approval of the shareholders withdrew from the business and sold the ships.

Doubts Reported Speech.

You refer to a reported dinner-table discussion in December, 1913, between the Surveyor of Customs at San Francisco and Mr. Schwerin, (which, however, differs so much from the latter's opinions often expressed to me as to raise grave doubts as to the accuracy of the reporter's memory,) and to excerpts from what Mr. Schwerin said before a committee of Congress in 1913 about the Panama Canal act, and argue that he ascribed the withdrawal of our Oriental service to the Panama Canal bill, the provisions of which were not applicable to that line of ships. It clearly appears, even from the excerpts contained in your letter, that Mr. Schwerin meant that the Panama Canal bill would put Pacific Mail out of business, "so far as the Panama route is concerned, by law."

You reiterate that Pacific Mail withdrew from transpacific business because it was unprofitable in years past, but you cannot deny, what every one knows, that conditions had changed at least a year before the withdrawal and had become profitable and the prospects for the future most favorable. If Pacific Mail persisted in the service during poor years, it would certainly not have abandoned it when a good year had arrived, and others were in sight, except for some compelling reason.

Shall we look for that reason in the Panama Canal act, which did not interfere, Yet, in the business in the least, or in the Seamen's bill, which imposed upon it most burdensome restrictions? According to the press the same restrictions have been assigned by Mr. Robert Dollar and Mr. J. J. Hill as the cause of withdrawal of their ships from the Pacific. Are these gentlemen knaves or fools, to either conceal or not to know, as you do, that the Panama Canal act and not the Seamen's act was the real cause of withdrawal?

Finally, you again complain because Pacific Mail did not wait to see how you would construe away the noxious provisions of the law.

The law speaks for itself. The men who advocated and the men who made it worded it so as to carry out their intention to effect a change in existing conditions. The Seamen's Union worked strenuously for its passage with that end in view.

Let us see what they sought! In the hearings held before the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of Dec. 12, 1911, Mr. McArthur, editor of The Coast Seamen's Journal, says:

Seamen's Union Viewpoint.

This bill is designed * * * to get rid of these aliens, in tongue, color, instinct, and everything else, and to replace them with Americans. [Page 31.]

But the purpose of this bill is to prevent the shipment of Chinese crews on American vessels. [Page 34.]

Mr. Andrew Furuseth, President International Seamen's Union, says:

A vessel that has that kind of a crew (Chinese) is so utterly unseaworthy that she is not only a danger to herself, but to every class of vessel that she meets. [Page 95.]

Thus the legislators, (Congressional Record, Proceedings, Oct. 2 to 28, 1913:)

Senator Fletcher—I think * * * that provisions in Sec. 12 of the proposed substitute, requiring that 75 per cent. of the crew in each department understand the orders of the officers, is not so much intended to promote safety at sea as it is to affect wages and prevent employment of Asiatic seamen on the Pacific.

Senator Burton—The committee thought the adoption of the provision as it stands in the substitute would drive our flag out of the transpacific trade. * * * What would be the result of the adoption of this provision? The vessels engaged in business on the Pacific no doubt would be forced to with draw. [Page 58.]

Referring to the language test section; the law requires the Collector of Customs, upon the sworn complaint of any reputable citizen that the section is not complied with (which may be made at any time up to six hours before the departure of the vessel) to cause the muster of the crew to determine the fact. You are powerless to change the law or to control the action of members of the Seamen's Union, who are all "reputable citizens." It is easy, however, when the lines of the Pacific Ocean have ceased to be, to give instructions which apparently take the teeth out of the law.

Perchance you have not read opinions of Mr. William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, which appeared in The New York Sun of Nov. 4th, thus:

I believe that the La Follette law should be repealed.

I have investigated carefully and I believe the bill puts unwarranted burdens upon the shipping interests.

It is pleasant, indeed, Mr. Secretary, to note your satisfaction over the fact that the stockholders have received a good price for their ships. It is due to the accident of the war, however, and not to the Seamen's Bill, that the abandonment of commerce on the Pacific ocean to foreign-owned lines of steamships was not accompanied by disastrous financial loss to American corporations and their stockholders.

Yours very truly,
J. KRUTTSCHNITT, Chairman.

Hon. William C. Redfield,
Secretary of Commerce,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Schwerin has been made Vice President and General Manager of the Associated Oil Company of California. It was announced that he would remain with the Pacific Mail, however, until all business of the line had been wound up.

Fifth Ave. Coach Earnings Increase

The Fifth Avenue Coach Company, according to a report issued yesterday by the Public Service Commission, had a good year ending June 30 last. It increased the number of its passengers by 2,774,041 to 14,060,471, and the number of round trips that it made by 98,784 to 326,384. Its total revenue from operation was $1,451,508, or an increase of $274,857, and, although it paid no dividend, it increased its corporate surplus by $357,759.

FRENCH TRADE COMMISSION.

It Is Expected to Arrive Here Today on the Lafayette.

The French Trade Commission, consisting of Government representatives, business, and professional men, is expected to reach this port today on the maiden voyage of the new steamship Lafayette. The visit of the commission, which is for the primary purpose of arousing interest in the extension of reciprocal commercial relations, is to be followed by a similar commission representing the Chamber of Commerce of Amsterdam. The Dutch commission is expected here within the next ten days.

The French commission is composed of Deputy Damour, and MM. Lesueur, of the Department of Commerce; Trincano, Director of the Horological School of Besançons; Jacques de Neuflize, banker; Chauffour, of Credit Francais; Delilesalle-Thiez, Secretary of the Syndicate of the Textile Manufacturers of the North; Saladin, representing the Creuzot factory, and Joseph Guinet, delegate of the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons.

E. C. Porter, agent of the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, will be supplied with an itinerary prepared by the commission, and will then be in a position to answer inquiries from those desiring to get into touch with the French visitors. The commission is scheduled to make a tour of the principal cities of the country with the double purpose of studying American commercial conditions, and at the same time extending the interest of Americans in French products.

As soon as the itinerary of the commission is learned, plans will be made by local commercial and trade organizations for the entertainment of the members. Among the bodies reported as preparing to extend hospitality to the visitors are the Chamber of Commerce, American Manufacturers Export Association, and Merchants' Association, besides organizations of French-American citizens.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of October show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

Twenty roads	$18,120,384	+$3,490,949
Three roads	1,326,206	— 85,880
Total (23 roads)..	19,446,590	+ 3,405,069

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
October gross..	$5,974,663	$5,520,842	$454,821
Four mos. gr..	22,189,916	22,291,246	*151,330

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
October gross..	1,330,596	1,106,748	223,848
Four mos. gr..	4,327,805	3,763,598	564,207

*Decrease.

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for September—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	52,605	51,222	61,851
Net aft. tax...	11,793	8,763	15,026
Def. aft. chgs.	5,422	8,153	2,145
3 mos. gross..	143,538	144,544	177,725
Net aft. tax...	25,356	23,083	46,624
Def. aft. chgs.	25,581	26,336	3,568

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ADAMS EXPRESS CO. for July—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Tot. rc. fr. op.	$3,099,118	$2,900,522	$198,596
Exp. privil....	1,582,653	1,379,150	153,502
Tot. tran. rev..	1,506,465	1,521,571	45,093
Non-tran. rev..	47,916	41,359	6,557
Total oper. rev.	1,614,381	1,562,731	51,650
Gen. expenses..	83,773	87,923	*4,150
Total op. exp..	1,449,592	1,542,296	*92,706
Net oper. rev...	164,789	20,432	144,357
Taxes	15,600	17,330	*1,729
Oper. inc.....	148,907	3,046	145,861
Mile. st. rds...	37,859	37,765	94
Mile. oth. lines	7,070	7,016	54

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. for July—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Tot. rc. fr. op.	4,846,539	4,059,273	287,265
Exp. privil....	2,186,099	2,008,820	180,178
Total tran. rev.	2,159,540	2,052,153	107,087
Non-tran. rev..	211,761	182,186	29,574
Total op. rev..	2,371,301	2,234,640	136,661
Total op. ex....	2,081,972	2,257,124	*175,152
Net op. rev....	289,329	†22,484	311,813
Taxes	35,422	35,623	*200
Op. income....	253,288	†58,126	311,395
Mile. st. rds...	71,848	70,109	1,739
Mile. oth. lines	8,117	8,675	*557

*Decrease. †Deficit.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co	116	117½
American Light & Traction	345	350
American Light & Traction, pf	107¼	109½
Adirondack Electric Power	16	18
Adirondack Electric Power pf	60	64
*American Gas & Electric	103½	108
*American Gas & Electric pf	50	60
American Power & Light	59	62
American Power & Light pf	79	81
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf	64	67
American Waterworks & Electric	7	9
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	20
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	56	60
Atlantic Power & Lt. 7% cum. pf.	92	95
Cities Service	67	68
Cities Service pf	68	70
Colorado Power	24	25½
Colorado Power pf	95	97
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	55	57
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	81½	83½
Consumers Power pf., Me.	90	94
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	91½	92½
Denver Gas & Electric Gen. 5s	92½	95
Electric Bond Deposit pf	60	70
Electric Bond & Share pf	99	100
Empire District Electric 5s	77	81
Empire District Electric pf	65	72
Federal Light & Traction	10	14
Federal Light & Traction pf	45	55
Gas & Electric Securities	60	75
Gas & Electric securities pf	65	75
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946.	81½	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	10	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf	48	53
Northern States Power	29½	30½
Northern States Power pf	87	88
Ozark Power & Water	15	25
Pacific Gas & Electric	53½	55
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	87½	89
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	22	25
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	71	75
Southern California Edison	76	80
Southern California Edison pf	92	95
*Standard Gas & Electric	5¾	6¾
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	26	28
Southwestern Power & Lt. pf	97½	100
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	10	11
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	38	42
United Light & Rys	64	66
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	69	72
Utah Securities	16¼	18
Western Power	16	19
Western Power pf	49	53

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.50	4.35
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.50	4.35
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.55	4.38
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.75	4.50
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	5.12	4.75
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.70	4.50
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.45	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1916-'23	4½	5.00	4.70
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.55	4.35
C. C. C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.90	4.70
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.50	4.30
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.85	4.65
Hocking Valley	1916-'28	4 @5	4.75	4.50
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.30
Louis. & Nash	1916-'23	5	4.45	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	6.00	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1916-'23	5	6.75	5.25
N. Y. C. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.65	4.45
Norfolk & West	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.75	4.50
Penn. G. Freight	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.15
St. L., I. Mt. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.75	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'23	5	4.85	4.65
Southern Ry	1916-'24	4½@5	4.80	4.60
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.50	4.35
Virginian Ry	1916-'19	5	4.65	4.40

NEW YORK CITY NOTES.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1916	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
6s	Sept.,	1917	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝	103¼
4½s	June,	1965	104⅞	104⅝	104½	104⅜
4½s	March,	1963	104½	104⅝	104	104½
4½s	Nov.,	1957	104½	104⅝	104	104½
4½s	May,	1957	104½	104⅝	104½	104½
4½s	Nov.,	1917	100⅜	101	100⅜	...
4½s	May,	1917	100⅜	...	100⅜	...
4½s	March,	1964	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
4½s	March,	1962	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
4½s	Sept.,	1960	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
4½s	March,	1930-60	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
4s	May,	1959	97	97½	96½	97
4s	Nov.,	1958	97	97½	96½	97
4s	May,	1957	97	97½	96½	97
4s	Nov.,	1956	96	96½	95½	96½
4s	Nov.,	1955	96	96½	95½	96½
4s	Nov.,	1936	96	..	95	...
3½s	Nov.,	1955	86	..	86	...
3½s	Nov.,	1954	86½	87	86¼	87
3½s	May,	1954	86½	87	86¼	87

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	36.00	36.50	35.95	36.37½
Lead	...	5.00	...	5.00
Spelter	*15.25	..	*15.27½	..
Antimony	35.00	36.00	35.00	36.00
Quicksilver	$100.00	..	$100.00	..
Aluminium	†56.00	58.00	†56.00	58.00
Iron, No.2X f.	16.75	17.25	16.75	17.25

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 18@18¼c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Monday. £.	s.	d.	Friday. £.	s.	d.
Copper, spot	73	5	0	74	0	0
Copper, futures	73	15	0	74	7	6
Tin, spot	162	10	0	162	0	0
Tin, futures	161	15	0	161	15	0
Spelter	78	1	0	77	0	0
Lead	24	12	6	24	15	0

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Changes Wide and Irregular on Active Trading in the Curb Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 335,159 shares of stocks and $80,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 144,212; oil, 11,907, and mining, 179,040. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	†Am. Writ. P.	2½	3	2¼	2¼
2,400	At., G. & W. I. S. S.	33½	34¼	32½	32½
1,200	At., G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	44	45½	43	45¼
100	Am. Zinc	68	68	68	68
975	†Can. C. & F.	105	107	97	97
350	†Can. C. & F. pf.	116	116	112	112
170	†Carbon Steel	85	90	85	85
2,000	†Car. Lt. & P.	8½	8½	7⅝	7¾
3,060	Chandler Mot.	(91-93)	93	80	91
900	†Chev. M. Car Co., w. i.	(125-127)	*129	128	129
110	†Domin'n Steel	51	51	51	51
190	Driggs-Seab'y	140	140	139	140
30	Emerson Phon.	12	12	12	12
72	Guan. Sugar	61	62	61	62
320	†Heridee Mfg.	34	35	33½	33½
20	†Hopkins & A. Arms	56	56	56	56
15,000	†Int. Mer. M.	16	18⅞	15	16
23,000	†Int. Mer. M. pf.	(53⅛-52¾)	55½	51½	51½
350	†Inter. Motors	35	38	35	36
15,180	Kath. Br. pf.	5	*8½	5	8½
45	Kelly S. Tire	295	295	290	295
108	Kelly Sp. Tire, new, 1st pf.	96	96	96	96
100	†Kelly Sp. Tire, w. i.	76	76	76	76
620	†K'stone Ord.	11	11	11	11
2,000	†Lake Tor. B't	14⅝	16	14¾	15½
100	†Lake Tor. B't 1st pf.	16	16	16	16
22,200	Manh. Transit	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
2,000	Marc. of Am.	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜
21,800	†Midvale Steel	83	83½	78	78
5,350	Peerless Mot.	47¼	47¼	45½	46
600	Corp. of R. & H.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
100	†M. Rumely, w. i.	24	24	24	24
1,500	†St'l Co. of Can.	43½	45	43½	45
1,400	†St. Jos. Lead	14	14½	14	14½
6,000	Submar. Boat, v. t. cfs.	40¼	42⅜	40	40¼
1,220	†Tob. Pr. com.	36½	36½	36	36½
900	Triangle Film, v. t. cfs.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
2,000	Unit. Pr. Shar.	2	2	1⅞	2
2,500	†U. S. Lt. & Ht.	5¼	5⅜	5¼	6
750	†U. S. Lt. & Ht. pf.	*5⅜	6	5⅜	5⅞
2,000	†World Film	4¼	4⅜	4⅛	4¼

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
2,800	Cosden & Co	7	6¾	6¾	+ ¾
1,400	Houston	10¼	10¼	10½	..
12	Gal.-Sig.-Oil	158	157	157	+ 2
40	Ill. Pipe Line	153	152	153	+ 1
250	Midwest Ref.	48	48	46	— 3
14	Nat. Transit	32	31	32	+ 2
350	Pierce Oil	16¾	15¾	15¾	— ¾
11	Prod. Oil & Gas	415	414	415	+ 8
14	S. O. of Ind.	458	453	453	— 2
16	S. O. of N. J.	486	486	486	..
7,000	Victoria Cons.	2	1¾	2	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,200	††Alta-Con. M.	20	20	15	15
4,000	††Am. Comdr.	9½	10	9½	10
3,000	††Atlanta	24	25	24	24
900	Big L. Dev.	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
100	Bingham Min.	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
11,600	Braden Cop.	12⅞	13	12½	12⅝
6,100	Butte Coa. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	6½	6⅞	6¼	6⅝
1,280	Butte & N. Y.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3,500	‖Can. Copper	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
1,000	†Caledonia	95	99	95	98
5,900	C. de P. Cop.	39	39	36	36½
4,000	†Chile Copper	25⅞	25⅞	25	25¼
1,500	††Comstock T.	15	15	13	15
2,600	Con. Ariz. S.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	‖Con. Cop. M.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6,000	Con. N.-Utah	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,500	††Emma Cop.	32	32	30	32
1,500	First Nat. Cop.	5¼	5¼	4⅞	5
100	†Florence	42	42	42	42
1,000	Gold Hill	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,000	Goldfield Cons.	1⅝	1⅝	1¼	1⅜
5,000	††Gold. Merger.	20	20	18	18
50	Hecla Mining	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
5,000	Jumbo Ext.	⅞	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,500	Ken. Copper	52½	52⅝	51¼	52
12,600	††Kewanas	30	31	29	30
1,000	La Rose Con.	1⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Magma	14⅝	14⅝	14	14⅝
1,000	†McKinley-D	29	30	29	29
2,300	††Marsh Min.	33	33	33	33
1,500	Mason Valley	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
26,000	††Mother Lode	31	33½	31	33
1,200	††Nat. Z. & L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	†N. Butte Dev.	¼	¼	¼	¼
5,000	†North Star	11	11	11	11
1,000	Nip. Mines Co.	6¼	6¼	6½	6⅝
1,000	†Ore	6½	6½	6½	6½
2,200	††Rex Con. M.	45	45	45	45
1,200	‖Santa Fe M.	4¼	4⅝	3⅞	4
12,000	††Sand. Kend.	10	10	10	10
2,500	Stand. Sil.-Ld.	1¼	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝
300	Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
14,100	††Success Min.	68	72	68	72
5,700	†Sup. Min. Co.	27½	28½	27½	28½
1,200	Tono. Ex.	27⅝	28	27⅝	27⅝
300	Tono. Merger	36	38	35	36
150	Tono Mining	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,200	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	†W. E. Cons.	61	63	61	62
1,260	†W. K. Cop. pf.	2	2¼	2	2⅛
400	†White Knob	15	15	15	15
900	Yukon	2¾	2¾	2½	2¾

BONDS.

$50,000	C. de Pas. 6s.	120	120½	120	120
10,000	West. Pac. 5s	40	40½	40½	40½
20,000	W. Pac. rcts.	38	39	38	39

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Nov. 8. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 6. Bid.	Asked.
Am.-Brit. Mfg. Co	35	40	34	40
Am.-Brit. Mfg. pf.	75	80	55	80
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., or.	14	15	14	15
B.-A. T. Co. or. bear.	14	15	14	15
Can. Gen. Electric	124	127	124	127
Carbon St. 1st pf.	89	90	89	90
Carbon St. 2d pf.	65	75	65	75
Central Found.	16	17½	16	18¾
Central Found. pf.	28	34	30	32
Cramp Shipbuilding	83	84	83	85
Flak-Tire	122	125	122	125
Fra.-Spa. P. (a pros.)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Hall Signal	26	28	26	28
Hall Signal pf.	45	50	45	52
Internat. Motors pf.	64	66	64	67
Lima Locomotive	29	31	16	17
Manh. H. P. Mar.	95	105	95	105
Mutual Prof. Sh.	9	9½		9½
Sherman Carbide	2⅝	3¼	7⅜	8¼
Sherman Car. pf.	8	15	8	15
Stand. Motors	11¼	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
Sterling Gum	2½	2⅝	..	..
Wayland Oil & Gas.	4	4¼	4	4¼

OIL ISSUES.

Anglo-American	16	16½	16	16¼
Inter-Petroleum	9⅞	10	9¼	10
Ventura Cons.	11⅝	12	11⅝	12

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Duquesne	37	40	37	40
Howe Sound	4	4¼	4	4¼
Majestic Mines	70	75	70	75
New Utah Bingham	2¾	3	2¾	3

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	258	265	258	265
Int. M. Mar. new 5s	85	90	85	90
Ken. Copper 6s	168	171	168	170

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	155	158

TOBACCO MEN FORM $1,500,000,000 UNION

Association Plans to Regulate Competition to Stop Demoralization of Prices.

YEARLY TRADE $700,000,000

Jacob Wertheim Is Chosen President — Permanent Headquarters at 5 Beekman Street.

Representatives of every branch of the tobacco trade, from the dealers in the leaf to the manufacturers of cigarette papers and other accessories for the smoker, met yesterday afternoon at the Hotel McAlpin and perfected a permanent organization of the Tobacco Merchants' Association of the United States, thus ending the trade war that for years had been going on between the various concerns in the industry.

Jacob Wertheim, formerly President of the United Cigar Manufacturing Company, was elected President of the new organization and issued this statement, in which he outlined the principles under which the Tobacco Merchants' Association would operate:

I desire to make it as emphatic as I can, that the Tobacco Merchants' Association was not organized with a view to limit competition or to interfere in any way with the freedom of trading. On the contrary, the platform of the association is based upon the broad general principle that the field of commerce must be open to all. But we believe that it is entirely proper for a trade organization to use all lawful means to stop ruinous and reckless competition.

Since the disintegration of the former tobacco combination into a number of rival concerns, competition has been so keen and so violent that the industry has become very much demoralized. One of the main objects of the Tobacco Merchants' Association will be to bring about the employment of healthier and more profitable methods of doing business. With that end in view, the association will not only resort to propaganda and persuasive methods, but, if legislation should be necessary to improve trading conditions or remove trade evils, the association will endeavor to secure the enactment of such legislation.

There is a pressing need for such an organization in the tobacco industry, not only because of the present demoralized condition of the tobacco business, but because the very magnitude of the industry requires that there should be some power, some substantial organization to speak for it with influence and authority and to look out for its general welfare, and hence the formation of the Tobacco Merchants' Association, which we expect will soon be one of the biggest trade organizations in the United States.

The organization yesterday is the result of a call sent out Sept. 4 over the signatures of the editors of the five leading tobacco trade papers, together with several prominent members of the trade. There was a banquet and conference at the Hotel Biltmore in New York on Sept. 25, attended by about one hundred men prominent in the tobacco business. A canvass at that time showed that there was fully $1,500,000,000 worth of capital engaged in the business, with more than $700,000,000 of annual turnover.

C. Fred Crosby, Chairman of the Trade Press Committee, was made Chairman of the meeting, and he appointed a committee of ten to draft a constitution and name a list of officers for the organization. At the McAlpin on Oct. 11 this committee appointed a Committee of Ways and Means, composed of Edward Wise, Vice President of the United Cigar Stores Company, Asa Lemlein of the E. H. Gato Cigar Company, and Charles Fox of F. Miranda & Co. A Board of Directors selected by this committee was installed yesterday.

After the election of officers it was decided to open permanent headquarters at 5 Beekman Street, where rooms will be provided for the assembling of tobacco men from all parts of the country and where information will be kept on file for the trade and public. In addition to the headquarters in New York there will be branch offices in Chicago, Denver, San Francisco, and other cities where it is deemed necessary.

The following officers were elected in addition to the President:

Vice Presidents: Edward Wise, representing dealers; George W. Hill, representing cigarette manufacturers; Jesse A. Block, representing tobacco manufacturers; Charles Fox, representing leaf tobacco dealers; and Asa Lemlein, representing cigar manufacturers.

Secretary and counsel, Charles Dushkind.

Treasurer, Leon Schinasi.

The Directors are as follows:

Tobacco manufacturers — Jesse A. Bloch of Bloch Brothers, Wheeling, W. Va.; William T. Reed, of Larus & Brothers Company, Richmond, Va.; Jonathan Peterson of Weyman-Bruton Company, New York; John Bagley of Bagley Tobacco Company, Detroit; and Rawlins D. Best of Lovell-Buffington Tobacco Company, Covington, Ky.

Cigarettes—George H. Hummel of P. Lorillard & Co., New York; George W. Hill of American Tobacco Company, New York; George L. Storm of Tobacco Products Corporation of New York; Leon Schinasi of Schinasi Brothers, New York, and Frederick S. Lucey of Phillip Morris & Company, Ltd., New York.

Cigars—R. G. Sullivan of R. G. Sullivan, Manchester, N. H.; M. Regensburg of E. Regensburg & Sons, New York; Asa Lemlein of E. H. Gato & Co., New York and Key West; J. J. Lachman of the West Indies Cigar Company, New York; Theodore C. Werner of T. Dunn & Co. New York; Fred Hirschhorn of the United Cigar Manufacturers' Company, New York; A. L. Sylvester of the American Cigar Company, New York; Charles J. Eisenlohr of Otto Eisenlohr & Co., Philadelphia; Emil J. Klein of E. M. Schwarz & Co., New York, and Alvaro Garcia of Garcia & Vega, New York.

Leaf Dealers—A. Bijur of E. Rosenwald & Brothers, New York; Charles Fox of F Miranda & Co., New York; Alfred S. Rossin of Rossin & Bro., New York, and Joseph Cullman of Cullman Brothers, New York.

Jobbers and Retailers—J. M. Buchner of Park & Tilford, New York; I. N. Maaskoff of I. N. Maaskoff, New York; Nicholas Ehrlich of Nicholas Ehrlich, New York; Edward Wise of the United Cigar Stores Company, New York; D. A. Schulte of A. Schulte, New York, and Joseph Simon of Bennett, Sloan & Co., New York.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
16	Alabama Co...	11	11	11	11
8	Bank of Balt.	136	136	136	136
10	Balt. D.Dk pf.	65	65	65	65
625	Consden pf.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
190	Elkhorn Fuel..	19	19	19	19
10	Fairmont Gas.	30	30	30	30
45	Fairm't Gas pf	50	50	50	50
10	F. & M. Bank	46	46	46	46
800	Houston Oil...	19	19	19	19
695	Mt.V. Cot.Mills	17	18	16¾	18
30	Mt. V. Cotton Mills pf.				53¾
2	M. & M. Tran.	47½	47½	47½	47½
25	Nor. Central..	85	85	85	87
20	Sapulpa Oil pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
500	Un. Rys. & El.	24½	24½	24½	24½
100	Wayl'd O.& G.	4	4	4	4

BONDS.

$500	Arun.S.& G.6s.	103½	103½	103½	103½
2,000	Chi. City Ry.5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
500	City Balt. 4s.				90
	Bl. S. ...	96½	96¼	96½	96½
1,000	City Balt.4s,'62	96¼	96¼	96¼	96½
1,000	City Balt.4s,'61	96½	96½	96½	96½
2,000	Elkh'n Fuel 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
5,000	Fair N. Clark Trac. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
2,500	H. Oil div. ctf.	78	78	78	78
1,000	Mil. Gas Lt. 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½
3,000	United Rys. 4s.				
	El. inc. 4s.	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
1,000	United Rys. 4s.				
	El. 1st 4s....	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
35	Alliance I. Co..	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
83	Am. Gas.....	120	120¾	120	120¾
80	Am. Rys.....	30	30	30	30
10	Am. Rys. pf..	96½	96½	96½	96½
100	Am. Milling..	6½	6¾	6½	6½
30	Am. Mill. pf..	109	109	109	109
83	Bunft. & S. 1..	24	24	24	24
215	Buf. & S. pf..	53	54	53	54
110	Brill	59	59	58	58
5	Brill pf.....	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
7,612	Cambria	64¼	65¾	62¾	64
100	Ch. Ry. I. & P.	20	20	20	20
2	Con. Tr. N. J.	72	72	72	72
874	El. Stor. B....	70	70¾	61½	65¾
100	D. S. S. & Atl.	13	13	13	13
310	Gen. Asphalt..	37	37¾	37	37¾
135	Gen. Asp. pf..	74¼	74½	74	74
100	Gt. Nor. Ore..	50	50	50	50
61	L. Co. of N. A.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
15	Keystone T....	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
515	L. Sup. Corp...	9¾	9¾	9½	9¾
25	Lehigh Navig..	78	78	78	78
1,810	Lehigh Valley.	81¾	81¾	80⅝	80⅝
35	Leh. Val. tr. ctf.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
20	Nor. Central..	85	85	85	85
878	Penn. R. R....	60⅞	60⅞	60	60
93	Penn. S. Mfg..	102	102	102	102
50	Penn. Steel...	70	70	70	70
80	Penn. St. pf..	80	80	79¾	79¾
50	Phila. Co.....	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
641	Phila. Elec...	27½	27¾	27½	27½
1,125	P. Ra. T. t. c.	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞
641	Phila. Elec...	27½	27¾	27½	27½
865	Reading	82¾	93¾	82¼	82⅛
250	Un. Traction..	43¾	43¾	43	43
525	Un. Gas Imp...	86¾	87	86¾	86¾
3	Un. Co. N. J..	223	223	223	223
80	Warw. I. & S.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	W. J. & S. S.	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
360	York Rys.....	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
120	York R. pf...	33	33	32	32

BONDS.

$500	El. & P. tr. 4s.	80	80	80	80
2,000	Int. Rys. 4s..	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼
2,000	L. V. gen. 4s.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
24,000	L. V. con. 4s.	100¼	100¼	100	100
1,000	Leh. V. tr. 4s.	89	89	89	89
1,000	Penn. Con. 4s.	99	99	99	99
15,900	Pe. gen. 4½s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
9,000	P. con. 4½s....	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
8,100	Phila. El. 4s..	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
100	Phila. El. 5s..	102½	102½	102½	102½
4,000	Read. gen. 4s..	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,000	Sp.-Am. 1st 5s.	102	102	102	102
39,000	U. R. & El. 5s.	74½	74½	74	74

CHICAGO.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
135	Am. Shipb. pf.	80½	80¾	80	80¾
100	Am. Steel Fdy.	59	59	59	59
20	Booth Fish. pf.	73	73	73	73
640	Chi. Pn. Tool.	81	82¼	80	80½
50	Ch. Rys. Ser.2.	17½	17½	17½	17½
200	Com. Edison..	145	146	145	146
100	Deere pf.....	99½	99¾	99½	99½
966	Dia. Match....	106	107½	107½	107½
110	Ill. Brick....	71	71	71	71
50	Lindsay Light.	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼
30	Mont. Wd. pf.	112½	113	112½	113
40	Pacific Gas...	55	55	55	55
25	Pub. Serv. Sec.	118	118	118	118
110	Public Serv...	104	104½	103¾	104½
40	Pub. Serv. pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
10	Quaker Oats..	315	320	315	320
16	Quaker O. pf.	106	106	106	106
204	Sears-Roebuck.	156½	157	156½	156¾
943	Stewart War..	75¾	76¼	75	76
645	Swift & Co....	119¾	120⅜	119¾	120
250	Union Carbide.	161	162	161	161¾

BONDS.

$2,000	Chi. Rys. B 5s.	70	70	70	70
1,000	Edison 5s.....	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2,000	Met. Gold 5s...	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	Peo. Gas 5s..	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
12,000	Swift 5s....	97	97	97	97

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
150	Am. W. G. pf..	97	97	97	97
680	A. W. G. Mach.	26	29	26	29
100	A. W. G. M. pf.	120½	123	120½	120½
250	Indpt. Brew....	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	Indpt. Brew. pf.	19	19	19	19
45	Mfrs. L. & H..	49¼	49¼	49	49
170	Nat. Fireproof.	10¾	11	10¾	11
270	Ohio Fuel Oil..	38	38	38	38
145	Pitts. Brew....	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
40	Pitts. Brew. pf.	18	18	18	18
220	Pitts. Coal....	36	36	35¾	35¾
35	Pitts. Coal pf..	106	106	106	106
110	Pitts. Pl. Gl..	111	111	111	111
470	Pullm. Car....	17¾	17¾	17½	17½
100	Un. Sw. & Sig.	128¾	129	128¾	129
110	Westh. A. B..	140¼	141	140½	140⅝
200	Westh. Electric	69	70¾	69	69½
1,500	San Toy.....	18	18	18	18
675	La Belle Iron.	57	57¼	56	56
65	L. B. I. & S. pf.	119	119	119	119
600	Columbia Gas..	14¾	14¾	14¼	14½
100	U. S. Steel....	85⅞	85⅞	85¾	85⅞

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
90	Ahmeek	96	96	94½	94½
3,885	Alaska	32	32¾	30¾	30⅞
70	Allouez	56½	56⅞	56½	56⅞
2,600	Am. Zinc	68	68⅝	67½	67½
627	Anaconda	85⅞	86¾	85⅝	85⅝
755	Arizona Com..	3	3¼	3	3
30	Butte-Alex S..	9½	9¾	9½	9¾
511	Butte & Balak.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,085	Butte & Sup...	66	66¾	66	66¾
1,410	Cal. & Arizona.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
9	Cal. & Hecla..	570	575	570	575
105	Chino	53¾	54½	53	53
1,370	Copper Range..	61¼	61⅝	60	60
10	Daly West	3	3	3	3
2,000	East Butte....	15	15	14⅝	14⅝
485	Franklin	10	10½	9⅞	9⅞
250	Granby	86	86	85¼	86
125	Hancock	17½	17½	17	17½
90	Indiana	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼
30	Inspiration	45½	45½	44	44
20	Island Creek pf	88½	88½	88½	88½
20	Isle Royale....	28⅝	29	28⅝	28⅝
60	Kerr Lake	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	Keweenaw	3	3	3	3
114	Lake	14	14	13½	13½
175	Lassaje	6	6	6	6
275	Mass. Mass Valley ..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
325	Mass Con.	13⅜	13⅝	13½	13½
15	Mayflower	4¼	4½	4¼	4¼
65	Miami	34¼	34½	34¼	34½
235	Mohawk	90½	90½	84½	84½
100	New Arcadian..	10½	10½	10½	10½
250	North Butte..	32½	32¾	31¾	31¾
100	North Lake....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Old Colony....	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
235	Old Colony....	3½	3½	3½	3½
185	Old Dominion..	57⅝	57⅝	57⅛	57½
160	Pond Creek....	16	16¼	16	16
25	Quincy	87¾	88¼	87¾	88½
125	Ray Con.	26½	26⅝	26¼	26¼
980	Santa Fe	4¼	4¼	4	4
300	Shannon	8¾	8¾	8½	8¾
6,400	Shattuck	32⅝	32⅝	32	32
500	South Utah....	32c	32c	32c	32c
20	St.Mary's Land	57⅞	57⅞	57½	57½
150	Sup. & Boston.	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
60	Superior Cop...	29½	29	28½	28½
3,530	Tamarack	54	58½	54	57½
690	Trinity	10	10¼	10	10
2,546	U. S. Smelters.	44½	45⅜	44¼	44½
200	U. S. Smelt. pf	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
390	Utah Apex	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
125	Utah Con.	13½	13½	13½	13½
535	Utah Copper...	74⅜	75¼	73½	73½

RAILROADS.

10	Boston & Alb.	185	185	185	185
5	Boston Elev..	85	85	85	85
75	Bost. & W. pf.	47	47	47	47
6	Fitchburg pf..	74	74	74	74
10	Maine Central.	101	101	101	101
9	Mass. Elec. ..	9	9	9	9
10	Mass. Elec. pf	42	42	42	42
88	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.....	80¾	82	80¾	81
1	Old Colony....	148	148	148	148
60	Rutland pf....	25	25	25	25
7	W.E.St. Ry. pf	83	83	83	83

MISCELLANEOUS.

172	Am. A. Chem.	73¾	73¾	73½	73¾
150	Am. A. C. pf.	98	99	97⅝	98
19	Amoskeag pf..	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
300	Am. Pne. Ser.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
5	Am. P. S. pf..	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
83	Am. Sugar....	117	117¾	117	117
25	Am. Sugar pf.	117½	117¾	117½	117¾
1,287	Am. T. & T....	128¾	128¾	128	128
122	Am. Woolen..	50½	50½	50½	50½
100	Am. Wool pf.	97½	97¾	97	97½
1,547	A. G. & W. I.	33¼	34½	32	32
2,861	A.G.& W. I. pf	44	45⅜	43⅜	43⅝
50	Edison	236	239½	236	237
15	General Elec..	177½	177½	177¾	177½
10	Mass. Gas....	88½	88¾	88½	88¾
71	Mass. Gas pf.	88	88	87	87
5	McElwain pf..	98	98	98	98
112	N. E. Tel.....	132½	132½	132¼	132¼
7	Pullman	166	167½	166	166
5	Reece Button..	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
283	Swift	120¼	120⅝	120	120¼
18	Torrington....	34½	34½	34¼	34½
6,381	United Fruit..	140	145⅝	139½	140
1,143	Un. Shoe Mch.	49½	50½	49¼	49¼
408	Un. S. M. pf.	28	29	28⅜	28⅜
1,394	U. S. Steel....	86	86¾	84⅞	85
330	Ventura Oil....	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
130	Western Union	88	88	88	89
150	Wollaston L...	1½	1½	1½	1½

BONDS.

$3,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s.....	98	98	97¾	97¾
21,000	A.G.& W. I. 5s	78⅝	78⅝	78	78
9,000	Gen. Elec. 5s..	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
1,000	Miss. R. P. 5s.	77	77	77	77
1,000	N. E. T. 5s..	101	101¼	101	101¼
16,000	New River 5s.	75	75	75	75
1,000	Pond Creek 6s.	94	94	94	94
25,000	Swift 5s.....	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
11,000	West. El. 5s..	101⅝	101⅝	101¼	101¼
13,000	West. Tel. 5s.	98¼	98¼	98	98¼

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado ...	1.30	1.35	Iron Bloss.	.77	.79
B. St. Gas.	.21	.22	La Rose...	.50	.57
Bingham ..	⅞	8½	Majestic ..	.76	.85
Bohemia ..	2	2½	McK.-D. ..	.27	.31
Begole ...	.50	1.00	Mex. Mets.	.30	.32
Bost. Ely .	.21	.23	M. of Ari.	2⅝	2¾
Butte & L.	.44	.45	N. Baltic...	3½	3¾
Calaveras .	1⅞	2	N. Cornella	8½	9
Chief Con..	.93	.94	Nev. Doug.	.65	.70
Cot. Ariz..	1¼	1⅞	O. D. rets.	.50	.75
Con. Cop...	1½	1⅝	Ohio Cop...	.15	.21
Cortez	.50	.60	Oneco	1¼	1⅝
Crown Res.	.50	.60	S'west M...	.50	1.00
Cal. Con.A.	.02	.04	Stewart M..	.70	.80
Davis-D ..	1½	1¾	U. S. Ext.	55⅝	57⅝
Eagle & B.	1½	1⅝	Utah Mets.	9¼	9⅝
First N. C.	5¼	5¾	Ton. Tel...	2⅞	3⅛
Goldfield ..	1¼	1⅜	Ton. Min..	5½	5⅞
Houghton ..	3	3¼	Yukon G....	2¼	2⅜

For Convenience of Investors.

The Open Security Market in The Annalist gives bid and asked prices of hundreds of unlisted bonds and stocks offered by well-known houses. The Annalist, every Monday, 10 cents—$4 a year. High-class financial weekly. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

An increase of over 12,000,000 bushels in the total visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada during the past week turned the tide of sentiment to the bear side of the wheat market during yesterday's operations and, after moderate early gains, prices showed weakness and at the close of the day were ⅞c to 1⅛c net lower. The details of the visible supply statement showed an increase in domestic stocks of 6,890,000 bushels, while bonded wheat gained 1,557,000 and Canadian stocks increased 4,074,000, making a net increase of 12,521,000 compared with an increase of 1,139,000 a year ago. The total visible figures, however, were about 15,000,000 bushels less than last year. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at 1.11⅛ free on board New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth 1.08⅝, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba 1.10⅝ cost, insurance, and freight Buffalo

NEW YORK PRICES

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December ..	..	..	1.10⅞	1.12½	1.24⅝
May	..	..	1.12⅝	1.14½	1.31⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December ..	1.04⅜	1.02⅞	1.03⅛	1.04¼	1.17
May	1.05½	1.04	1.04⅝	1.05⅛	1.23⅜

CORN.

The corn market was heavy under selling, in anticipation of a bearish Government report, and at the close of the day values were ⅜ to ⅝c net lower. The visible supply showed an increase for the week of 57,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 213,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 75c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December ..	60⅝	59½	59½	60¼	69⅝
May	62¼	61¼	61⅝	62⅜	72⅝

OATS.

The market for oats was lower, with wheat and corn, and owing to liberal receipts at primary points. Final prices were ⅜ to ⅝c net lower. The visible supply increased 1,165,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 629,000 last year. The local cash market was easy. No. 3 white quoted at 41 to 41½c; No. 4 white, 40 to 40½c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 40 to 44c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December ..	39	38⅛	38¼	38⅞	49⅞
May	39⅞	39¼	39¼	39⅝	53⅞

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was only moderately active, but prices ruled firm in the absence of selling pressure and influenced by a fair demand from commission houses and shorts. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 30,000, estimated for Tuesday, 20,000; Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 4,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last.
January	9.15	9.10	9.12	9.05	10.40
May	9.27	9.22	9.25	9.22	10.60
Ribs—					
January	9.02	9.00	9.00	8.92	10.62
Pork—					
December	14.65	14.50	14.60	14.40	19.50
January	16.55	16.45	16.47	16.32	19.85

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was firm early in the day, with a fairly active demand, prompted by a bullish interpretation of the census report on ginning and on the firmness in lard. The near positions showed net gains of 1 to 2 points, while the late months were 2 to 3 points net lower.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.50@7.95	7.50
November	..	..	7.50@7.50	7.50
December	7.57	7.56	7.55@7.56	7.53
January	7.67	7.57	7.57@7.59	7.56
February	..	..	7.60@7.66	7.58
March	7.76	7.66	7.66@7.67	7.68
April	7.73	7.73	7.69@7.73	7.72
May	7.88	7.79	7.80@7.81	7.80
June	7.95	7.91	7.89@7.91	7.85

COFFEE.

Underlying conditions in the coffee market were not noticeably changed as far as the commercial position was concerned, but it was thought that the technical situation was none too strong, and when selling orders appeared prices declined quickly and at the close of the day were 9 to 12 points net lower. The local spot market was inactive but steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 7⅞c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	..	..	6.89@6.92	7.00
December	7.02	6.95	6.90@6.92	7.02
January	..	..	6.90@6.91	6.99
February	..	..	6.90@6.91	6.99
March	7.03	6.91	6.90@6.91	6.99
April	..	..	6.92@6.94	7.02
May	7.06	6.96	6.95@6.96	7.05
June	..	..	7.00@7.01	7.10
July	7.18	7.06	7.05@7.06	7.15
August	..	..	7.10@7.11	7.20
September	7.28	7.17	7.15@7.17	7.25
October	..	..	7.20@7.21	7.30

SUGAR.

A very firm undertone prevailed in the market for sugar futures, and prices at the close of the day were 4 to 10 points higher. Total sales were 4,400 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	..	..	3.40@3.48	3.36
December	3.40	3.34	3.37@3.38	3.28
January	3.25	3.20	3.22@3.23	3.17
February	3.10	3.10	3.11@3.13	3.04
March	3.15	3.14	3.13@3.14	3.08
April	..	..	3.17@3.19	3.11
May	3.28	3.22	3.21@3.23	3.17
June	..	..	3.27@3.28	3.22
July	3.33	3.32	3.31@3.33	3.25
August	..	..	3.34@3.36	3.27
September	..	..	3.37@3.39	3.30
October	..	..	3.40@3.42	3.32

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,384 packages. General trade quiet. The small proportion of strictly fancy fresh creamery made a fairly firm feeling on such, but there is enough of nearly all other qualities, and the tone was only steady. Advices indicate fair shipments in transit. Receipts unchanged. Ladies steady but quiet. Packing stock firm. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 29½@30c; higher scoring, 30½@31c; firsts, 27½@28c; seconds, 25@27c; thirds, 24½@24¾c; dairy, finest, 29@29½c; good to prime, 26½@28¼c; commons to fair, 23@26c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 21@21½c; current make, fine, 21c; No. 2, 20½c; lower grades, 18@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 6,642 cases. Fresh gathered eggs in light supply. Fancy qualities very scarce and wanted at firm prices. It is difficult to find anything to exceed previous quotations. Some dealers would probably pay more for better qualities than are obtainable. Medium and lower grades still freely offered and showing very wide range of value; much of the supply containing a large proportion of stock that comes directly in competition with storage eggs. The latter are urgently offered and weak; quotations are slightly reduced; even greater concessions would be necessary to force business in a large way. Nearby eggs in small supply and fancy new laid qualities command extreme prices; mixed and irregular qualities show about the same wide range of value as recently quoted. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per d

EARL OF CRAWFORD SELLS HIS STAMPS

New York Man Gets $200,000 Collection of Nobleman's Deceased Father.

SPECIMENS ALL AMERICAN

Comprise an Illustrated Postal History of United States, with Appended Comments.

The famous collection of United States stamps belonging to Alexander Edward Lindsay, the twenty-seventh Earl of Crawford, has been sold to John A. Klemann of 118 Nassau Street, Manhattan. It was formed by the present Earl's father, James Ludovic Lindsay, whom he succeeded in 1913. The collection cost the late Earl $200,000; the exact sum paid for it by Mr. Klemann could not be ascertained.

As a surgeon the Earl of Crawford is at the front with the Allies. He did not inherit the love for philately which his father so strongly possessed. The head of the house of Lindsay and Premier Earl of Scotland, he owns about 10,000 acres and obtains a large revenue from his collieries. The twenty-sixth Earl was troubled with asthma and spend a good deal of his time aboard his yacht, the Valhalla, which was entered as a contestant in the big Kaiser's Cup race. It was his custom to sail his vessel in the warmer waters of the world.

An important part of his American collection, which comprises 54,000 stamps, he obtained for $30,000 from Henry G. Mandel, an old employe and expert of the American Bank Note Company, which printed most of the engraved United States issues. Among Mandel's stamps were the earliest impressions of the adhesives and envelopes. He had saved many of the original engraved proofs, samples, and redesigned designs which were unobtainable elsewhere. The Earl also bought for $15,000 a collection of sheets of proofs owned by J. A. Petrie of Phillipsburg, N. J.

Proofs and Essays.

In proofs and essays the Earl of Crawford's collection is believed to be the finest in existence. The stamps are in fifty-seven volumes and seven portfolios. There is a large waterproof box in which the late Earl kept them aboard the Valhalla. He did most of his work on the stamps while he was on his yacht. In 1906 he attended the yacht races here on the Valhalla, bringing his stamps. He exhibited them at the Collectors' club in this city. Both he and King George V., when Duke of York, were Presidents of the Royal Philatelic Society of London.

For the specialist there are two schools of collecting; one is concerned with the other with the formation of a historical as well as philatelic collection, which requires much writing on the pages. The highest exponent of this latter school was the Earl of Crawford. His collection is a complete history of the stamps of the United States, with all the associated circumstances leading to their issuance and connected with their use. A feature of his collection is that the stamp is traced from the artist's original drawing, or picture from which he made it, carried to the essays and proofs, and thus to the finished thing. Every variation of it is presented. All the descriptive writing is in the Earl's hand. Through the British Ambassador to this country he was enabled to obtain notes as to patents, &c., which made his collection so remarkable.

History of Specimens Traced.

Banknotes and other engravings of a like character have provided copies for stamp pictures, and the Earl traces each design to its inception, in some cases to the first rough pencil sketch. He tries to show every stage in the development of the stamp and follows it through its period of currency, giving the different kinds of obliterations, its varying shades of successive printings and where they exist, reissues, reprintings and forgeries. The collection contains practically all that could be got together to illustrate the postal history of the United States.

"I just before the European war began," said Mr. Klemann yesterday, "I went to Great Britain to buy this collection, if possible. I was at the Earl's house at Haigh Hall, Wigan. The Earl found to be a well-informed, pleasant gentleman, but he let me do all the talking. He had been over his father's papers and told me that the collection had cost him £40,000. He seemed to think that was a good deal to spend on a hobby.

"There were three parts in the late Earl's collection. One was the American stamps, another the miscellaneous stamps, and the third the British stamps. The miscellaneous stamps were sold to Captain Simpson, an English collector. The British stamps were bought by W. H. Peckitt, a London dealer.

REALTY COMPANY LOSES.

Supreme Court Reverses Decisions Concerning Corporation Taxes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The United States Supreme Court today reversed a Circuit Court of Appeals and a District Court by holding that a corporation cannot deduct from its taxable income interest on mortgage bonds in excess of the company's capitalization. The case was that of Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue, petitioner, against the Forty-two Broadway Company, with a capital stock of $600 and a bonded indebtedness of $4,750,000. The company's contention as to deductions would have exempted it altogether from the tax imposed by the corporation tax law of 1909.

The Forty-two Broadway Company owns a large New York office building. The question was whether, in determining net income under the old corporation tax, payments of interest on bonds of a corporation engaged in leasing and operating an office building erected by it on its own realty constitute on the one hand "ordinary and necessary expenses in the maintenance and operation of its business and property," and as such wholly to be deducted from gross income, or, on the other hand, "interest on its bonded or other indebtedness," only to be deduced to an amount not exceeding the paid-up capital stock of the corporation.

Justice Pitney gave the opinion of the court. There was no dissent, but Justice McReynolds, who was Attorney General during some of the earlier stages of the case, did not participate.

"The Act of 1909," says the opinion, "was not in any proper sense an income tax law, nor intended as such, but an excise upon the conduct of business in a corporate capacity, the tax being measured by reference to the income in a manner prescribed by the act itself. And it is very clear, from a reading of Section 38, that the phrase 'entire income,' as used in its first paragraph, has no other meaning than that which is particularly set forth in the second paragraph, which declares, in terms, how such net income shall be ascertained.

"Congress evidently had in view the fact that some corporations * * * carry a current indebtedness exceeding the amount of the paid-up capital stock, and with respect to such corporations intended to limit the interest deduction so much of the indebtedness as did not exceed the capital. * * * It is reasonable to say that Congress deemed that where indebtedness does exceed the capital it should no longer be treated as an incident, but that the carrying of the indebtedness could be considered as the principle object of the corporate activities."

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(v) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Frederick L. Allen of New York City was admitted to practice.

40—The National Bank of Athens v. F. C. Shackelford.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

246—C. W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue, v. The Forty-two Broadway Co.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

454—United States v. M. J. Barnow.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded.

240—E. La Roque v. U. S.—Decree affirmed and cause remanded.

34—City of New York v. W. Sage, Jr.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

618—C. M. Stratten v. W. B. Stratton.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

391—Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. Ry. v. J. E. Devine.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

354—M. J. Bray v. U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

397—L. Eichel v. same.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

57—D. C. Andrews v. H. V. Osborn.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

43—Zodrow v. State of Wisconsin.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

45—J. Maroun v. State of Louisiana.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

275—Ayer & Lord v. Commonwealth of Penn.—Ordered advanced for hearing with No. 235.

532—I. M. Innes v. J. W. Tobin, Sheriff, &c., and same.

535—V. E. Innes v. same.—Motions to advance granted, and cases assigned for argument Jan. 3 next.

532—Rock Island & Pac. Ry. v. A. R. Rigsby; and

535—Illinois Central Ry. v. V. F. Messin.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

561—Cambria Iron Co. v. Carnegie Steel Co., Ltd.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

568—M. M. Hill v. J. H. Lovewell, &c., et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

691—Barber Asphalt Paving Co. v. City of St. Paul.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

686—L. Bush v. Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

484—C. A. Thatcher v. U. S. of A. et al.—Motion to instruct the Clerk as to supervising fee to be charged on printed matter furnished submitted.

513—A. Bay v. Merrill & Ring Logging Co.—Motion for leave to proceed informa pauperis submitted.

514—G. Nordgard v. Marysville & Northern Ry. Co.—Appearance of P. J. McCluskey, administrator of estate of Gunder Norgard, deceased, as the party plaintiff in error herein filed and entered.

514—P. McCluskey v. Marysville & Northern Ry.—Motion for leave to proceed informa pauperis submitted for plaintiff.

90—W. Shewalter v. Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Ry.—Argued.

62—York & Whitney Co. v. New York, N. H. & Hartford Ry.—Argued.

81—William Cramp & Sons Ship and Eng. Bldg. Co. v. U. S.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

The Chief Justice announced that the court will take a recess from Monday, the 15th inst., to Monday, the 29th inst.

Call for Tuesday, Nov. 9: Nos. 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, and 73.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 435, 2d fl'g.

Otts<Ludington's Sons / Nicholson<same. / Sanitary St Flushing Cent Co<City of Amsterdam. / Vellore SS Co<Steengraafe. / Re Valentine Bohl Co. / Watte<Unione Austriaca.

Luckenbach<Pierson. / Hogs<Maxwell. / Vermont Ry<Cauble. / El Dia Sus Co<Sinclair. / Re Rosenthal. / Aronin<Sec Bk, N Y Assets Real Co<McKinnon.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Piel<Stewart-Warner S Corpn. / McGregor<Charles Weiland, Inc. / Landon<Clark. / Morris<Int R T Co. / Wolvin<Great A & P Tea Co.

Titus<U S Smelting, Ref & M Exp Co. / Smith<Biograph Co. / Wallace<New Co<Lendorf Elec, &c.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Court Room No. 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty case on: Reid Donald SS Co<Kroesshell Bros. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 4 P. M.—Equity call calendar.

Hunnewell<N Y C & J R / Schmidt<Oscar Frommel & Bro. Inc. / Spencer<Curtis. / Marcuson<Drourr. / Beacon Min Elec Co, Inc. / Ingolsold Mfg Co, Inc. / Wright's I Vegetable Pill Co<Fredk Sterns & Co. / Waldheimer<14th St Bank. / Shiman-Mille Mfg Co<Chas Keller & Co / Messick<Hanley. / Davidson Motor Co. / Keystone Type Foundry<Wynkoop. / Motion Picture P Co<Universal Film Mfg. / Indiv D Cup Co<Errett. / Boutwell Milling & Grain Co<Van Alstyne. / O K Mfg Co<Simplex Letter Opener Co. / Denton<Fulda. / Benjamin<Schleisinger. / Thacher<Transit Cons Co. / Duplex P Press Co<Deering. / Slip Scarf Co<W H Dunn & Bro, Inc. / Motion Picture Co<Greater N Y Film Rental Co. / U S Light & H Co<Starbuck. / Goodwin Film & C Co<Universal Film. / J H White Mfg Co<Shapiro. / Kennedy<Am Tobacco.

Hemphill<Silver Creek Upholstering Co. / Pach<Swarez. / Livingston<Sinclair. / Weinberg<Baum. / Singer<Isaacs. / Unit Distillers Co<Dougherty. / Superstein<Saperstein. / Gabler<Eisenbeis & Bros Co. / Burke<Banks. / L D Block Co<Electric Shop.

Chief Fuller<Acme Gas & El Fixt Co<Parterkirk. / Abend<Spiegel. / Klein<Siegfried. / Steigler<The Electric Slop. / Liddelicky<Spivak. / McSorley<Barnes. / McLean<Tomlinson. / McBes Co<Shoemaker. / Kurtz<Lasaravitz. / Robbins<Kistler. Case on.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Proctor<Mason-Seaman Transp Co. / Mannetick<Jacobson (2). / Caruso<Bradley Const. / Mila<Ehrlich (2). / Smith<Cunard SS Co. / Octhoust<Unipiate Co. / Walsh<Cowen Co. / Salkin<G Colon & Co. / Tumminelli<Tuckman. / Ginsberg<NY Rys.

Seed Filter & Mfg Co<Stocking. / Prem<Shay. / Nusman<Rothschild. / Bartnick<Bartnick. / Cameron<Cameron. / Yennie<Sierpa. / Secur Bk<Geoghegan. / Soumann<Soumann. / Walk<Walk. / Geissenhainer<Geissenhainer. / McGovern<McGovern. / Ricy<Oliver & Burr. / La Cagnina<Vermilyea Realty Co. / Stember<Stember. / Chatterton Co<Mathews Sons, Inc. / Clark<Rempel. / Hydraulic Press Bucket<Hedden Const Co. / Hackett<Robinson. / Am W Wash Laundry Co<Dube. / Same<Lautt. / Vlasky<Perkins. / Lugar<Turney. / Feirstein<Feirstein. / Webster<Am Ex Nat'l Bank. / Del Franco<Del Franco. / Robertson<Robertson. / US Trust Co<Just. / Sherk<Olivia. / Brooke<Brooke. / Cong Bnai Jacob<Mendelsohn, &c<Neustaedter. / Service Stone Co<CNY. / Coster<Unique Socketatilor Company, &c. / Smith<Smith. / Feldfautner<Weiser. / Dick<Penn R R. Case on.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Aetna Accident & Liability Co. / Eppstein<Daily (2.) / Wilkinson<Bradley Cont Co. / Insler<NY Rys. / Dillon<Childs Co. / Assennato<O Daniels. / Polack Tyre & Rubber Co<Polack. / Ruiz<42 St &c. Ry. / Erlich<Man Lighterage Co. / Leifer<Scheinman. / Smith<Rozenheimer. / Feigl<Met Siphon Co. / Krongold<5th Av Amuse Co. (2.) / Winkler<same.

Miller<Glazer. / Foster<Whitcomb. / Eisner<Fox. / Moskowitz<Eisen. / Levin<Philip Jones Co. / Ryan<Cent Del Co. / Oppenheimer<Gerbeit Mayer Const Co. / Rommer<NY Rys. / Goodside<Strook. / Cement Gun Co<Landau<same. / Ruccovitch<same. / Landau Accident, &c, Co<Hooker. / Hirsch<Takayer. / Robillard<Thompson. / Starrett Co. / O'Donnell<same. / Callahan<NY Rys. / De Michelis<Acierno. / Hartman<Lowenstein. / Freidrichson<Int R T. / Jackson<Markman. / Latenberg<Strawgate. / Lieberman<Mass Bond, &c, Co. / Cohen<NY Rys. / Malera<same. / Kunkel<Cohen. / Langman<Touroff &. / Karp. / Stazzoni<Bradley Con. / Verita<same. / Conglio<same. / Marbistone<Rehermann. / Noble<Farrier.

Bailock<Landi (2.) / Crystal Film Co<Picture Playhouse Film Co. / Weiss<Seelig. / Polack Tire, &c, Co<Pomack. / Greeby<Internatl Motor Co. / Safflate<T Mulligan Const Co. / Barnet<Feiler. / Flake<Salmon. / West Pub Co<Wood. / Field & Potter Co<Ned Weyburn's Productions. / Bickerton<Marshal. / Bellock<Landi (2.) / Kaplan<Blue Cross Chem Co. / B Aitman & Co<De Grignio. / Harris<Wiener. / Bway Bldg Co<Baum. / Doughty<Weston.

Kelly<Hinck et al. / Opposition<Murphy. / Koelus<Jamison et al. / Merolia<Koster. / Ballou<Block et al. / Meyers<O'Leary.

Knauer<Ravenswood Paper Mill Co. / Hisoux<Nassau RR. / Martin<Gross. / Spaeth<Gasteiger et al. / Dahlberg<CNY.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Howle<Roth. / Greenberg-Miller Co<B Y Harrison Co. / Hernhutter<Oliver. / Wingood Rty Co<Steele. / Tancer Bros<Morisio. / Astra Painting Co<Westchester Eng Co. / McCrickard<The Ansonia. / Blumenthal<Kelsey. / Goodman<Armstrong. / Greenbe.g<Mayer. / Rieves<same. / Weber<Pigueron. / Kresch<Marx. / Rubin<Steinman. / Bipits<Adam. / Lukosievitz<Marx. / Log Co of Am<Marble Arch Constr Co. / Rogers<Cauldwell-Wingate Co. / Wortman<Cohen. / La Marco<Miller.

The following causes will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Wolkoff<Charitz et al. / Beyer<Munuy. / Michalski<Am Mach & Fndry Co. / Gorbatoff<Droge. / McElligott<Lush. / Semmel<Hopkins. / Klimas<Reardon. / Kemg<Welsh. / Hirsch<Giles. / Pigot<McAnulty. / Heistad<Heiberger et al. / Sohn<Nassau RR. / Parshelsky Bros<Marceca et al. / Deebach<Gair Co. / Fleischer<Mehr. / Masser<Fuller Burr. / Isakson<Roes et al. / Zito<Inter. R. T. / Boyle<Eurich. / Hewitt<Grafalmann. / Rodermann<Board of Educ. / Merlino<Nassau RR. / Eleven<Cruger. / Van Pelt<Reardon. / Hillman<Condax & Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1500.

If marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Nolan<So Bklyn Ry. / Slavis<Turner & Blanchard. / Stryper<B H RR. / Olsen<CNY. / Reick<same. / Johnson<Borden's Cond Milk Co. / O'Brien<Franklin Garage. / Peterson<Seaman. / Harnett<Inter R T. / Overacker<Interborough Ice Co. / Flanagan<Bluefstein. / Marvin<Padden. / Hygrade Realty Co<Interborough Holding Co. / Trezza<Metropolitan Life Ins Co. / McGaw<C I & B RR. / Van Brakle<Bischoff. / Lott<N Y Cons RR. / Scott<Hogan & Sons. / Monchick<Trelbitsch et al. / Shaffer<B H RR.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Joseph F Owens,
Mary E Knorr,
Philippina Doll,
Anna M Karm,
Herman Giesner,

Administration of:
Charles Smith,

Accounting of:
Robert W Hubbard,
Max Berger,
John Quadrild,
Robert Ryan,

CONTESTED CALENDAR—
Sarah Clark.

County Court.

PART IV., Dike, J.; Part V., Lewis, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Murphy<Rider. / Eugenorum<B, Q Co / Morris<Levin. / Petrillo<B H RR. / Stankevic<Crawford. / Scamaonte<C I & B RR. / Cherry<Home T Ins. / Wagenan<Goldberg. / Yege<Holmes, Jr. / Young<Vassau El RR. / Miller<same. / Drylinger<B H RR. / Raymond<Ferguson.

Baille<B H RR. / Satriana<McGovern. / Manhasset Mortgage Co<Bank of North Hempstead. / Wolfe<McWhirter.

If marked ready, will be set down for a day on this call:

Brust<N Y Con RR. / Palitoski, an inf<Vandersteine Co. / Steinmetz, an inf<Metal Stamping Co. / Thiel<B H RR Co. / Ryan, as admr<same. / Boccela<Tiger et al. / Brossman<Bates. / Culen, as admr<General Vehicle Co. / Dick, as admr<Morsch / Johnston<L I RR. / Remsen<B, Q C & S RR.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 505.

Addie Freeman, / Gustav Hoppenstedt, / Maria Kunts, / George Swenson, / Nathan Sventer, / Mary Caulfield.

Estates of:
John Leonard,
Samuel Herman,
Dunn Infants.
Gerald Schwartz,
Fred Gots,
Rose Klumpf.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Garretson, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Soper<Pepper et al. / Murray<Von Barsen. / Schmuttz<Gullberg. / Johnson, an inf<Hollerith. / Johnson, an inf<B H RR. / Beyer<Sadvoransky et al. / Andre<B H RR Co. / Schlam<same. / The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

MacDonald<Bernheimer & Schwartz. / Howe, an inf<Dahme. / Hardenbrook<Twomblay. / Mihlheiser<Meyerwitz. / Wolff<CNY. / Konz<N Y Cons RR. / Weiss<Int R T Co. / Troy Laundry Mach Co<Rothschild. / McCarthy<Vermilye. / Lacoulk<Beckman et al. / Sweeney<Laurelton Land Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1890.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Will for probate:
Florence P. Delano.

In re estate:
Julia M Meyer.
C Wilbur Vail.

Administrator's accts:
Margaret Fox.

To compel payment:
John F Condon,
George C Appell.

Guardian's accts:
Dorothy F Jones.

Compulsory accts:
William H Morris.

Richmond County.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Clark, J.

Galvin, admx<Norton Co. / Ramsey<B I R T Co. / Grant<same. / Mears<Rich L & RR.

Jones<same. / Welsbrod<McKesson. / Downing<Hastings et al.

LICENSED TO TEACH.

Successful Applicants for High and Elementary School Positions.

There have been placed, as of Aug. 9, 1915, upon the eligible list of persons holding licenses as clerical assistants in high schools the names of the following:

MEN—Benjamin Frumberg, 75.5.

WOMEN—Irene D. Keenan, 84.1; Gertrude Borchard, 83.195; Anna Himmelmann, 81; Maude H. Cornell, 80.35; Ethel Schlesinger, 77.25; Dorothy Reilly, 76.49.

There have been placed, as of Aug. 9, 1915, upon the eligible list of holders of license as assistant teacher in high schools the names of the following:

COMMERCIAL BRANCHES — Ulysses S. Tasch, 87.023; Joseph Machlowitz, 74.8.

ELOCUTION—Letitia E. Murphy, 78.

ENGLISH—Ann E. Valentine, 88; Lena M. Harmon, 76.15; Katharine S. Merrell, 74.

GERMAN—Henry Schacht, 73.5.

MATHEMATICS—Ellis A. Johnson, 75; Charles Doris, 72.75.

MUSIC—Carrie M. Cramp, 78.8.

PHYSICAL TRAINING—Percy L. Reynolds, 72.7.

WOODTURNING AND PATTERN MAKING—Charles Daly, 78.

A temporary license as assistant teacher of mechanical drawing in high schools has been granted to Thomas Hingsberg, who is now serving as an assistant teacher of wood turning and pattern making in the Bryant Junior High School.

Licenses for the season of 1915-1916 as substitute teacher in evening schools have been granted as indicated:

COMMERCIAL DRAWING — Frank R. Southard.

ENGLISH—Irene Horton.

STEAM ENGINEERING—William F. Ryan.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—Plumbing, Herman C. Oechsli.

There have been placed, as of July 29, 1915, upon the eligible list of women holding license as teacher of cooking in elementary schools, the names of the following: Susan M. Darwin, 85.05; Emma J. Burke, 78.3; Mildred Bennett, 77.45; Ruth E. Carmer, 76.75; Mabel I. Long, 74.4; Grace K. Lyons, 73.8; Elizabeth Corcoran, 73.25; Ray N.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 25, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against twenty-three bags of chestnuts, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 25, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

MRS. J. T. WILLIAMS'S WILL.

Estate Is Divided Among Members of Immediate Family.

Mrs. Louise Ladew Williams, who was the wife of John Townsend Williams of 87 West Forty-fourth Street, in her will, filed for probate yesterday, left her entire estate to the members of her immediate family. There is no adequate estimate of the estate given in the petition accompanying the instrument.

The residuary estate is divided into six equal parts, one part each going to the widower, the son, John T. Williams, Jr.; the three daughters, Mrs. Louise L. Nave of 908 Madison Avenue, Mrs. Dorothy L. O'Connor of 141 East Sixty-third Street, and Marjorie L. Williams of 122 East Seventy-sixth Street, and the remaining sixth being divided equally between the grandchildren, Harvey L. and Rebecca Williams, children of a deceased son, Harvey L.

The jewelry, china, glassware, and wearing apparel are divided among the daughters, as are certain pieces of bric-a-brac and furniture. The husband receives all harness, horses, and farming implements.

LEAVES DIAMONDS TO CHURCH

The Rev. Henry M. Beare's Widow Specifies Use in Chalice.

Mrs. Ellen E. Beare, who was the widow of the Rev. Henry M. Beare of Douglaston, L. I., when she died at the Hotel Beresford on Oct. 27 bequeathed her residuary estate to her son-in-law, Howard A. Sperry, and then further directed in her will:

"I give and bequeath to Greenwich Cemetery $1,000 in cash, the income from which shall be used for the care and upkeep of my burial plot, in which shall be interred the bodies of Howard A. Sperry and myself only, after which the plot shall be closed against further interments forever."

Georgia, wife of William A. Merrill, receives a painting of Douglaston Point, or any other painting which she may choose, and her husband is to receive the flintlock gun and history of the French Revolution formerly owned by the testator's grandfather.

Zion Church of Douglaston is to receive the diamonds from the earrings and two rings of the testator, to be used in the church chalice in memory of Mrs. Beare's deceased daughter Elizabeth. There are further bequests to relatives.

HOTEL MAN LEFT $342,140.

Estate of William Taylor, Formerly of St. Denis, Appraised.

William Taylor, who had been proprietor of the Hotel St. Denis and later of the Martinique, left a net estate of $342,140 when he died on March 27, 1913, according to the appraisal filed yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Kopp.

Mrs. Catherine L. Whittemore, a daughter, receives $150,537, while the two other children, Mrs. Louisa T. Mutcheon and Charles L. Taylor, received $95,541 each. James C. Tackaberry, husband of Mr. Taylor's wife, receives $300.

In the realty holdings were 70 East Eleventh Street, appraised at $35,000; 110 West Eighty-eighth Street, $16,000, and a sixth interest in 107-111 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, $2,500.

The largest item was a claim of $110,800 against Charles Leigh Taylor for moneys loaned. There were several groups of stocks and bonds.

P. R. Jenkins Left $369,176.

MINEOLA, L. I., Nov. 8.—Philander R. Jenkins, who for nearly thirty years was a member of the firm of Bruce & Cook of 190 Water Street, Manhattan, left a net estate of $369,176, as shown in a transfer tax appraisal filed on his estate in the Surrogate's office here today. The bulk of the property is represented by Mr. Jenkins's net interest in his firm, which is appraised at $319,291. This amount in the appraisal shows has been paid to the widow, Mrs. Bertha M. L. Jenkins of Merrick, L. I., who received the greater part of her husband's estate.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

WOOSTER ST, w s, 100 ft s of Bleecker St, 19.8x100; Mary Osborne to Brooklyn Savings Bank, 141 Pierrepont St, Brooklyn, surance and Trust Co., 160 B'way...$140,000

2D AV, n w corner of 88th St, 25.4x75; Herman Brocker to A. Oldrin Salter, 2,558 Cresper bond; attorney, A. O. Salter, 140 Nassau St.....$5,000

3D AV, n e corner of 50th St, 20.1x80; Charles Connor to Daniel Buckley, 253 Columbus Av, Oct. 18, prior mtg $60,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

483D ST, n s, 90 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100.5; Charles Connor to Daniel Buckley, 253 Columbus Av, Oct. 18, prior mtg $48,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

121ST ST, 202 West, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 33.6x100.11; Model Home Land Co. to Lawyers Mtg Co., 59 Liberty St, Nov. 6, due Nov. 1, 1920; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$24,500

Bronx.

FINDLAY AV, w s, 109.10 ft s of 170th St, 107.6x144.4; also Findlay Av, w s, 177.10 ft s of 169th St, 75x100; Jennie Wolf to Marshall Mtg Co., 200 Broadway, Nov. 5, due 6 p. c.; attorneys, Menken Bros., 87 Nassau St.....$8,000

GRAND AV, s e corner of Buchanan Pl, 55x100; St. Nicholas Av. Const'n Co. to Manhattan Mtg Co., 200 Broadway, Nov. 5, due as per bond; attorney, Manhattan Mtg Co.

GRAND AV, e s, 55 ft s of Buchanan Place, 100; same to same, Nov. 8, due as per bond; attorney, same.....$48,000

KELLY ST, e s, 92.2 ft n of 177th St, 50x irregular; Willemette Construction Co., Inc., to Fulda Schneider, 120 West 88th St, prior mtg $30,000, Oct. 8, due March 22, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Julia Schneider, 120 West 88th St.....$32,000

LONGFELLOW AV, e s, 150 ft s of 172d St, 50x100; Assad G. Khouri to James W. Mc-Donough, Jr., Nov. 2, due 6 p. c.; attorney, James W. McElhinney, 41 Park Row.....$6,000

LOTS 36, Block 31, map of Bathgate Estate; Hugo Scheeren to N. Y. & Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association 147 East 125th St, 72 monthly installments of $3.80 each; attorney, Robert H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av.....$3,800

LOT 133, Map of Gleason Property; Clara Fink to William F. Kraus, 340 East 135th St, Nov. 8, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.....$5,000

B. Russell to Alfred G. Edgar, 4,814 Osgood St, Nov. 8, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,500

WALTON AV, e s, 243.6 ft n of 177th St, 50x135; West Bronx Building Co., Inc., to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, Nov. 5, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$34,000

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 100 ft dividing line of New York and Mount Vernon, runs along road to a e s of lot 174x100x75x25; s e — to beginning; Wolf Fischer to Annie E. Barnett, 1,617 Oxford St, Philadelphia, Nov. 5, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500

3D AV, w s, 200 ft n of 218th St, 100x100; Jane Sullivan to George B. Ferguson and another, 228 Mt. Hope Place, Nov. 8, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, between 62d and 63d Sts, 200.10x225; George I. Roberts & Bros., Inc., against New Theatre, owner; Ned Wayburn Productions, Inc., contractor.

WATER ST, 383; Peter Serafink against Domenico Benedetto, owner; Barckmann & Lustig, contractors.....$77

14TH ST, 223 East; Jacob Levy & Bro., Inc., against Albert E. Smith, owner and contractor.....$77

SAME PROPERTY; same against Albert E. Smith, owner; Louis Wasilkowsky and Joseph Levy, contractors.....$313

50TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 6th Av, 99.10x irregular; Star Metal Box Co. against William J. Mason, owner; Electric Construction and Supply Co., contractor.....$96

THIRD ST, 125 to 135 West; Richard E. Thibaut Inc., against One Hundred and Fourteenth St and Seventh Av Construction Co., owners and contractors.....$578

114TH ST, 417 West; Jacob Levy & Bro., Inc., against Charles H. Parmly, owner; City Contracting Co. and Charles J. Ahearn, contractors.....$532

114TH ST, 417 West; Gustav Neubeck against Charles H. Parmly, owner; City Contracting Co., contractor.....$75

145TH ST, 549 to 553 West; Greenfield Iron Works against Fred L. Martin, owner; Rosen Building Co., contractor, (renewal).....$300

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 25, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against three bags of chestnuts, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 25, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 25, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against fifteen bags of chestnuts, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

November 4, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On November 4, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against five barrels of oysters upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

November 4, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On November 4, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against fifteen barrels of tomato catsup upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on November 15, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

November 4, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 25, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against three bags, each containing about 100 pounds of chestnuts, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Operators Buy Corner Plot of Six Lots of J. Hood Wright Estate on Upper Washington Heights—Greenwich Village Resale —West Eighty-seventh Street Dwelling Deal.

The upper Washington Heights section came prominently to the front yesterday in the sale of the first parcel of the extensive J. Hood Wright holdings, which have been left intact for nearly half a century. Mrs. Mary Wright, widow of J. Hood Wright sold a plot of six lots on the northeast corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 172d Street, 99.5 on the avenue by 151.6 on the street.

The property was purchased by the operators, Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum, who have been active buyers in that locality for several years, having purchased practically all of the Loyal L. Smith estate and resold the parcels to apartment house builders. The purchase of the first portion of the Wright estate, for which many offers have been made in the past, indicates another revival of realty and building activity there. The Wright holdings comprise over seven city blocks, between Broadway, Riverside Drive, 172d, and 179th Streets.

The recent deal was closed through the J. Romaine Brown Company, which sold the Smith estate parcels to the same buyers within the last two years.

Quick Resale in Greenwich Village.

A quick resale of property in the old Greenwich Village section was reported yesterday by the Marmur Holding Corporation, which resold the old three and four story buildings at 494 and 496 Hudson Street, running through to 107 to 117 Bedford Street.

The property fronts 43 and 83 feet respectively, and has a southerly line measuring 150 feet. It is located just south of Christopher Street and adjoins Public School 3, now building.

The sellers purchased the property last week from the Utility Realty Company. An investor is reported to be the buyer.

$37,500 Deal on West 87th Street.

Frederick Zittel & Sons have sold for Ricka Wolff 34 West Eighty-seventh Street, a four-story high-stoop brownstone private dwelling, on lot 20 by 100. Frank J. Leyendecker, the purchaser, will occupy. The house was held at $37,500.

Buyer for Heights Tenement.

J. Anthony Minott has sold for Jacob Oppenheim to a client for investment the premises known as 440 West 163d Street, New York City, the same being a five-story triple flat house, on a plot 25 by 112.6.

Recent Buyers.

The Hardwick Realty Company is the buyer of the Gainsboro apartment house, a seven-story structure on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and 120th Street, sold last week by the Baron de Hirsch Fund.

Moses Taylor Pyne, Jr., is the buyer of the four-story dwelling 8 East Sixty-first Street, sold last week by the Henry C. Eno estate.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver has sold three lots on the south side of Bay Ridge Avenue, about 300 feet east from the Shore Road, for the Moore estate, to an investor.

The Realty Associates have sold the following dwellings: 179 Crown Street to Anna J. and Mary L. Kennedy, 181 Crown Street to William M. Gulick, 185 Crown Street to Philip A. Benson, 187 Crown Street to Herman A. Weiden, 189 Crown Street to John J. Wintrich, 191 Crown Street to Emma Kunze, 193 Crown Street to George D. Harrison, 195 Crown Street to Orville D. Lankford, 197 Crown Street to Kathryn H. Love.

Sales at Huntington, L. I.

S. A. Everitt, Treasurer of Doubleday, Page & Co., has sold his present estate to Mr. Miller, and in turn has purchased the J. Edward Ficken estate, which he will improve and occupy. Both of these properties are situated on Huntington Harbor, and one of them adjoins the handsome estate of Mrs. Julianna Ferguson.

Henry Saylor, editor of Country Life, has purchased the large tract of the Mulligan estate, and will build a handsome residence immediately.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. have sold the F. W. Munroe property, between Cold Spring and Huntington, to Gurdon Parker, son-in-law of Louis Tiffany.

The estate of Mrs. Charlotte Dillon has been sold to a New York purchaser for $70,000.

New Jersey.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold the residence and grounds, Lawn Ridge, near Mountain Station, Orange, N. J., to F. W. Dinsmore.

The Simpson Merritt Company has sold a dwelling on Vera Place, Montclair, N. J., to Mrs. Maud S. Schmid. The house has just been completed by the H. S. Connolly Construction Company.

Acreage Sale at Pelham Manor.

In the Secor Hill section of Pelham Manor, Westchester County, Joseph P. Day will sell at executor's sale in the Vesey Street Salesroom six acreage plots of from 2,856 acres to 7,519 acres, one improved with a two and one-half-story frame mansion, located on Wolf's Lane, Secor Lane, Pelham Parkway, and Boston Turnpike.

Leases.

Cammann, Vorhees & Floyd have leased the building at 35 Desbrosses Street to Otto Lichenstein; also the building at 168 Front Street to N. Z. Graves & Co.; the building at 32 Moore Street to Theodore Crowell, and store at 55 Malden Lane to Lewis & Waschinsky.

Harris & Vaughan, Inc., have leased for Hamilton Fish the five-story American basement dwelling at 55 East Seventy-seventh Street to G. Douglas Potter.

Barnett & Co. have leased the store at 174 East 125th Street to the United Profit Sharing Stamp Company.

Real Estate Notes.

On the six acres on Cooper's Neck Lane, near the beach at Southampton, L. I., recently purchased by Mrs. Frederick M. Davies, Standard Buildings, Inc., will build for her, from the plans of Mann & MacNeille, architects, a large Italian house and garage, of hollow tile construction with stucco exterior.

Plans have been filed for a three-story rectory for the Roman Catholic Church of Mary, Help of Christians, on the north side of Eleventh Street, 100 feet west of Avenue A, adjoining the main church. It will have a frontage of 57.8 feet. Nicholas Serracino, the architect, places the cost at $20,000.

A meeting of the Harlem Property Owners' Association has been called for Thursday evening Nov. 11, at 147 East 125th Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Joseph P. Day.

124th St, 510 to 516 West, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11, seven-story apartment house; New York Trust Co. against Slade Simon et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; H. W. Pollock, referee; due, $129,540.77; taxes, &c., $2,414.55; to Frank Cusick for $133,200.

57th St, 227 East, n s, 330 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5, four-story tenement; City Real Estate Co. against Marg't L. Devins et al.; Harold Swain, attorney Archibald E. Baxter, referee; due, $14,035.89; taxes, &c., $526.65; to the plaintiff for $14,000.

109th St, East, n w corner of Pleasant Av, 12x100.1; vacant; City of New York against W. N. Ryerson et al.; Lamar Hardy, attorney; M. D. Dalberg, referee; due, $3,-178.27; taxes, &c., $778.10; to J. R. White for $4,250.

Duane St, 42, s w corner Lafayette St, 18.3x 28.3x irregular, six-story loft building; adjourned to Nov. 22.

By Henry Brady.

30th St, 142 East, s s, 150 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x98.9, three-story tenement and two-story rear stable; A. L. Martling et al. against S. V. Martling et al.; M. S. Borland, attorney; R. F. Wagner, referee; due, $918.37; to the plaintiff for $19,500.

AT 3.208 3D AV.

By Charles A. Berrian.

135th St, 295 and 297 East, n s, 250 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25x100, three-story tenement and store; Joseph Costa against Timothy Toohig et al.; T. H. Nekton, attorney; John Boyle, Jr., referee; due, $4,363.01; taxes, &c., $117.82; to the plaintiff for $4,700.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Joseph P. Day.

Pelham Manor, N. Y.—Six acreage plots, from 2.8 to 7.4 acres, and dwelling, on Secor and Wolf Lanes, Pelham Parkway and Boston Turnpike; executors' sale, estate of Anna M. Secor, deceased.

Duane St, 42, s w corner Lafayette St, 18.3x 23.3x irregular, six-story loft building; H. E. Clare et al against Madison Avenue Real Estate Co. et al.; Harrison Clark, Jr., attorney; Henry Sanders, referee; due, $9,-597.08; taxes, &c., $1,880.81; subject to mortgage of $42,000.

83d St, 602 East, s s, 81 ft e of East End Av, 17x76.4x irregular, five-story tenement; C. T. Rose against J. S. Seagrave et al.; D. C. Hayes, attorney; J. F. Mulqueen, Jr., referee; due, $13,795.75; taxes, &c., $580.

108th St, 63 West, n s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat; A. F. Schaefer against Rosa Kahl et al.; A. H. Schwarz, attorney; Abram Ellenbogen, referee; due, $5,231.95; subject to mortgage of $18,000.

97th St, 227 East, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; F. G. Wild et al. against Martha Casner et al.; W. Stearns, attorney, J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $13,851.03; taxes, &c., $176.22. Rivington St, 28, n s, 75.3 ft w of Forsyth St, 24.11x100x25x100, four-story stable; G. T. Soper against F. X. Mulry et al.; W. S. Pettit, attorney; Kneeland Moore, referee; due, $5,736.45; taxes, &c., $556.49.

By Henry Brady.

Cannon St, 115, e s, 156.3 ft n of Stanton St, 24.10x100, six-story tenement and stores; J. C. Denner against Rachel Perlman et al.; Amend & A., attorneys; J. P. Dunn, referee; due, $1,112.79; taxes, &c., $556.49.

By Samuel Marx.

7th Av, 283 and 285, n e corner of 26th St, 49.5x100, six-story tenement and stores; A. E. Gilbert et al. against Seventh Avenue Holding Co. et al.; I. S. Heller, attorney; William Klein, referee; due, $173,341.12; taxes, &c., $1,392.50.

133d St, 11 West, n s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11, five-story flat; M. J. Kingsland against E. A. Mayhew et al.; C. P. & W. W. Buckley, attorneys; I. F. Cohen, referee; due, $16,550.01; taxes, &c., $629.90.

AT 3.208 3D AV.

By Jacob H. Mayers.

Prospect Av, 2,054, e s, 150.7 ft n of 179th St, 22.1x150.3, two-story dwelling; Louis Schwartz against J. D. Rogers et al.; Schwartzman & S., attorneys; James Taylor, referee; due, $1,428.42; taxes, &c., $878.75.

Prospect Av, 2,056, e s, 172.9 ft n of 179th St, 22x150.3, two-story dwelling; same against same; same attorney and referee; due, $1,122.98; taxes, &c., $878.75.

By George Price.

163d St, 782 East, s s, 18.3 ft e of Tinton Av, 20.6x75.7, three-story dwelling; William Collins against Katharine Collins et al.; J. & W. T. Croak, attorneys; John Boyle, referee; due, $3,960.03; taxes, &c., $393.09; subject to first mortgage of $2,000.

By Henry Brady.

Westchester Av, n e corner Washington St, 50x96.1; D. J. White against A. B. Buckley et al.; W. C. Daly, attorney; A. I. Rorke, referee; due, $8,677.11; taxes, &c., $1,060.50.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

25th St, n s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, for an eight-story factory, 100x98.9; Marginal Realty Co., 200 5th Av, owner; Francisco & Jacobus, 200 5th Av, architects; cost, $150,-000.

58th St, s s, 350 ft w of 5th Av, for a twelve-story store and office building, 23x100.6; 25 West 57th Street Co., 128 Broadway; owner; M. D. Schmidt, 15 East 40th St, architect; cost, $125,000.

11th St, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, for a three-story rectory, 57.8x42; Congregation of Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady Help of Christians, premises, owner, N. Serracino, 1,170 Broadway, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

81st St, 38 East, to a four-story dwelling; S. Murtland, 40 East 81st St, owner; Rouse & Goldstone, 38 West 32d St, architects; cost, $10,000.

2d Av, 643 and 645, to a four-story tenement; Mrs. W. F. Cullom, White Plains, N. Y., owner; J. H. Friend, 148 Alexander Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

Fulton Av, n w corner of 173d St, to a five-story brick school, 206x68; City of New York, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, 500 Park Av, architect; cost, $17,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, NOV. 8.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

GROVE ST, 66-68, s s, 78.9 ft w of 4th St, 43.11x95.7; trustees for the corporation of the African M. E. Church, or Church of Zion, to Alice Loughran, 540 Bedford St, Brooklyn, (mtg $17,000,) Nov. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

HESTER ST, 8 e s, 25 ft w of Orchard St, 25x 75; Mary Goldstein, Philadelphia, Penn., to Harriet Pinckney, 280 Humboldt Av, Boston, Mass., 1-5 part, b. and s., all liens, Oct. 22; attorney, Jesse Silverman, 200 5th Av. $1

MARKET ST, 53, w s, 27x86.5, with all title to 4-foot alley leading from rear of lot to Monroe St; George P. Horn to Christian Horn, 14 Sherman St, Brooklyn, ½ part, all liens, Nov. 5.....$100

PITT ST, 98, e s, 150 ft s of Stanton St, 25x 100; Michael H. Hein, individually and as executor of Elizabeth M. Hein, his wife, to Rudolph Stehle, 369 West 51st St, all title, 1-5 part, (mtg $6,000 on whole,) Nov. 5; attorney, Peter Condon, 38 Park Row....$2,979

WALL ST, 68, n s, 114.6 ft w of Pearl St, 25.6x100.4x irregular; Morgenthau Realty Co. to Hochelaga Realty and Development Co., 64 Wall St, b. and s., Nov. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$1

WOOSTER ST, 97, w s, 100 ft n of Broome St, 74.8x100; Brooklyn Savings Bank to Mary Osborne, 956 Tiffany St, (mtg $140,000,) Nov. 8; attorney, Philip D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St.....$100

WALL ST, rear of 68, begins at n line of 163 Pearl St at point 74.2 ft w of Pearl St, runs w 72.5 x s 23.7 x e 29.8 x s 0.11 x e 25.9 x n 3.8 x e 17.3 x n 25.9; Pearl St, 163, n w s, 22x72.8; Morgenthau Realty Co. to Index Realty Co., 2 Rector St, Nov. 8; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

2D AV, 2,263, w s, 20.10 ft n of 116th St, 20x70; Domenico Lubrico to Caterina Lubrico, 2,263 2d Av, Oct. 25, 1913; attorney, F. X. Mancuse, 256 Broadway.....$100

2D AV, 950, e s, 60.5 ft n of 50th St, 20x70; Louis Landon to H. Hyman, 1,253 St. Nicholas Av, (mtg $4,500,) all liens, Oct. 14.$100

3D AV, w s, 60.10 ft n of 109th St, 19.11x95.2; Elizabeth B. Colt to Francis D. Bowne, Huntington, L. I., quitclaim, Nov. 4; attorney, Curtis, Mallet, Prevost, Colt & Mosle.....$1

7TH AV, n w corner of 112th St, 25.11x100; S. K. J. Realty Co. to Helen Myers, 61 Riverside Drive, (mtg $60,000,) all liens, Nov. 1; attorneys, Heymsfeld & Weiss, 27 William St.....$1

27TH ST, s s, 91 ft e of 6th Av, 20.6x98.9; Margaret A. Steele to Hannah Lynch, 782 West End Av, Oct. 28; attorney, C. Andrade, Jr., 52 Vanderbilt Av.....$1

57TH ST, 139 West, n s, 162 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.5; Robert A. Brown to Fifty-seventh Street Realty Corporation, 505 5th Av, (mtg $25,000,) all liens, Nov. 8; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 Wall St.....$100

72D ST, 226 East, s s, 290 ft e of 3d Av, 18x102.2; Theodore Kruger to John M. and Katharine Slabey, 226 East 72d St, (mtg $12,500,) Nov. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

80TH ST, 296 and 298 East, s s, 147.1 ft w of 2d Av, runs w 40x s 79.2x s e 5.6x n 102.2 to beginning; William Prager et al., executors of Pincus Lowenfeld, to Maria Berliant, 978 Fox St, Bronx, quitclaim, correction deed, Oct. 28; attorney, Aug. Knatz, 56 Pine St.$1

103D ST, 5 s s, 99.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x 100.11; E. Popper to Hazel Leeds, 2,249 Church Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $18,000,) Oct. 30; attorney, J. Grace, 189 Montague St, Brooklyn.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Hermine, wife of Herman Goodman, to same, quitclaim, Nov. 6; same attorney.....$1

121ST ST, 302 West, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 33.6x100.11; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Model Home Land Co., at Cranford, N. J., (mtg $24,500,) Nov. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

128TH ST, 34 West, s s, 410 ft n w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Freda Heidelberger to Mollie Tannenbaum, 764 East 161st St, (mtg $23,000,) all liens, Oct. 15; attorney, Theodore S. Tenney, 1,998 Madison Av.....$100

131ST ST, 143 West, n s, 305 ft e of 7th Av, 20x99.11; Alice L. Brown to Willis W. Brown, 60 West 134th St, all title, (mtg $7,500,) Nov. 3; attorney, M. F. Johnson, 111 Broadway.....$1

163D ST, 440 West, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x112.6; Jacob Oppenheim to Stella Boyajian, 720 Riverside Drive, (mtg $23,-500,) Nov. 6; attorney, Edward A. Isaacs, 55 Liberty St.....$100

Bronx.

FINDLAY AV, w s, 109.10 ft s of 170th St, 107.6x144.4; also Findlay Av, w s, 177.8 ft n of 169th St, 75x100; Marrazzi Construction Co. to Jennie Wolff, 3,768 Barnes Av, (mtg $12,000,) Oct. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

FOX ST, n s, 394.4 ft e of Avenue St. John, 40.7x125; Michael J. Scanlan, referee, to Abraham Rice, 230 East 50th St, Nov. 1; attorneys, Lauman & G., 25 Nassau St.$5,606

GIFFORD AV, n s, 530.9 ft e of Balcom Av, 25x100.2; Emma N. Polak to Wilhelm Holm, 2,011 Lafontaine Av, Nov. 8; attorney, Emma N. Polak, 587 Tremont Av.....$100

KELLY ST, e s, 99.2 ft n of 167th St, 50x irregular; Julia Schneider to Willemette Construction Co., Inc., 1,904 Vyse Av, (mtg $4,000,) Oct. 8; attorney, Harry C. Jackson, 406 East 149th St.....$100

KELLY ST, 916, e s, 44x120; Eberhardt & Podgar to Janet Pitz, 1,027 Union Av, (mtg $19,000,) Nov. 5; attorney, R. H. Scobie, 391 East 149th St.....$1

LOT 22, Block 33, Map of Morris Park; Samuel Rosen and another to Samuel Rosen, 706 Fairmount Place, Sept. 17; attorney, David M. Fink, 41 Park Row.....$1

LOT 21, Block 33, same map; same to Philip Mettleman, 747 East 181st St, Sept. 17; attorney, same.....$1

LOT 234, map Hunts Point Realty Co.; Harry L. Horwitz to Martin J. Dolan, 320 West 94th St, (mtg $900,) May 28; attorney, Harry L. Horwitz, 291 Broadway.....$1

LOT 234, same map; Martin J. Dolan to John Sinnott, Villa Nova, Penn., (mtg $800,) Oct. 25; same attorney.....$1,400

LOT 31, map Lohbauer Park; Martin J. Dolan to John Sinnott, Villa Nova, Penn., Oct. 25; attorney, Harry L. Horwitz, 291 Broadway.....$1,000

LOTS 7 to 9, Block 8, Map of Sheridan & Begrane; Newton Holden to Maxwell S. Joffe, 72 Manhattan Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $2,952,) Nov. 5; attorney, W. H. Freedman, 302 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 5 to 7, Block 6, same map; same to Estelle Nemtzoff, 701 West 177th St, Nov. 3; attorney, same.....$1

LOTS 21 and 22, Pol. 36, map of Throgmorden; Geo. Rosendale to Wm. M. Rosendale and another, 230 West 127th St, (mtg $1,500,) June 28; attorneys, Rosendale & D., 52 Broadway.....$1

PLOT begins where centre line stone wall dividing this land from Edenwald at w s of 5th Av. extension, contains 11,532 acres; Anne S. Halsey et al to Dyre Avenue Realty Co., 165 Broadway, May 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$100

SETON AV, e s, 100 ft n of Nelson Av, 50x 100; Gertie Halpin to Aurelia Schmidt, 2,074 Daly Av, Nov. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

WALTON AV, e s 243.6 ft n of 177th St, 50x135; John G. Ness to West Bronx Building Co., Inc., 2,526 Webster Av, Nov. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w s at dividing line New York and Mount Vernon, runs along road to s e s of lot 174x100x75x25x s e — to beginning; Annie E. Barnett to Wolf Fischer, 28 South 4th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

3D AV, w s, 200 ft n of 213th St, 100x100, George B. Ferguson and another to Jane Sullivan, 411 West 209th St, (mtg $4,500,) Nov. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

4TH ST, e s, 98.6 ft s of 1st Av, (Wakefield,) 31.2x105; Aurelia Schmidt to Gertie Halpin, 129 East 117th St, (mtg $8,250,) Nov. 8; attorney, W. D. Lyons, 261 Broadway.....$100

6TH ST, s s, 305 ft w of Avenue C, 100x108, (Unionport,) William Becker to Henry W. Becker, 518 East 235th St, Oct. 21; attorneys, Dessar & R., 290 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE A, 49 and 51, north store; Adolph Weiss to Louis Fried, 31 Avenue B, 2 4-12 years from Oct. 1, 1915.....$1,170

CLINTON ST, 250 and 252, corner store; Rose Smigel and another, trustees, to Louis Schreiber, 250 Clinton St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Spitz & B., 35 Nassau St.....$960

LEXINGTON AV, 1,804, all; Philip K. Sweet to Robert Guarino, 1,804 Lexington Av, 1 year from May 1, 1915; attorney, John Santors, 261 Broadway.....$585

STANTON ST, 136, corner store; Abraham Levine to Elias Prezerman, 136 Stanton St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, S. H. Sternberg, 176 Rivington St.....$1,680

ST. MARK'S PL, north store and basement; August Zepp to John Ohrle, North Beach, L. I., 3 5-12 years from Nov. 8, 1915; attorney, F. F. Schmitt, 19 Charlton St.....$1,140

35TH ST, 51 West, all; Louis Sledge to Celestino Ortello and another, 53 West 35th St, 5 years from May 1, 1916.....$3,750

35TH ST, 53 and 55 West, all; Adam Engel to same, 5 years from May 1, 1916..$6,300

36TH ST, e s, 120 ft w of 6th Av, 40x98.9, all; James S. Herrman to Maxim Hotel and Restaurant Co., 10 7-12 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, E. M. Bernstine, 299 Broadway.....$12,000

60TH ST, 239 East, all; Mary A. Dempsey to William Williamson, Astoria, L. I., 3 years from Nov. 1, 1915; attorney, R. A. Seligmann, 160 Broadway.....$1,320

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,680 to 1,684; Harry Passaloff et al against Amos F. Eno et al, Oct. 29, 1914.....$400

SAME PROPERTY; same against same, Oct. 29, 1914.....$400

MADISON AV, 1,644 and 1,646; Michael Potash against Marcus Rosenthal et al, Aug. 13, 1915.....$245

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

BUCHANAN PLACE, s e corner of Grand Av, 55x100; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans St. Nicholas Avenue Construction Co., to erect one five-story apartment.....$46,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 158.6 ft n of Fordham Rd, 100x200; Lawyers' Title and Trust Co. loans Concourse Estates Corporation, to erect four five-story apartments $150,000

GRAND AV, e s, 55 ft s of Buchanan Place, 45x100; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans St. Nicholas Avenue Construction Co., to erect one five-story apartment.....$32,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, 2,108; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Annie M. Ivory et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

53D ST, 512 and 514 West, two actions; Joseph M. L. Striker against Joseph McGillicuddy (action to regain possession of ¼ part;) attorney, G. R. Hawes.

Bronx.

LOT 668, map of Laconia Park, on tax map; Bernard Baer against Andrea Gandolfo et al, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorneys, Schwartzman & Schwartzman.

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BONA FIDE BARGAIN

Permanent Country Home

Near the Water—Actual Water Rights—Elev. 800 Feet.

BEST OF COMMUTATION TO THE CITY; LACKAWANNA R. R.

$6,000. EASY TERMS.

Delightful all year home on large grounds, 234 feet frontage, in most select neighborhood. Large living room with old fashioned open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry and well fitted kitchen on the first floor.

Four fine master bed chambers and tiled bath on the second floor; two large bedrooms and bath and storage room on third floor; separate entrance porch; large veranda and open terrace. Every modern convenience; electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; walls beautifully panelled in hard woods; convenient to country club, golf; ideal outdoor and water sports. Highest, healthiest climate near New York City. Send for photograph and floor plans.

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6 ACREAGE PLOTS

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Joseph P. Day Auctioneer

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At Reasonable Prices.
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$7500 New, detached, every conceivable improvement; must be seen to be appreciated; at this price for a limited time only.
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$7500 each, two houses, East 17th St., near Cortelyou Road; must be sold together. Best location in Flatbush. Quick action.
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FOUR RAILROADS

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Newark Bay and Passaic River Channels up to the property 20 feet at low tide.

Property suitable for any kind of manufacturing or commercial enterprise requiring tide water and railroad facilities.

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Light Offices at fair rents with good service included, $500 to $3000.

New Fireproof Twenty-Story Building facing Madison Square Park.

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LIGHT LOFTS
For Rent
Steam Heat, Passenger and Freight Elevators.
No Manufacturing.
In Centre of Shoe Trade District
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6 STORIES & BASEMENT, 75x100.

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24 miles out. 10 rooms and bath, steam heat, gas, running water, hardwood floors, open fireplaces, artistic decorations, verandas; extensive chicken houses, runs, and grounds; plenty of fruit; rental, $35 monthly.
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Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms and 2 Baths
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A city home among country surroundings. Mosholu Parkway North and Hull Av. 8 minutes' walk to Botanical Garden Station of New York Central and 6 minutes' walk to 198th St. L station.

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SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

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We have 1, 2, 3 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
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at Broadway, 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths. Manager's Office, 175 West 73d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

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New and attractively furnished, high-class elevator apartment, 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; one block from 79th St. Subway; $125. Schuyler 3960.

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FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
FREDERICK L. HURT, 30 East 42d. N. Y.

Apartment, 6, 7, 8 rooms, beautifully furnished; best locations. Phone River 3100.

118TH ST, 507 WEST.—2 and 5 rooms, beautifully furnished, high class house.

Exceptional seven rooms, block subway; china, silver; $75. Wilson, 213 West 85th.

Elegantly furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths; also 4 rooms. 225 West 80th.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $60; 5 rooms, $50.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11 East 41st St.—Large, sunny front room, private bath, open fire; maid and telephone service. Murray Hill 7031.

81st, 157 East, near Lexington.—Modern steam-heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

MODERATE-PRICED APARTMENTS.
Douglas L. Elliman Co., 421 Madison Av.

405 PARK AVENUE—APARTMENT.
MOORE & WYCKOFF, 546 5th Av.

THE SCHERMERHORN, Madison Av., 82d to 83d, 9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

West Side

Sublet, 6-room apartment; greatly reduced rent; must leave city. See Superintendent, 110 Morningside Drive, northwest corner 121st.

Broadway, Southeast Corner 103d.—Seven beautiful rooms; two leases; if not satisfied have everything done to please; $70-$75. See Huston.

St. Nicholas Av., 430, (facing St. Nicholas Park.)—Seven large, light rooms; steam heat; modern plumbing; location first class; $50. Janitor.

Sublet corner apartment, 7 rooms, elevator, in 73 West 116th St., northeast corner Lenox Av. Apply Superintendent.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

604 West 180th.—Corner Pinehurst Av.; select 4-room elevator apartment; improvements.

70TH, 307 WEST.—8 rooms, 2 baths; $1,500-$1,800. Superintendent on premises.

THE AYLSMERE, 60 W. 76th St.—Seven-eight rooms; conveniences; $1,200-$1,500.

THE ADRIAN, 58 West 72d St.—Eight large rooms; conveniences; $1,100-$1,800. Supt.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Riverside Drive, 587, at 136th St.—Seven rooms, $960; 8 rooms, $1,380.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

Apartments consisting of 2-10 rooms; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

SKYLIGHT 5 West 16th St. BACHELOR STUDIOS. $30 to $60. APARTMENTS.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW.
Business Property—Sale, Rental, Management.

Glen Cairn, 99th St., corner Riverside Drive, 8-9 rooms, 3 baths.

86th St., 63 West.—Two, three rooms, bath; steam, electricity; parquet floors.

538-544 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single rooms; steam heat; private baths.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4275.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; breakfast optional; telephone; references, service.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

53D, 37 EAST.—Two rooms, private bath; also large room; references; table board.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, newly furnished; excellent table; references.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—First-class rooms; private baths, electric light; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms in first-class boarding house; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking and service; table guests.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 66 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; private bath; electric light; suitable people desiring comfortable home with refined surroundings.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms, private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 32 WEST.—Attractive third front room; excellent table; references.

71ST ST., 340 WEST.—Exceptional strictly kosher board; large, small rooms; table guests accommodated.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Single, double rooms, newly furnished; private baths; Hebrew social surroundings.

71ST, 116 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, large room; also small room; board; reference.

72D, 52 WEST. — Superior location and appointments; refined family desiring Winter home.

72D, 248 WEST, (The Greystone;) 'phone 1894 Columbus.—Furnished rooms; excellent table.

73D, 112 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable basement room, with board; reasonable; references.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor; other rooms; parlor dining room; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Newly furnished, high-grade; Italian; table board. 2,261 Columbus.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, well-heated, large room; southern exposure; small room; handsomely appointed house; excellent home table; reasonable.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated, large, small rooms; private baths; continuous water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth,)—Cozy rooms, refined home, parlor dining; table guests.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated room; excellent table; parlor dining room; references.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; home cooking.

82D ST., 68 WEST.—Double front room; also single sunny room, for man.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, single; private baths; steam, electricity; excellent table; references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second-story room; private bath; excellent board.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Elegantly furnished one and two rooms and bath; breakfast.

86TH, 53 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private baths; other rooms; table board.

87TH, 352 WEST. Adjoining Drive.—Private family; large room, with, without bath.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large room; also skylight; every convenience; exclusive house; best home cooking; reference; table guests.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Bachelors or couple desiring refined, homelike surroundings, exceptional neighborhood; board.

91ST, 50 WEST.—Second-story room, private bath; dressing room; excellent table; conveniences.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; private family; breakfast, dinner, $10; gentlemen; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity; table boarders; excellent meals; telephone; references.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; exceptionally good meals; table guests.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Handsome front room; superior accommodations; couple; also accommodate gentleman. Chaurant.

100TH, 258 WEST.—Couple or gentlemen can secure comfortable, attractive rooms with superior home cooking; American family; references.

102D, 250 WEST.—Two large, attractive rooms; southern exposure; private house; excellent table.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; private bath; handsomely furnished; Jewish house; Aarons.

103D, 246 WEST.—Large room, dressing room; table guests; New Englanders.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; mighty good "eats" at our house; right prices for the right people; references.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; three large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, private bath, suitable family; Southerners; excellent table.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant double room, private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; parlor floor dining room; table boarders accommodated.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; refined location; home cooking; reference.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

126TH, 174 WEST, (the Norwood, Corner 7th Av.)—Select family hotel; steam heat, baths, telephone; convenient all cars; reasonable rates.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.) Nicest, healthiest section; the Audubon; bright, comfortable rooms; good meals and services; social surroundings; $8 up one, $15 up two. Tel 2757 Audubon.

ARE YOU LOOKING for a conveniently located, well furnished room in quiet street? Running water, steam heat, telephone; excellent table; music; reasonable. 544 West 113th.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540.—Handsomely furnished rooms; bath, shower, steam heat, running water; superior board; $12. 4900 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Widow will rent, with board, large, handsomely furnished room, private bath, twin brass beds. 3926 Audubon.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV, 760.—French-American, refined home; beautiful double rooms, suites; personal attention; excellent cuisine. 2903 Riverside.

THE SECOR.
74th, 102 West.—Exceptional rooms; fine cuisine; moderate; table boarders.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Room and board for young business lady, west side, between 70th and 110th Sts.; private family; modern apartment; reasonable. D. W., 275 Times Downtown.

Young Brazilian wishes room, board, with private family; state particulars. N 135 Times.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester.

PRIVATE HOME for maternity patients before and during confinement; quiet, restful surroundings, overlooking Long Island Sound; trained nurse, physician in attendance. Mary C. White, 25 Fenimore Road, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Tel. 136.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Are there four business men who would appreciate real home in aristocratic suburb? Terms reasonable; golf and tennis. For particulars telephone 575-W Bronxville.

New Jersey.

PLATT COTTAGE,
504 CLIFTON AVENUE,
FIRST CLASS BOARDING,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms on bathroom floor; moderate.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

51ST, (586 Lexington Av.)—Elegant, sunny rooms, private house; absolute cleanliness; all conveniences; breakfast; telephone; references.

53D, 58 EAST.—Two large rooms; southern exposure; electricity; references; gentlemen.

85TH, 104 EAST.—Connecting living, bed room; single room, business woman; housekeeping. Peters.

IRVING PLACE, 14. — Front rooms, box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

West Side

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming accommodations; bachelors; hot water plant, electricity; references.

11TH, 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Pleasant large and small steam-heated rooms.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Unusually nice rooms; southern exposure; steam, electricity, telephone; references.

15TH, 349 WEST.—Exquisite large room; heated; $3.50-$4; desirable; exclusive residence; telephone.

22D, 456 WEST.—Very large suite; private bath; scrupulously clean; references required.

40TH, 36 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

44TH, 12 WEST, (The Mansfield.)—Highest class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location.

53D 62 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, or en suite; private bath.

55TH, 341 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms with running water, home conveniences, telephone; references.

86TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water, bath; $4.50-$7.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, light rooms; convenient location; subway, elevated; references. Hammond.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Rooms, private bath, running water; convenient subway; elevator, telephone; references.

57TH, 264 WEST.—One, two, three rooms, bath; furnished housekeeping; elevator apartment.

61ST, 27 WEST.—Large rooms; running water; kitchen privileges; $4; front parlor, Larose.

68TH, 73 WEST.—Newly furnished house; suitable for bachelor, business people; near subway and elevated; phone and electric light; privileges; also doctor's office.

118 WEST 69TH STREET.
WEST HALL.
Large, sunny room, with private bath, suitable for two; also smaller room.

68TH ST., 61 WEST.—Parlor floor, three rooms and bath, suitable for two or three; light housekeeping. Phone 10033 Columbus.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Charming, sunny, large rooms, perfectly kept; private house; moderate; reference.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite, bath; electric light; also smaller rooms.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Beautiful room with lavatory, suitable for business gentlemen; Christian family; fifth floor east. 6314 Columbus.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful large, sunny rooms, bath adjoining; phone; private house; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Suite of rooms with private bath, or will divide, and one large room; telephone; references.

70TH, 309 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny rooms, bath, telephone; private home; references.

70TH, 137 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; running water; phone.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Medium sized room; southern exposure; every convenience.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Large furnished rooms, telephone, improvements, private house, moderate.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Small, medium rooms; bath; gentlemen; private house; independent; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Homelike rooms; continuous hot water, with, without; private bath.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Well furnished room; private house; references required.

75TH ST., 159 WEST.—Handsomely furnished single, en suite; electric lights; parquet floors; references.

75TH, 174 WEST.—Handsome second floor, other rooms; refined surroundings; references exchanged.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone, references.

75TH, 24 WEST.—Attractive suite, private bath; physician's studio or bachelor's; references.

76TH, 119 WEST. — Unusually attractive, large, light room; running water; telephone; private house; everything first class; very reasonable.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms in exclusive neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, private baths, electricity.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, all conveniences; private house; references.

102 WEST 77TH.
Very attractive pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable, home like rooms; quiet; private house; references; telephone.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large front room, adjoining bath; telephone; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, attractive front room, private bath, steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

81ST, 265 WEST. (B'way.)—Sunny suite, running water; attractive, warm; new apartment. Pearson.

81ST ST., 3 WEST.—Double rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; steam; home comforts.

82D, 33 WEST. — Rent, beautifully large, small front room; newly furnished; references.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—THE BARRETT. Rooms, furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

83D, 210 WEST.—Front parlor, connecting bedroom; private entrance; cosy; references. Benson.

83D, 22 WEST.—Large hallroom, bath same floor; large closet; reference; gentleman.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; exclusive house; parlor for guests' use.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Droocam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms, $5 to $12; Subway.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; medium rooms; running water; electricity; meals optional.

89TH, 172 WEST.—Sunny, steam-heated room; private family; $3; references. Maslen.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Physician or dentist; beautiful light room, southern exposure; high-class, choice neighborhood; well-appointed house. 3034 Riverside.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Clean, comfortable large room; also medium; private house; gentlemen; references.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished house, sunny rooms, with baths; electricity; $10-$12.

91ST, 251 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; gentlemen. Phone Riverside 4832.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Large, desirable front room; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

94TH, 55 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms; everything new; twin beds; business people preferred; private house.

94TH ST, 17 WEST.—Comfortable room in private home of owner; bath convenient.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Subway convenient; attractive, homelike; single, suites; elevator apartment; reasonable. Smith.

95TH, 147 WEST.—Parlor, complete; kitchenette; suitable couple, two or three bachelors.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Bright, attractive, well-furnished room, facing Broadway; suitable one or two; at subway express; convenient theatre, restaurants; genteel surroundings. Apartment 3D.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Large and medium, sunny rooms; bath adjoining; telephone; owner.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; twin beds; reasonable. 2D.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms with bath; private American home; breakfasts.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms; modern apartments; telephone; electricity, housekeeping; $2.50-$4. McNamara.

102D, 305, (Between West End, Riverside.)—One, two rooms, bath; owner's elegantly furnished residence; Christian. Telephone 2007 Riverside.

111TH, 521 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Attractive room adjoining bath; private family; reasonable.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, light front room; 6th floor west.

113TH, 541 WEST.—In beautiful apartment, large, light, single room; bath adjoining; every convenience; atmosphere of home life. Apt. 11.

113TH, 617 WEST.—Very pleasant, outside, sunny room; unusually homelike; breakfast optional or kitchen privilege; moderate. Apartment 83.

113TH, 501 WEST. — Comfortably furnished sunny front room, suitable two; conveniences. Bonner.

118TH, 501 WEST.—Large sunny room; gentlemen; unusual opportunity; private family. Apt. 1. Winn.

113TH, 549 WEST.—Parlor and connecting bedroom, or single room; for one or two; private family. Apartment 28.

114TH ST., 80 WEST.—Large front parlor bedroom, studio or private use; telephone; reasonable.

114TH ST., 417 WEST.—Fifth-floor rooms, single, en suite; business woman; terms moderate.

119TH, WEST, (49 Claremont, Av.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Large, double, outside room; comfort, cleanliness; two closets; $6.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; phone, electricity, elevator, steam; moderate. McCague.

121ST 421 WEST.—Cosy, light room; view Hudson; kitchen privileges; $4. Overbury.

122D ST., 750 Claremont Av.)—Suite; overlooking Hudson and Park. Apt. 62.

122D, 137 WEST.—Private house; pleasant, sunny, front parlor; reference; subway, L.

123D, 27 WEST.—Three rooms and bath; steam, electricity, piano, phone; accommodate five. MacKenzie.

125TH, 601 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small room; elevator apartment; subway. 4D.

126TH, 80 WEST.—Back parlor, well furnished; other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

126TH, 530 WEST. — Beautiful front room; private family; elevator; conveniences. Apartment 34.

126TH, 607 WEST.—Nicely furnished room with board; Southern family; home comforts; reasonable; private; subway; references. Apply Leonard.

126TH, 315 WEST.—Nice, large, front room; running water; bath; near "L" station.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; adjoining bath; modern. Apt. 27.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Medium; Hudson view; convenient location; elevator; also evenings. 4-B.

ALLERTON HOUSE for Bachelors, 302 West 22d St.—The comfort of home, the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof bldg.; roof garden; private showers, billiard room, library and lounge; no tipping; running water every room; single, $4 to $6 weekly; rooms for two, $5 to $9 weekly each.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (96th St.)—Couple having charming apartment rent delightful outside room; private lavatory; excellent transportation. 7915 Columbus.

IF YOU appreciate room out of the ordinary, this is one; in Washington Heights; private family; clean, quiet, homelike; with pleasant family; near subway and bus; plenty of hot water; every modern convenience; a home of the right sort; price, $5 per week. N 134 Times.

INDEPENDENTLY situated room, bath; suitable bachelor, business women; subway. Smith. Cathedral 8080.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 110, Apt. 32.—Attractive room, lady's apartment; use kitchen; $5.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (99th St.)—Attractively furnished large front room; river view; suitable two; with breakfast; private family. Riverside 1038.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Attractive large outside single room. Apartment 35.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 115TH ST. AND 8TH AV. — Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 398.—Large, well-furnished room; steam heat, electric light, telephone; convenient all transportation; references required.

611 WEST END AV.
Rooms, single, en suite; private bath; electricity.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 44, (Brooklyn.)—Desirable suite, or single room; private bath. 6737 Main.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

HOLWORTHY CHAMBERS,
162 MADISON AV.
Two rooms, with bath, light and sunny, to rent at $60 monthly.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

WANTED—On or near Madison Av., room, with bath, also board optional, private family preferred, by a gentleman who is lame and at home evenings. Z 298 Times.

GENTLEMAN desires room, with private bath; reference. N 112 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT recommends bookkeeper, 6 years' experience with manufacturing house; desires to make change. H. B. W. Yuro, 1,571 44th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER. — Knowledge stenography; eight years' experience; real estate, commercial experience; corporation controlling accounts; $15; Christian; references. B 211 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Four years' experience, double entry, trial balance, controlling accounts; knowledge of typewriting; references. B 283 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly competent; prompt trial balancer; statements; neat; American; clear thinker; also stenographer; $15; no agency. B 299 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, stenographer; excellent references; good penman; start at $7. S. W., 115 East Houston St. Tel. 8277 Orchard.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, four years' experience, active and reliable; $12. B 289 Times Downtown.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

TRUCKS TRUCKS

Can start you on profitable contract with 1, 3, or 5 ton truck. Contract provides for payment of truck on easy terms; only small cash investment required. See me at once.

E. F. TWYMAN.
427 West 42d Street.
'Phone Bryant 8530.

TRUCKS To be a bargain a truck, TRUCKS though second hand, must TRUCKS be serviceable and reliable TRUCKS AND THE PRICE ATTRUCKS TRACTIVE. We sell no TRUCKS other kind—all capacities TRUCKS —easy terms.

A. C. WHITEFIELD—Used Car Dept. Bryant 8530. 427 W. 42d St.

TRUCKS TRUCKS TRUCKS

Wanted—Contracts by day, week, month, or year. Will supply truck equipped with suitable body. Get our rates.

R. J. WILLOUGHBY,
183 West 87th Street.
Schuyler 5637.

USED CAR BARGAINS.
In order to make room for new models will sacrifice Hupmobiles, Chalmers, Haynes, Studebaker, etc.
CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., Inc.,
1,690 Broadway.

Pullman six-cylinder, seven-passenger touring car, electric light and starter, limousine or landaulet body if desired; absolutely new; cost $3,000; no reasonable offer refused. Pullman Motor Car Co., 1,892 Broadway, near 63d St. Tel. 7288 Columbus

TIMES SQUARE AUTO COMPANY.
World's largest dealers in autos and accessories. Write for our money-saving "Price Wrecker." Southwest corner 50th St. and Broadway, New York.

Pullman, five passenger, electric light and starter; built on order; absolutely new and guaranteed; cost $1,900; sacrifice for good sale. Pullman Motor Car Co., 1,892 Broadway, near 63d St. Tel. Columbus 5288.

FOR SALE.—1913 model 35-45 H. P. Renault limousine, with extra runabout body; in first-class condition; newly upholstered. For price and particulars, apply to E. Q. Trowbridge, 128 Broadway.

Flat (1914) limousine town car, "80." Pierce-Arrow (1914) touring, 48 H. P. Renault (1913) limousine, 35-45 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Lancia coupe, landaulet town car, 12-18 horse power; excellent condition throughout; price $750; must be sold immediately. Mr. Connally, Arrow Garage, 142 West 50th St.

Fiat 7-passenger, shaft-drive limousine; beautiful condition. Kinsey Bros., 11 East Kinney St., Newark, N. J. Phone 789 Mulberry.

Hup. touring car, 1914; excellent condition throughout; $600. Private garage, 1,272 Atlantic Av. Phone 9474 Bedford.

Fiat landaulet, 25 H. P., foreign, excellent condition; great bargain. Bord, 114 West 50th.

Beautiful Garford Six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Elegant limousine Pierce-Arrow cars for sale or rent. Fentie, 127 E. 88d St. Phone 6073 Lenox.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly, $300 monthly; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Limousine bodies for Packards, $100, $150, $210, $250. 301 West 59th, (near B'way.)

Town car, beautiful 1915 Hudson little six. Patterson, 2,626 Broadway. 2590 Riverside.

Automobiles for Rent.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. — FOR PARTICULAR CLIENTELE. — TWIN - SIX PACKARDS soon to be delivered can be engaged now for rent by month or year, upholstered and painted to suit individual requirements. For immediate engagements I have 1914 and 1915 models; excellent appearance and best of condition. Herman Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 9869.

1915 Packards, Rolls Royce or Packard bodies for monthly rental. REDINGTON & HAWKINS, 1915 Columbus.

Packard and Renault limousines, newly painted, by hour, day; special rates monthly. Bord, 114 West 50th. Circle 1420.

Renault landaulet, excellent condition; very reasonable. Plaza 3694, or Bernard, 118 East 66th St.

Elegant Packard 7-passenger landaulet for monthly service. Christy, 1160 Schuyler.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE, 123 West 52d St.—Lowest rates. Best service. (Circle 774.)

For Rent—Elegant limousine car. Schmaltz, 332 East 67th St. Phone 5217 Plaza.

Packard, 7-passenger; $2.50 per hour, with chauffeur, 15 E. 30th. Tel. 886 Madison.

Packard limousine, hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, 4421-4832 Harlem.

Automobile Repairing.

Auto Welding.—We successfully repair broken aluminium cases, cracked cylinders and housing as good as new; we have a complete machine shop for repairs in the trade. Smith, 304 West 52d. Phone Columbus 2036.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Largest and Best School in the World. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women. 302 W. 57th St.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

Write about special course for owners; book free. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Auto School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Town car or limousine; first-class condition; write full particulars, lowest price. A. Pick, Room 1410, 11 Pine St.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier; double entry; eight years one firm; good penman; Christian; $12. H. Ward, 251 West 123d St.

BOOKKEEPER, practical accountant, ten years' experience manufacturing corporation; modern methods. B 290 Times.

COOK, &c.—Two sisters, together; one competent cook, other waitress or chambermaid; wages $40 and $30. Fleming, 725 Columbus Av.

COOK.—Good cook seeks place with small family; $30; no washing; good reference; city. N. N., 253 West 20th.

COOK.—Good, plain Hungarian; small family; no cards. Advertiser, 115 East 109th St.

COOK.—Colored girl as cook, maid; references. Webster, 114 West 135th St.

COLORED GIRL, neat, wishes half time. 61 West 99th St. Care of Williams.

CORRESPONDENT.—English, French, German, some Spanish, typewriting; references. Pfinder, 502 West 141st.

COMPANION, cheerful, generally useful, seeks position. A. B., 242 West 22d St.

CLERK.—College graduate wants clerical position. Write R. 140, 1,464 3d Av.

COMPANION.—As useful companion, understands management of home; sews nicely. N 128 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Neat, accurate; out by day; $2. Boyens, 111 West 106th St.

DRESSMAKER, exclusive styles, wishes customers; will go out by day. N 137 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—By day, $3; work done home. Miss Cleary, 863 Amsterdam Av.

GOVERNESS.—College graduate; visiting governess; French, German, English, pianist, kindergartner; Parisienne. 2,732 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—North German, well recommended, wishes position as governess or nursery governess. G. L. S., 160 East 37th.

HOUSEKEEPER — NURSE.—Mother and daughter; mother as working housekeeper; daughter as child's nurse; thoroughly efficient; best reference. 212 West 141st. Phone 2060 Audubon.

HOUSEKEEPER desires position in club or small hotel, city or country; 12 years' references. Miss Bull, 500 East 165th St., Bronx.

LAUNDRESS.—Swedish; day, month; competent shirt ironer; reference. C, 1,054 2d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—French; does all kind fine work; home. Gorwith, 227 West 51st St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' auto supplies, patent law, furniture experience; age, 21; am desirous locating with reputable concern; operate all machines; familiar all office details; assist simple bookkeeping; capable holding responsible position; reference; $14; no agents. B 209 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; standard operator; highly proficient; 4 years' technical experience; punctuates, paragraphs correctly; absolutely reliable; not afraid hours, 8-6; takes 80 words a minute; $10. M 218 Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (21,) good, with good sense, executive ability, versed office details, quick grasping ideas; 5 years' electrical bond, brokerage experience; agencies ignored; $12. B 207 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER. — Energetic and capable; writes a good hand; understands filing, manifolding, billing, &c.; trustworthy; will begin at $7. Miss H., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:15. Wm. Gillette For 2 Weeks Only Secret Service

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, OUR MRS. McCHESNEY.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Tel. 3092 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Saturday 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT AROUND THE MAP Book by C. M. S. McLellan. Music Herman Finck. SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

ZIEGFELD Mid-Night FROLIC "MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD" Atop New Amsterdam Theatre.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. ELSIE JANIS LAST 7 TIMES IN "MISS INFORMATION" MONDAY, NOV. 15, Seats Thursday. "BACK HOME" BAYARD VEILLER'S COMEDY Dramatized from Irvin Cobb's "JUDGE PRIEST" Stories.

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED TO SAT., NOV. 27. "YOUNG AMERICA" Seats on sale for all remaining performances.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings, 8:15 Mats. Tomorrow & Saturday 2:15 Under Fire

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15 ROLLING STONES

FULTON West 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Tomorrow & Saturday 2:20. Arnold DALY in "THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE" All New York Says Emphatically: "SWISH"

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. at 2:15. "FAIR AND WARMER" A Farce for Laugh-Lovers by Avery Hopwood.

BIRTH OF A NATION LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. At 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE DAILY, INCL. SUNS. LAST 3 WEEKS OF D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats. 25c, 50c & $1.00

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Tel. 23 Bryant. First Matinee Saturday. BEGINNING TOMORROW NIGHT LEO DITRICHSTEIN in a Romantic Comedy THE GREAT LOVER

CANDLER West 42d St. BRYANT 6344. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat.2:15 THE HOUSE OF GLASS with Mary Ryan and the Great All-American Cast. Orch., $2, $1.50. 500 Seats 1st Balc., 50c, 75c, $1.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287 Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. Geo. M. Cohan's Theatre. A Selwyn Production. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY With FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20 Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20 COMMON CLAY

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:20. The Boomerang

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE GUN CHIN

Punch & Judy Theatre 49th St., East of Broadway. CHARLES HOPKINS, DIRECTOR. TREASURE ISLAND Postponed Will Open Positively Dec. 1

Hippodrome Mgnt. Charles Dillingham. Mat. Today 25-50-75c & $1.00. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1 & $1.50 GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN! Hip Hip Hooray (10 Musical Comedies in One—1000 People SOUSA and His BAND Sensational ICE BALLET and 100 NOVELTIES Staged by R. H. Burnside. HELP } We urge patrons to co-operate in our effort to stop speculators. Buy direct and in advance. Seats now up to Dec. 1. Four Box Offices open. STOP THE SPECULATORS SUNDAYS—Sousa and "HIP" Star Features.

8TH ST. THEATRE THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL Broadway and 51st St. Phone 3980 Schuyler. EVERY DAY First Exclusive Uptown Showing of ALL GRIFFITH-REISNER TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS Direct from Knickerbocker Theatre, together with Splendid Vaudeville. Change of program every Mon. & Thurs. Daily Matinees, 10c, 15c. Evenings, 15c, 25c, 50c. Sat., Sun., Holiday Mats. Eve. Prices

American citizens! "A man's right to vote carries with it the obligation to bear arms for his country." SEE THE Battle Cry of Peace!

Madison Sq. Garden 30th Annual Exhibition To-Day MILITARY and MOUNTED POLICE DAY ADMISSION $1.00 Balcony Seats Not Reserved. Box Office Phone, 1502 Madison. NATIONAL HORSE SHOW MORNING AFTERNOON AND EVENING Nov. 9, 10, 11, 12

44th Street THEATRE, JUST WEST OF B'WAY. WOMEN ONLY 2:30 & 4 P.M. | MEN ONLY AT 8 & 9:15 P.M. TWILIGHT SLEEP IN MOTION PICTURES & LECTURE BY DR. SCHLOSSINGK. —ADMISSION 25c.—

Cort W. 48 St. Phone Bryant 46. Evs.8:15 Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:15 The Princess Pat BLOSSOM-HERBERT MUSICAL HIT With ELEANOR PAINTER

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c. to $1 Mat. Today 25c & 50c. "A Pair of Sixes"

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1 Mat. Today25c &50c. "POTASH & PERLMUTTER"

YORK 116 St. nr. Lenox Ave. Evs. 25c to $1 Mat. Today 25c & 50c. "BRINGING UP FATHER"

"To neglect one's liberty is to lose it—To neglect one's country is to perish with it." SEE THE Battle Cry of Peace!

OPERA TICKETS Phone 8800-$891 Bryant. SUBSCRIPTIONS BOUGHT, SOLD & EXCHANGED. Kaiserhof Opera Ticket Office, 133 W. 40th St., 1 Door E. of B'way.

WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS Bandbox, 57th & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45; Mat. Sat. M., Tu., W., Th. Evs., Comparative Comedies! $1 & Fr. Ev., Sat. Mat. & Ev., 'Helena's Husband,' &c. 50c.

STRAND B'way & 47 St. MARY PICKFORD Noon to 11:30. in "MADAME 10 to 50c. BUTTERFLY" Next Week, Pauline Frederick in "Bella Donna"

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE Opening Night, Mon., Nov. 15, at 8. Samson et Dalila. Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco. Wed. at 8, Boris Godunow. Ober, Delaunois; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Polacco. Thurs. at 7:45. Goetterdaemmerung. Kurt, Matzenauer, Heinrich (debut); Urlus, Braun, Well. Cond., Bodanzky (debut). Fri. at 8:15, Boheme. Alda, Cajati (debut); Caruso, Scotti. Cond., Bavagnoli (debut). Sat. Mat. at 2, Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Mason (debut); Goritz, Well, Althouse, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky. Sat. at 8 (75c to $3), Aida. Rappold, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Scott. Cond., Bavagnoli. Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 25, PARSIFAL Special Mat. at 1. SEAT SALE BEGINS THURS., NOV. 11., AT 9 O'CLOCK, AT BOX OFFICE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Tues. Eve., Nov. 16, at 8, Il Trovatore. Rappold, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco. Seats Now On Sale. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

WOLFSOHN BUREAU announces CARNEGIE HALL, TUES. AFT., NOV. 16, at 3. Only Piano Recital This Season—FANNIE Bloomfield Zeisler STEINWAY PIANO USED.

AEOLIAN HALL, FRI. EVE., NOV. 12, at 8:15. Piano Recital WILLIAM ENDERLIN

AEOLIAN HALL, SAT. EVE., NOV. 13, at 8:15. Piano Recital HUNTER WELSH

AEOLIAN HALL, SUN. AFT., NOV. 14, at 3. ONLY SONG RECITAL THIS SEASON EVAN WILLIAMS

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY CONDUCTOR. Next Thurs. Eve. at 8:15. Next Fri. Aft. at 2:30. MOZART, HAYDN, BEETHOVEN. PABLO CASALS 'Cellist. CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

Vecsei HUNGARIAN PIANIST. AEOLIAN HALL This Afternoon (Tues.) at 3 P.M. PRICES: 50c to $2.

GODOWSKY Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 13, at 3. ALL CHOPIN PROGRAM Popular Prices, 50 cts. to $1.50, on sale at Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL 1st Concert, To-night, at 8:15. KNEISEL QUARTET Asst. Artist—CARL FRIEDBERG Seats, $2 & $1.50. Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.

CARNEGIE HALL, This Afternoon, at 3. Song Recital ALDA

MME. FRANCES Frank La Forge at the Piano. (Baldwin Piano.) Seats 75c. to $2. Boxes $15 and $18. At Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Nov. 21, at 3. SECOND CONCERT JOHN McCormack His Last Concert in New York This Year. TICKETS NOW AT BOX OFFICE.

SCHELLING Carnegie Hall, Wed., Nov. 17, at 3 First Piano Recital of Season. Seats Now 50c-$2. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Nov. 11, at 3. RECITAL BY Guiomar Novaes BRAZILIAN PIANIST. Mgt. M. H. Hanson.

Aeolian Hall, To-morrow (Wed.) at 3 P. M. SONG RECITAL POVLA FRISCH Seats Box Office. Dir. Musicians' Concert Mgt.

Aeolian Hall, Fri., Nov. 12, at 3 P. M. SPALDING 2d Violin Recital. Tickets, 50c. to $2.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat., Aft., Nov. 13, at 3. BEETHOVEN RECITAL by OSSIP Gabrilowitsch Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

Every officer and every man in the army and the navy urges every American citizen to SEE THE Battle Cry of Peace!

DR. SCOTT NEARING Will Give 5 Lectures Entitled "THE HUMAN ELEMENT IN ECONOMICS" Wednesday Eves. 8:15 P.M. Beginning Tomorrow WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL, Irving Place and 17th Street. Admittance by Membership Card. For information apply to the RAND SCHOOL, 140 E. 19th St. Phone 1022 Gramercy.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1 LILLIAN RUSSELL, Sam Chip & Mary Marble, Whiting & Burt, Raymond & Caverly, Lasky's 8 Beautiful Types. HANDSOME LILLIAN RUSSELL SOUVENIRS presented to every lady Wednesday Matinee.

COLONIAL Mats. Daily 25c. Frank McIntyre Lillian Kingsbury & others. Bernard Granville

ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily 25c. FALL FASHION SHOW. Wm. Courtleigh, Lydia Barry, and 8 Others.

CASTLES IN THE AIR AND ICE PALACE ATOP 44TH ST. THEA. After the Theatre Adm. $1. Nightly 10:30 (Ex. Sun.) SUPPER AND DANCING. Tea 4 to 6, Wed. and Sat. World Champion Ice Skaters Adm. free to table d'hote dinner, $1.50, and a la carte, 6 to 9. Skating at Tea, Dinner and Supper. Table reservations Dinner, Supper. Tel. 5935 Bryant.

"Peace at any price for America means the price Europe is now paying." SEE THE Battle Cry of Peace!

TRIANGLE PLAYS This Week: "A Janitor's Wife's Temptation," Willard Mack in "Alaho Oe," Raymond Hitchcock in "The Village Scandal," and Lillian Gish in "The Lily and the Rose."

Mats. at 2. Eves. at 8. Prices: Daily Mats., 25c and 50c. Eves., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, and $2. Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.

CENTURY 62d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15 THIRD MONTH—MOST FUN IN NEW YORK. NED WAYBURN'S TOWN TOPICS PROFESSIONAL MATINEE TODAY 25c to $1.00.

HOMEBUILDERS' EXPOSITION Model Houses. Decorated Rooms. Fireplaces. Pergolas. Garden Furniture. Art Gifts. No admission fee. 9 to 6. Craftsman Bldg., 6 E. 39th St., near 5th Av.

VITAGRAPH B'way & 44 St. TWICE TO-DAY at 2:30 & 8:30. Evs. & Sat. Mat., 25c, 50c, $1.00, $2.00. Other Mats. 25c, 50c, $1.00. School Child. Mat. Sat. 11 A.M., 25-50c THE BATTLE CRY OF PEACE

"Any one anxious to know why thousands of refugees left Belgium will do well to go and SEE THE Battle Cry of Peace!

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Av. 'Phone 906 Greeley. Beg. TUES., NOV. 16—EMANUEL REICHER in "WHEN THE YOUNG VINE BLOOMS." Box Office Now Open. $3, $2, $1.50, $1, 75c, 50c.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15 RUSSELL & CALHOUN, Frankie Fay, 9 Krazy Kids, 10 others. ALL SEATS RESERVED 75c, 35c, 50c Enclosed. Heated. Comfortable.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Popular Prices Rose Sydell (Herself) and The London Belles

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences WHILE HISTORY IS IN THE MAKING Now Visit THE BRITISH ISLES HOLLAND SWITZERLAND NORTHERN ITALY SOUTHERN ITALY Elmendorf LECTURES 5 WEDNESDAY NIGHTS, 8:15 Opera House, Academy of Music Beginning Wednesday Night, Nov. 10. COURSE TICKETS, $2.50, $3.50, $4.50, $5.50. Single Tickets, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50. NOW ON SALE.

GOMPERS WOULD BAR WOMEN FROM SHOPS

Federation of Labor's President Urges Move for the Nation's Ultimate Good.

CONVENTION FACES FIGHT

Brewery Workers Insist Religious Delegates Favoring Prohibition Be Ousted from Their Seats.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—The American Federation of Labor, at the close of the first session of its thirty-fifth annual convention today, faced the question of barring from future conventions fraternal delegates of religious organizations. A sharp conflict was promised at tomorrow's session, when it was announced that Milwaukee (Wis.) brewery workers would introduce a resolution to oust such delegates, on the ground of their professed alliance with the prohibition movement.

Fraternal delegates of several organizations, including the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, were seated at the opening session today by unanimous approval. The committee failed to recommend the seating of two labor delegates from Japan. The Japanese delegates, representatives of the Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan, sat alone in the gallery of the convention hall until the "courtesies of the convention" were extended.

Today's session was adjourned to permit the delegates to celebrate American Federation of Labor Day at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Samuel Gompers, President, received a bronze plaque.

President Gompers in his annual address touched upon the employment of women and children in shops where they, in many instances, worked long hours and were underpaid.

"We want to take the women and children of this country out of the workshop," he said. "The perpetuity of the nation depends upon the women of the country, and we want to do all we can for them."

On the question of immigrants, President Gompers said that the policy of the federation would be to continue to assimilate the foreigners as they come.

Governor Johnson, welcoming the delegates, said that the precepts of labor as oulined by President Gompers, were those of the Government in California.

"It is more appropriate that California should greet labor in convention than any other State," he said.

Mayor Rolph, who is a member of a shipping firm, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city, and said he was in favor of the LaFollette seamen's law.

The Labor Executive Council in its report, which was presented at today's session, in describing the effects of the war upon organized labor and American customs and institutions, dealt at length with attempts by interests of belligerent European nations to interfere with the peaceful pursuit of American industries.

"Some of these movements," the report said, "have been genuine, others have been created by individuals and interests that were really unneutral. These movements have taken various forms; some have tried to influence the policies of the State and Governmental authorities of our country; others have tried to work upon public opinion, and still others have sought to use the good name of our labor movement to further the interests of some foreign country.

"The efforts to use the workingmen of our country have been of two kinds, one to get through them the indorsement of the foreign policy to place an embargo upon so-called munitions of war, the other has been to stir up industrial contentions and disputes and thus interfere with the actual process of production, so that products to be sent abroad may be stopped. Foreign agencies have been trying to corruptly reach some of the organizations of the workers, but they have not succeeded. There is nothing touching the industrial and commercial life of America that is not of interest to the warring nations."

The holding of a World's Labor Congress at the same time and place that peace delegates meet when the war is ended was recommended in the report as "necessary in order to infuse the spirit of humanity and democracy into this political conference."

The report covers the recent investigation by labor leaders of the Dick military law.

"Up to the present," the report says, "we have received no complaint nor have we learned of any act in which the military arm of the Government had misused the Dick law to offset or curb the aspirations of the working people of the land. * * * We refer particularly to the situation in Colorado last year. * * * The corporations had practically coerced and intimidated the officials of the State and had overridden the laws of the State. * * * There is not nearly so grave a danger in the Dick law as there is in the menace threatening our institutions through private detective agencies and the private army of gunmen."

Attention is also called in the report to the work of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations. Chairman Walsh and the labor representatives, Messrs. O'Connell, Lennon, and Garretson, are praised for the "judgment and determination, which brought to light many wrongs and injustices that might otherwise have been concealed or overlooked."

The commission's report is strongly indorsed by the Executive Council, which recommends that the convention urge the next Congress to make the report and hearings of the commission public documents.

Statistical reports were read showing that the average membership of the American Federation of Labor for the year was 1,946,347, a decrease of 74,324 members, the first decrease in total membership since 1906. While the average membership for the year shows a decrease of 74,324, the September membership was 1,994,111, a decrease of only 26,560. A steady growth in membership is predicted to follow the readjustment of conditions affected by the European war. Expenditures for the year 1915 were $303,985.95 and receipts $271,025.53, as compared with $265,737.21 and $263,160.07 in 1914.

5 HURT IN ACID EXPLOSION.

Newark Plant Damaged by Fire When Chemicals Ignite.

An explosion of acid yesterday in the plant of the Maas & Waldstein Company at 437 Riverside Avenue, Newark, injured five workmen, one of them seriously. All of the injured men were removed to St. Michael's Hospital.

The injured were Louis Gizzone, 16 years old, of 309 East 105th Street, New York; Nicola, Marsaro, 45 years old, of Summer Avenue; Paul Izoli, 34 years old, of 162 Verona Avenue; Moses F. Scivi, 28 years old, of 145 Verona Avenue, and Nicola Montiello, 38 years old, of 161 Verona Avenue, all of Newark.

Montiello was seriously burned by the acid and is in a critical condition. The other men were badly burned, but they will recover.

The explosion occurred in the large washroom of the plant, where the five workmen were mixing the acid for use in lacquer work. When the explosion came the men were hurled to all parts of the room. The washroom was badly damaged and the fire that followed was extinguished by other employes of the plant. Houses in the vicinity of the factory were shaken by the force of the explosion.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. MUSEE Xtra Attractions. OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30

OPERA TICKETS PHONE 4188 Greeley | Subscriptions bought, sold and exchanged. Jacobs' Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, Broadway & 38th St.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE TONIGHT at 8:15. Hobelt Tanst Walzer. Wed. Eve., Kabale u. Liebe.

SAVE MEN IN WAR BY AMERICAN SERUM

Tetanus Antitoxin Furnished by New York Board of Health for Humanity's Sake.

Enormous quantities of tetanus antitoxin, it developed yesterday through the limiting of the activities of the Board of Health in its manufacture, are now being sent abroad for the use of the armies in the European war. One thousand horses in New York City or within a hundred miles of it are producing the serum, and the business has been taken over by the large commercial laboratories.

When the European war began, a limited quantity of the tetanus antitoxin, the surplus of the Hygienic Laboratories of this city, was to be had. Under the City Charter, the Health Department is permitted to sell the surplus as it cannot be kept for long periods. The serum is manufactured through successive inoculations of the horse, and three months elapse before the animals are in a condition to yield the remedy in the standard strength.

As the Board of Health had the facilities and a staff of trained experts available, it decided from motives of humanity to go into the making of the tetanus antitoxin to meet such requirements of the European armies as it could. There were seventy horses used when the work was at its height. The preparation was sold largely to drug houses, which in turn disposed of it to either side in the conflict that would buy.

The Department of Health has had transactions direct with the English and the French Governments, it was said last night, and there were especially large consignments sold to the Austrian Government through its Consul General in this city. The price for a liter, a little more than a quart, is $35, and four or five liters may be taken from an animal in the course of a week under the best conditions. Not taking into account the overhead charges and the services of experts, for these would have to be kept busy anyway, the profits from the sale of the tetanus antitoxin have been $35,000.

It was not intended, however, that the municipality should compete with the manufacturing chemists and the large drug houses, but that they have had time to perfect their technique and produce the antitoxin on a large scale, the Health Department has decided to return to its normal output. No more new horses are being prepared, and in every direction the activities of the city laboratories in this respect are being reduced.

Dr. William H. Park, in charge of the city's bacteriological laboratories, said last evening that the European war had been robbed of the horrors of lockjaw by the use of the serum. He estimates that since the beginning of the conflict 4,000,000 soldiers have received injections of the antitoxin. The remedy is administered whenever a wounded man can be reached by a surgeon.

The serum is also prepared in European countries, but owing to the disturbed conditions it has been found much more convenient to get it in the United States. The American Red Cross has been obtaining large quantities from the Board of Health, and consignments have been sent to Austria through that organization or by persons who carried it abroad in their baggage.

The health authorities here have experienced little difficulty in forwarding supplies. The Serum Institute at Vienna and the Military Commission there ordered the tetanus antitoxin in fifty-liter consignments from the Health Department laboratories.

GIRL IN DARING LEAP TO MAKE HER ESCAPE

Badly Hurt and Nearly Impaled in Jump From Second Floor of House of the Good Shepherd.

After warning the sisters in the House of the Good Shepherd that she would take her life unless they released her, Irene Bateman, 17 years old, of 240 East Forty-first Street, tried to make good her threat by jumping from a second-story window of the institution at Eighty-ninth Street and Avenue A, last night. She landed on a paved court, and in falling narrowly missed impaling herself on a ten-foot picket fence, against which she lay curled up in a heap.

A small boy who saw the girl tumbling through the air ran quickly to the corner of East Ninetieth Street and Avenue A, where he tugged Policeman Birnbaum of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station by the arm and told him he would better hurry around the corner because a girl had been killed. When the policeman reached the girl she was still conscious and willing to talk.

"I didn't know it was so high," she told him between her gasps of pain. "If I had only known it was so high I might not have taken the chance."

When Dr. Dougherty of the Reception Hospital arrived and found the girl suffering from a possible fracture of the spine, Policeman Birnbaum said he ought to charge her with attempting to commit suicide, but the girl protested.

"I tell you I didn't want to commit suicide," she insisted. "I just wanted to get out of that old place."

She was removed to Bellevue Hospital, a prisoner. Her condition is not believed to be serious.

The girl was committed to the House of the Good Shepherd for incorrigibility on the complaint of her mother more than five weeks ago. She objected to her surroundings and often said she would rather go to Sing Sing. About three weeks ago she sneaked out of the building, but was caught by a policeman several blocks away. When he brought her back she said she would commit suicide if she was made to remain.

48 ASSEMBLYMEN "DRYS."

Anti-Saloon League Claims Great Election Gains.

The Anti-Saloon League of New York yesterday issued a statement in which the following claims of gains in the last election were made:

"The league goes into the next session of the Legislature with forty-eight Assemblymen pledged to prohibition, an increase of 60 per cent. over last year.

"All three districts where there were Congressional vacancies elected Republicans who will vote for the submission of a national prohibition amendment.

"Thirty known towns, and probably fifty, voted to go dry. Only one dry town voted to go wet. In many of the towns that voted to remain wet the majority for saloons was much less than in previous elections.

"Two counties, Schuyler and Delaware, were added to the list of dry counties, making four in the State."

WALSH HEADS BODY TO ADVANCE LABOR

Hopes to Have Business Controlled Entirely by the Working People.

SEVEN ARE UNION MEMBERS

New Committee on Industrial Relations Includes Amos Pinchot, F. C. Howe, and Bishop Williams.

To continue the work of the extinct United States Commission on Industrial Relations, there was organized at the Hotel Brevoort yesterday, under the leadership of former Chairman Frank P. Walsh, a new Committee on Industrial Relations, which the founders hope will in time so revolutionize industry that business will be controlled in time entirely by the working people.

They purpose to organize sub-committees on industrial relations in every labor organization and in every organization of any sort which has as its object the securing of social justice. They plan that these sub-committees will keep in touch with the Executive Committee of the national organization, and whenever a case appears that needs investigation will inform the central committee of it, in order that an inquiry may be begun.

Seven of the twelve members of the new committee are labor leaders. The others are Chairman Walsh, Amos R. E. Pinchot, Immigration Commissioner Frederic C. Howe, Bishop C. D. Williams of the Episcopal Diocese of Detroit, and Dante Barton, a Kansas City newspaper man. The labor members are John B. Lennon, Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor; James O'Connell, Vice President, and President of the Metal Trades Department; Austin B. Garretson, President of the Order of Railway Conductors; John P. White, President of the United Mine Workers of America; John Fitzpatrick, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Helen Marot of the Women's Trade Union League of New York, and Agnes Nestor of the Women's Trade Union League of Chicago.

Will Retain Commission Experts.

Basil M. Manly, director of research and investigation for the Commission on Industrial Relations and author of the staff report to Congress, which was adopted in full by Commissioners Walsh, Lennon, O'Connell, and Garretson, will occupy a similar position with the new committee. Associated with him will be George P. West, author of the report on the Colorado strike published by the Federal Commission, and director of publicity for that commission, and Otto F. Bradley, who has been in charge of a successful anti-tuberculosis campaign in Wisconsin.

Three of the members of the new committee will at once open headquarters at Washington and remain there until the first general meeting of the committee, which will take place in Washington on Dec. 8, two days after the opening of Congress.

Chairman Walsh said yesterday that the main objective of the committee was to secure free action of laboring men who are trying to organize for their own safety and welfare, and that he believed by securing such action the worker would gradually take unto himself a controlling voice in the direction of industry. He said the organization expects to receive funds from the many small sub-organizations throughout the country and from individuals. When asked if any contributions had come from rich men he replied "No. This is not to be an uplift organization."

To Circulate Walsh Report.

"The first effort of the new committee," continued Mr. Walsh, "will be to urge the printing and distribution, free of charge, of final reports of the Commission on Industrial Relations, and also of the testimony taken at public hearings. It believes a reading of these reports by the vast number of men and women who already are vitally interested in the industrial problem would go far toward the creation of the understanding that it is necessary for public opinion to do its share in the great task of translating our democratic ideals into reality."

The military program of the new committee follows the plan previously outlined by Mr. Walsh of having the Government manufacture its own munitions and organize a militia system "with equal opportunity for wage earners and those without means to obtain commissions on a merit basis, and that the use of these forces be confined to purposes of national defense, and never be used against workmen on strike."

According to Chairman Walsh, the new committee will "endeavor to secure the passage by Congress of a statute, or, if necessary, the initiation of a constitutional amendment, providing specifically that the courts shall exercise only the powers granted by the Constitution, and shall not be permitted to declare laws unconstitutional.

Courts Veto of Legislation.

"To every believer in true democracy," he said, "the veto of legislation by the courts through unwarranted assumption of the power to declare laws unconstitutional by a bare majority vote must stand as the great barrier to progress and as the greatest bulwark of privilege."

Another platform upon which the committee will stand is the prevention of the interstate shipment of armed guards, cannon or machine guns, or other similar weapons, except when consigned to the military authorities of the State or nation. The committee also proclaims itself the champion of unorganized workers, and pledges itself to keep their grievances "constantly before the officials and Directors of the companies and before the public until they are redressed."

"The final report of the Federal Commission, which expired Aug. 23, by statutory limitation," said the Chairman, "will be laid before Congress when it meets in December. Congress and the nation then, for the first time, will be officially advised of what many citizens have known for a long time—that the vast numbers of the nation's workers receive wages too low to maintain a decent existence for themselves and their families."

Charges Husband Tried to Kill Her.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 8.—Oscar A. Segren of 129 Jackson Avenue, Rutherford, who was committed to jail here on a charge of attempting to kill his wife yesterday, was released in $1,000 bail furnished by County Clerk-elect George Van Buskirk. Mrs. Sergen alleges that after a disagreement, Segren took a revolver and shot it off in the kitchen, so that the bullet lodged in the ceiling. She says he wanted to shoot her. Segren is a salesman for Spaulding Brothers, New York. He says he shot off the revolver accidentally.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Salads (Choice). Green Salads en Saison, Cress, Beets, Mixed.
Dessert or Cheese.
(Choice). Rice Pudding, Fruit Sauce, Coffee or Chocolate, Ice Cream, Raisin Cake, American, Macaroons, Lady Fingers, Cream Swiss, Plum Tartelette, Lemon Water Ice, Coffee Cake, Neufchatel, Demi-Tasse.

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